Archaeological Services

Geotechnical Engineering

Environmental Engineering

Hydrogeology

Geological Engineering

Materials Testing

Building Science

Paterson Group Inc.
Consulting Engineers
154 Colonnade Road South
Ottawa (Nepean), Ontario
Canada K2E 7J5

Tel: (613) 226-7381
Fax: (613) 226-6344
www.patersongroup.ca

patersongroup

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment:

Mahar Site (BiFv-26),
Trailsedge Phase 5 North
Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4 Concession 3 OF,
Part 2 Plan 5R8348 PIN 04404-1472,
Part 1 Plan 4R29569 PIN 04404-0503,
Part 1 Plan 4R23507 PIN 04404-0541,
Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539,
Part 2 Plan 4r-22552 PIN 04404-0543,
and Part 1 Plan 4R22552 PIN 04404-0542
Geographic Township of Gloucester
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For
Patrick Gaudreault
Richcraft Homes
201-2280 St. Laurent Blvd.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4K1
Tel: 613-739-7111
pgaudreault@richcraft.com

January 2021
Submitted for Review January 26, 2021

PIF: P378-0048-2020

Related PIFs:
Stage 1: P366-0040-2013
Stage 2: P378-0037-2020
Licensee: Nadine Kopp (P378)

Report: PA1207-REP.01

1.0 Executive Summary

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Mahar Site (BiFv-26) located within the development area of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 2 Plan 5R-8348 PIN 04404-1472, Part 1 Plan 4R-29569 PIN 04404-0503, Part 1 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0541, Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539, Part 2 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0543, and Part 1 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0542. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2 and Supp. Doc. Map 1). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential and recommended a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for these areas (Map 3). As such a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken of areas with recommended archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible (Paterson Group 2020b). Subsurface testing occurred in areas that could not be ploughed, such as woodlots, which consisted of hand excavated test pits at 5 m intervals. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in a small scatter of historic material that represent the remains of a historic farmstead occupied in the mid-late 19th century. This site has been registered with the MHSTCI as the Mahar site (BiFv-26).

The Stage 3 assessment of the Mahar site (BiFv-26) involved the excavation of 23 1 x 1m units across a 5 m grid (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1 Standard 1) (MHSTCI 2011) (Supp. Doc. Map 2). An additional 5 units (22% of the total) were excavated to examine on areas of interest within the site with the goal of documenting artifact concentration drop-offs, increasing the sample size to better determine the nature and chronology of the site, and to delineate the extent of the site (Section 3.2.3, Table 3, Standard 2) (MHSTCI 2011). A total of 447 artifacts were recovered from the Mahar Site during the Stage 3 assessment. Fieldwork was undertaken on November 5-6, 2020.

The Mahar Site (BiFv-26) is considered culturally significant as 80% or more of the artifact assemblage dates the occupation of the site to pre-1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). Upon consultation with Richcraft, it was determined that the location of the Mahar site falls within an area of the proposed development where it cannot be protected or avoided as per Section 4.1.4 (MHSTCI 2011). Therefore, Stage 4 mitigation in the form of excavation is recommended for the Mahar Site (BiFv-26).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. That a Stage 4 mitigation of development impact through excavation be conducted by a licensed archaeologist as per Section 4.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

and

2. In areas of the site that have been subject to ploughing for many years, plough zone soils within the site area shall be mechanically stripped using either a high-hoe or grade-all with smooth-edged bucket. Following mechanical stripping, all exposed subsoil surfaces will be

cleaned by shovel (“shovel shine”) to aid in identifying features. Cultural features shall be left in place until fully exposed after mechanical topsoil removal. The extent of soil stripping will proceed to 10 m past features as per Section 4.2.3, Standard 1 and 2 (MHSTCI 2011). All features will be hand excavated and documented with photographs and plan and profile drawings as per Section 4.2, Standard 7 and 9 (MHSTCI 2011).

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Field Director	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Field Crew	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378) Selena Barré B. Sc. (R1238) Filippo Ronca Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter Josh England
Artifact Processing	Christine Conlan Mercedes Hunter Josh England
Artifact Inventory	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Report Preparation	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
Archival Research	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378)
GIS and Mapping	Duncan Williams, MA (P1108)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Paterson Group, on behalf of Richcraft Homes (Richcraft), undertook a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Mahar Site (BiFv-26) located within the development area of Part Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Concession 3 OF, in the geographic township of Gloucester (Map 1), legally described as Part 2 Plan 5R-8348 PIN 04404-1472, Part 1 Plan 4R-29569 PIN 04404-0503, Part 1 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0541, Part 5 Plan 4R-23507 PIN 04404-0539, Part 2 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0543, and Part 1 Plan 4R-22552 PIN 04404-0542. Richcraft is planning to develop the property for residential use (Map 2). This archaeological assessment was required by the City of Ottawa as part of the Draft Plan of Subdivision application process under the Planning Act.

The City of Ottawa has an archaeological management plan which was developed in 1999, *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton*. The management plan covers the Township of Gloucester (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999). According to the management plan, small portions of the property have archaeological potential (Map 3). The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3).

At the time of the archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Richcraft. Permission to access the study property was granted by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is located in the geographic Township of Gloucester, former County of Carleton. Originally known as Township B, Gloucester was established in 1792. In 1800, it became a part of Russell County, in 1838 in became a part of Carleton County which was incorporated as a township in 1850. The first settler in the township was Braddish Billings in what is now the Billings Bridge area. The early history of Gloucester is best described in Gilles Séguin's *Gloucester: From Past to Present (1991),* Tanya Wackley's *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities (2000),* M. M. Rowat's *Gloucester Memories* (1986). Other useful resources include *The Carleton Saga* by Harry and Olive Walker (1968), Courtney Bond's *The Ottawa Country* (1968), and Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Carleton County* (1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

The Ottawa Valley was not hospitable to human occupation until the retreat of glaciers and the draining of the Champlain Sea, some 10,000 years ago. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. At this time the receding glacial terminus was north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. The Champlain Sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. However, by 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years was gone from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

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

As the climate continued to warm, the ice sheet receded further allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). This period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks. Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. Sites from this period in the region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999).

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

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999).

The identification of pottery traditions or complexes (Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen) within the Northeast Middle Woodland, the identifiers for the temporal and social organizational changes signifying the Late Woodland Period, subsequent phases within in the Late Woodland, and the overall 'simple' culture history model assumed for Ontario at this time (e.g., Ritchie 1969; Wright 1966, 2004) are much debated in light of newer evidence and improved interpretive models (Engelbrecht 1999; Ferris 1999; Hart 2012; Hart and Brumbach 2003, 2005, 2009; Hart and Englebrecht 2012; Martin 2008; Mortimer 2012). According, the shift into the period held as the Late Woodland is not well defined. There are general trends for increasingly sedentary populations, the gradual introduction of agriculture, and changing pottery and lithic styles. However, nearing the time of contact, Ontario was populated with somewhat distinct regional populations that broadly shared many traits. In the southwest, in good cropland areas, groups were practicing corn-bean-squash agriculture in semi-permanent, often palisaded villages which are commonly assigned to Iroquoian peoples (Wright 2004:1297-1304). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including

portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Algonquian groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485-1486).

4.2.3 Contact Period

Initial contact between the Ottawa Valley Algonquian groups and European explorers occurred during Champlain's travels in 1613. At this time the Algonquian people along the Ottawa River Valley, an important and long-standing trade route to the interior, were middle-men in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry and alliances were formed or reinforced with the French. Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Joan Holmes & Associates 1993; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken of contact period Algonquins (Pilon 2005).

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquian groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). Additionally, up to 1650 warfare and raiding into the lower Ottawa Valley by the Five Nation Iroquois forced the various Algonquin groups from the area (Morrison 2005:26). By 1701 the Iroquois had been driven from most of southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley was occupied by the Algonquin Nation (Morrison 2005:27-28).

A traditional lifeway was continued by many of the Algonquian groups in the lower Ottawa Valley above Montreal through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Algonquian lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for native claims, for settlement and industry

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

A rough survey of the Township of Gloucester was initiated in 1792 but was not completed until 1820. The township was named for William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, nephew of King George III (Clark 2012). The 83,000 acre township was laid out in the typical mile and a quarter concessions, but had two fronts: one facing the Ottawa River, and one facing the Rideau River (Wackley 2000:1).

Braddish Billings, an American working as a lumber jobber on the Rideau River for Philamon Wright of Hull, was the first settler in Gloucester Township, squatting on Lot 17 of the clergy reserve along the Rideau River in 1812 (Séguin 1991:4, 14). In 1823, Braddish Billings constructed the first sawmill in the township on a creek running through his property near present day Bank Street. In 1825, Billings was appointed Clerk and Assessor for Gloucester Township, and the first assessment lists 12 families (Clark 2012). Settlement first occurred along the rivers and the early pioneer communities of the township consisting of Manotick, Long Island Village, Gateville (Billings Bridge), Janeville (Vanier), and New Edinburgh. As roads pushed inland the villages of Cyrville, St. Joseph (Orléans), and Cathartic (Carlsbad Springs) developed. By the late 1820s the township's lumber was mostly felled and agriculture became the main source of revenue. In 1827, Braddish Billings took his last load of lumber to Quebec before turning to agriculture (Séguin 1991:4-5, 14).

Farmer's Bridge, later known as Billings Bridge, was completed in 1830, linking Gloucester Township with Nepean Township and Bytown. By 1834, the township had grown slightly totaling 156 households. That same year, stagecoach service began between Bytown and Prescott via Billings Bridge, Bowesville, and South Gloucester. The road was known as the Bytown & Prescott Carriage Road (Clark 2012).

In 1850, Gloucester Township was incorporated. The following year the township had a population of 3,005. Ten years later the population had only grown to 4,522 (Bond 1968:23). In 1854, the Bytown and Prescott Railway was completed through the township (renamed Ottawa and Prescott Railway in 1855 and leased to CPR in 1881). The railway ran through Gloucester from Manotick Station to New Edinburgh via Gloucester Station, Ellwood, Billings Bridge, Overbrook, and Janeville (Vanier).

In 1865, the Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company was established to build and improve the road between Uppertown Ottawa and South Gloucester, by this time the road was known as Bank Street (Clark 2012). These improvements to the township meant that by 1867 Gloucester was mostly settled, but eventually the township started losing part of its urban population to Ottawa. New Edinburgh was incorporated as a village in 1867 and twenty years later in 1887 was annexed to Bytown, followed in 1889 by another 148 acres to the south of New Edinburgh (Séguin 1991:14).

The closest crossroads community to the study area is Blackburn Hamlet. The earliest settlers to this area arrived between 1803 and 1811; most being of English or Irish descent as well as some French and Scottish.

In the early 19th century the area was originally called "Green's Creek" after Robert Green who operated the local sawmill. The area became more settled as the timber was exhausted and the government lands were sold to farming families. The area was later known as "Daggsville" after three families that settled there in the 1850s. The first school in Blackburn was on land donated by Richard Dagg. When the school burned down, a second school was built on the land of one of the early settlers, John Kemp. The Kemp family farmed the property for four generations.

In 1858 Joshua Bradley settled in Blackburn. It was through the efforts of his son William and Robert Blackburn (Reeve in 1864, later an MP) that a post office was secured and it was then that the area became known as "Blackburn".

The settlement during these times was divided into two areas: "Blackburn Corners", located around the intersection of Navan Road and Innes Road, and "Blackburn Station", around the intersection of Anderson Road and Innes Road. Innes Road runs through the Hamlet and was named after Alexander Innes who owned a farm further to the west. He ran the Russell Road toll heading east from St. Laurent Blvd.

In 1958 the government gave authority to the NCC to establish a Greenbelt. Michael Budd and Costain Estates Ltd, were key players in the creation of the community as it is today, and it was renamed "Blackburn Hamlet".

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The Mahar site is located on Lot 3 Concession 3. Lot 3 was not settled until 1871 when the Crown patent was granted to William Rathwell. However, Rathwell is associated with this parcel of land as early as 1856 when he is listed in the assessment roll as owning the property (Ancestry.com 2018). The 1861 census lists William Radwell [sic] as 57 year old, Irish born Protestant living in a one storey log house built in 1853 with his 28-year-old wife Maria (Statistics Canada 1861). The 1863 Walling map shows William Redwell (Rathwell) living on the east half of Lot 4 (Map 4), likely a mapping error

as he should be shown as residing on Lot 3. The log house is depicted set back from the road along Mud Creek. Had this been mapped on the proper lot, the log house would fall near the current study area.

In 1875, Rathwell sold the east half of Lot 3 to Onésime Demers and the following year Maria Rathwell sold the west half to John Mahar. The 1879 Belden map depicts O. Demarse on the east, with one house fronting Innes Road, and John Mahar on the west half of the lot, with two structures fronting Innes Road, both outside of the study area (Map 4).

In 1879, Mahar sold the west half of Lot 3 to Michael Kehoe. Kehoe remained on the lot until 1901. In 1882, Demers sold the east half of Lot 3 to Louis Corbeil (Corbeille), who sold it to his father Jean-Baptiste Corbeille in 1888. The elder Corbeille sold the east half to James Blais in 1893, who kept the property until 1902 when he sold to Felix Laurin (OLR).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The site area assessed in the Stage 3 consists of approximately 400 m^2 that is characterized as ploughed field (Figure 1) (Map 5). The property was historically used for agricultural purposes. From aerial photography, agricultural use was abandoned sometime after 1976 as by 2008 the fields were heavily overgrown (Map 5). The property is bounded to the west by Mer Bleue Road, to the north by commercial developments on Innes Road, to the west by residential developments and to the south by a hydro corridor.

Historically, Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area but have both since been diverted into drainage channels. Mud Creek is a tributary of Green's Creek. McKinnon's Creek flows southeastward into Bear Brook and eventually into the South Nation River.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region (Map 6), which is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. This topography was influenced by the post glacial sequence Champlain Sea (*ca*. 10,500 to 8,000 B.C.) that deposited these clay soils and were subsequently covered by sand deposits from the emerging freshwater drainage. Some of these sands were eroded to the underlying clay deposits by later channels of the developing Ottawa River. The sections to the north and south of the Ottawa River are characteristically different. On the Ontario side there is a gradual slope, although there are also some steep scarps (Chapman and Putnam 2007:205-208).

The native soil of the site area is represented by two distinct regions of soil morphology (Map 6). Bearbrook soils are represented within the majority of the project study area and consist of reddish brown, heavy marine clay with grey band and are characterized as gently undulating clay soils with fair to poor natural drainage (Hills, et al. 1944:57). A band of North Gower shallow phase runs through the north centre portions of the property. This series is characterized as shallow clay loam soils overlying limestone, varying in depth to bedrock from 60 to 90 cm on gently undulating topography (Marshall 1979:41). A small band of Farmington soils is located on the northern edge of the study area. In Carleton County all soils where the shallowness over bedrock limits production were mapped as Farmington (undifferentiated) (Hills, et al. 1944:68), this coincides with this area, where exposed bedrock is present throughout.

Surficial geology consists of offshore marine deposits that are made up of clay, silty clay and silt, commonly calcareous and fossiliferous, which is overlain by thin sands. The upper parts are generally mottled or laminated reddish brown and bluish grey and may contain lenses and pockets of sand, but at depth the clay is uniform and blue-grey. A small portion of the study area in the west is comprised of deltaic deposits, indicating that in the paleoenvironment these soils formed at an opening into a standing body of water (Ontario Geological Survey 2010) (Map 7). A small area in the north of the property, consistent with where the exposed bedrock is located, consists of paleozoic bedrock, which is bedrock above Precambrian but below Mesozoic bedrocks, ranging between 570 and 240 million years old (Map 7).

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. Nearby archaeological assessments in the area include a Stage 1 and 2 of 3143 Navan Road (Paterson Group 2014), a Stage 1-2 assessment conducted by Golder Associates on Concession 4, Lot 3, located immediately south of the study area (Golder Associates 2013a), which resulted in a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Cosgrove Site (Fisher 2007).

A Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Part Lots 2 & 3, Concession 3, located two historic farmstead sites to the north of the current study area, for which no further archaeology was recommended (Gromoff 2007). Paterson also completed a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Trailsedge East subdivision location on Part Lots 1-2, Concession 3 in Gloucester Township, to the south of the study area. The assessment resulted in no indication of significant archaeological remains with cultural heritage value or interest within the proposed development area (Paterson Group 2016).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment for this property was conducted by Golder Associates (Golder Associates 2013b). Paterson conducted the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for this property (Paterson Group 2020b). Concurrent with this study, Paterson conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 4 South residential development (Paterson Group 2020a). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Proulx site (Bifv-25), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, noted two registered sites within a 1 km radius of the study area, both have been registered within the same Lot and Concession as the study area. The Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13), comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed was identified south of Innes Road on Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front. This site is located approximately 1 km north of the study area and dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Another collection of historic artifacts was identified on Lot 2, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, located approximately 1 km north of the study area. This site, known as the Belanger/Corbeille Farmstead (BiFv-14), consisted of two clusters of artifacts dating between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both of these historic sites were discovered during a Stage 2 archaeological investigation south of Innes Road and recommended no further archaeological investigation (Gromoff 2007).

Concurrent with this study, Paterson conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on the north portion of Part Lots 1, 2, and 3, Concession 3 OF, for the Trailsedge Phase 4 South residential development (Paterson Group 2020a). This assessment resulted in the identification of the Proulx

site (Bifv-25), a mid-late Euro-Canadian homestead, that has been recommended for further archaeological assessment.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are in the vicinity of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

The Stage 1 assessment, undertaken by Golder Associates (Golder Associates Inc. 2013), found that that based on criteria outlined in the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), portions of the study area exhibited archaeological potential (Map 3). Based on the Archaeological Resource Potential Map, small portions of the property has archaeological potential (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc. 1999) (Map 3).

Potential for pre-contact sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment and resource availability. The study area consists of poor draining soils; and the historically Mud Creek and McKinnon's Creek passed through the study area. Based on current knowledge of the pre-contact archaeology of the Ottawa Valley, there is potential for pre-contact archaeological sites in this area.

Historic records show that this area was mainly rural, but census records, and historic maps show that the property was occupied from the mid-nineteenth century with the Rathwell family appearing to be the first permanent resident on the Lot 3 as early as 1856. Two registered historic period archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study property, and a Stage 2 Assessment directly to the south identified another historic period archaeological site, the Proulx site (BiFv-25) (Paterson Group 2020a). These factors indicate potential for post-contact archaeological sites on the study property.

5.0 Field Methods

At the Mahar Site (BiFv-26), a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was not undertaken immediately prior the Stage 3 excavations. This is because little time had elapsed between the completion of the Stage 2 and the start of the Stage 3 assessment. The surface collection for the Stage 2 assessment occurred on August 28, 2020 and the excavations for the Stage 3 began November 5, 2020. Furthermore, the Stage 2 controlled surface pickup was carried out to Stage 3 standards (Section 3.2.1). The location of all surface artifacts collected were mapped with a Bad Elf Survey GPS with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector (Supp. Doc. Map 2). Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. (Standard 2, Section 3.2.1). Diagnostic or formal artifact types were all collected, bagged, and labelled by find spot as per Standard 5 Section 3.2.1, as was a collection of non-diagnostics (Standard 6 Section 3.2.1). Relocation of the area of the surface scatter area at the start of the Stage 3 was completed using the same equipment allowing the extents of the scatter (Supp. Doc. Map 2) to be flagged in the field within approximately 2 m accuracy.

The Stage 3 assessment involved the excavation of 23 1 x 1 m test units, placed on a 5 m grid (Figure 2 - Figure 5), with an additional 5 1 x 1 m test units (22% of the total) placed to infill areas of interest, as it was not clearly evident that the site would warrant a Stage 4 recommendation (Supp. Doc. Map 3) (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1). The initial grid was intended to cover most of the Stage 2 find area in the ploughed field. The grid did not extend out to Stage 2 find spots 30, 31, 32, and 33 these are outliers from plough scattering from within the core of the site and nearby test units show decreasing yields towards these areas. Infill test units were placed near high yield units or on the periphery to better delimit the extents of the site.

To determine the main site area versus outlier plough scatter areas and the limits of Stage 3 assessment, ArcGIS 10.8.1 was employed to determine quantitative categories of artifact yields using Jenks Natural Breaks classification method. Field tallies were used during excavations, and were later replaced with inventory tallies, demonstrating similar categories (Supp. Doc. Map 2). This helped empirically determine the extent of the site proper versus from scattered artifacts around the periphery created from years of agricultural ploughing. Expansion of the Stage 3 5 m grid was considered complete when tallies along the edge of testing entered the low to very low categories. Notably, along the western side, unit tallies at the limits of the Stage 2 find area continued to be higher, therefore the grid was expanded until yields were lower.

All test units were hand excavated to a depth of 5 cm into subsoil and all soil was screened using 6 mm mesh. Each unit was recorded on a standardized context sheet, which included a record of at least one profile, typically the north. All recovered artifacts were collected, and their provenience recorded. All artifacts were returned to Paterson's lab facility for washing, sorting, inventory, analysis, and storage. All excavation units were backfilled upon completion.

Two site datums (wooden stakes) were established: a fixed point within the archaeological site and a permanent datum off site. UTM Zone 18N coordinates were determined using a Bad Elf Surveyor unit with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Collector. Average accuracy per reading was approximately 1 m, and the station was occupied for 25 samples over 10 minutes as per Standard 3 Section 3.2 (MHSTCI 2011). The excavation grid was established with a Nikon DTM-322 total station and all excavation units and site features were also total station surveyed. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18T NAD 83 coordinate. The site coordinates are listed in the Supplementary Documentation.

The provenience system used for this project is based on the Stage 3 Paterson project number (PA1207), plus the grid coordinates of the excavation unit, followed by lot number. If no lot number

is noted in the provenience, it indicates that a single stratum was present over subsoil. Thus, the provenience of an artifact from Lot 1 in unit 300E 500N would be recorded as PA1207-100E 300N-1.

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Supp. Doc. Map 2 for photo locations by catalogue number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MHSTCI 2011). A representative sample of all categories of diagnostic artifacts were also photographed (Section 7.5.11, Standards 1-2). Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix B, C, and D.

Fieldwork was undertaken on November 5-6, 2020. Weather conditions were generally sunny with temperatures that averaged 5-10° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Richcraft prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

All artifacts from the Mahar Site Stage 3 are in one banker's box held at Paterson's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database unless otherwise noted (Parks Canada 2012).

6.0 Findings

All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Photograph catalogue, maps, daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), and the artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A to D. Site location data and GPS locations for finds spots are provided in the Supplementary Documentation. All artifacts are in storage at Paterson's Ottawa office in a single banker's box.

Stratigraphy across the site is not complex. Units consisted solely of two stratigraphic layers. Lot 1 consisted of a medium brown clay loam that averaged 30 cm deep. Directly below this was culturally sterile, natural yellow grey clay subsoil (Lot 2) (Figure 6). The maximum depth of test units ranged from 25 to 35 cm, with an average maximum depth of 30 cm. No cultural features were identified.

A total of 447 artifacts were recovered from the site. The majority of the finds consist of ceramic fragments, fasteners, glass fragments, and faunal remains. This data is summarized in Table 1, below.

Material	Quantity	% of Total
Ceramic	389	86%
Metal	30	7%
Glass	22	5%
Fauna	6	1%
Total	447	100%

Table 1: Artifact frequency, based on material.

A total of 389 ceramic artifacts were recovered, which represents over three quarters of the entire sample. Vessel types represented include hollowares and tablewares, refined white earthenware is the dominant ware type. Metal objects were all ferrous, with the exception of one pewter utensil handle. The majority of the 30 metal artifacts consisted of wrought and cut nails, and flat metal fragments. Glass artifacts were the next most common with a total of 22 items recovered, accounting for just 5% of the assemblage. This consists mainly of fragments of bottles and containers with 12 shards and pane glass with 10 shards. Faunal material accounts for mammal bones and one mammal tooth.

The site can be better understood when the assemblage is analyzed by functional groups. Chart 1 summarizes the finds when they have been divided into categories based on function. The majority of the finds (86% n=386) consist of household or domestic items, primarily ceramic and glass fragments. This is consistent with the nature of the site, as it has been identified as the Mahar homestead (or possibly earlier Rathwell homestead as proposed in the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment, see Analysis and Conclusions). The next most common finds are structural items (9% n=40), which consist primarily of fasteners and pane glass. Personal items make up only three percent of the assemblage (n=15) but are some of the more interesting finds as they tell us more about the inhabitants of the site. The faunal items (1% n=6) are likely the remains of animals butchered for meat.

6.1.1 Household/Domestic

Ceramic fragments dominate the assemblage of domestic or household items. The 373 ceramic artifacts in this category represent a variety of vessel types and primarily made of refined white earthenware.

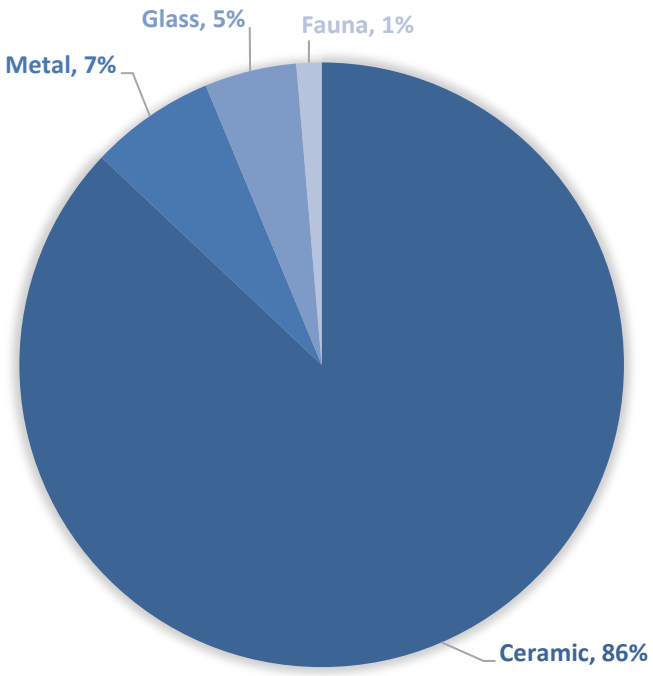


Chart 1:Artifact frequency, based on functional grouping.

Refined white earthenware (RWE) (1830+) sherds are the most common, accounting for 313 or 84% of the entire ceramic assemblage. Most of these sherds are undecorated (n=184) but their small size may reflect plain areas on a decorated vessel. Sponged and stamped wares are the principal decorative pattern (n=62) (Figure 7 - Figure 10). Decorative colours on sponged wares include blue, green, purple, green, red, and red with blue. The red and blue sponged decoration is a pattern known by collectors as rainbow, since it consists of two alternating bands of colour. Commonly this rainbow decoration along the rim of a vessel appears in combination with a painted centre design. Stamped, also known as cut sponged motifs, are present in blue and brown decorations. Cut sponged motifs are common from 1845 onwards, with the greatest popularity from the 1840s -1870s (Jefferson Patterson Park 2015b).

Painted floral designs are the next most common decorative pattern (Figure 11). The painted wares are identified as late palette based on the use of chrome colours – greens, reds, yellows – that became common after 1830 with the introduction of borax into the glazes. Since underglaze red and pink colors were not available until chrome oxides were introduced these indicate a post 1830 date. These consist of broad brushed floral patterns with stems usually painted black.

Blue edged wares (n=25) include unscalloped rims with impressed simple repetitive patterns indicative of the 1840s-1860s (Figure 12) which includes the chicken foot pattern, and pieces to small or fractured to identify the edged pattern. Only seven pieces are decorated with unspecified transfer patterns in blue, black, brown (Figure 13), and one piece in green with a moulded design on the marly (Figure 14).

The remainder of the ceramics represent utilitarian wares in the form of storage and food preparation vessels. Thirteen RWE sherds exhibit banding, in blue and white (Figure 15), a fundamental decoration on factory made slipware. Bands of slip were added by trailing them with a slip bottle onto a vessel mounted horizontally on a turning lathe. This type of decoration often appeared in

conjunction with other forms of slip wares such as rouletting, slip trailing, or mocha. Six yellowware sherds are all decorated with dark blue mocha pattern (Figure 16). Mocha is a pattern that features a coloured slipped band adorned with tree-like branching pattern that resembles the natural marking on moss agate, known as 'mocha stone' as it was imported from the port of Mocha (el Mukha in Yemen) (Carpentier and Rickard 2001). The motif was created using a brush dipped in a solution of "mocha tea" (usually made up of urine, tobacco juice, and hops) applied onto the wet slip-coated surface of the vessel. The design spread instantly when the acidic solution came into contact with the alkaline slip. This pattern, originally produced in Staffordshire, was eventually produced on North American yellowware beginning in the 1840s continuing until around World War I (Jefferson Patterson Park 2015a). Other utilitarian wares include coarse earthenwares of red or buff fabric decorated with brown, or colourless glazes, while some are unglazed. These likely formed milk pans or other food preparation dishes. Milk pans were used as food preparation vessels largely in the separation of cream from milk as the wide everted sides and rim made it easier to pour out separated milk and cream. Milk pans were also used as large mixing bowls for food preparation (Gusset 1994:172-173).

Glass artifacts consist entirely of bottle glass in a variety of colours including dark olive green, green, and colourless. This glass is made up such small sherds that manufacture technique and bottle type was not possible to decipher.

The only metal item in the Household/Domestic category is a pewter handle from a utensil, most likely a spoon.

6.1.1 Structural

The next most common type of find were structural items. This category includes pane glass and a variety of fasteners. Cut nails, common between 1830 and 1890, were the most common fastener encountered – with a total of 14 nails. Five wrought nails were also found (Figure 17), these were the most common nail type before 1830, and continued to be used after this date. Other fasteners include one wire nail. A total of 10 shards of pane glass are in the assemblage. Other structural items include unidentified iron strap, wire, and a ceramic door handle or furniture knob painted blue (Figure 18).

6.1.2 Personal

Although the 15 "Personal" items represent only 3% of the artifacts recovered from the site, they remain some of the more interesting finds. Ten fragments of white clay smoking pipes were found, which includes five bowl fragments, four stem fragments, and one pipe spur or foot. Three pipe bowl fragments are decorated: two with dots (Figure 19) and one with a TD marking.

Clothing items consist of two Prosser buttons (1840+). Communication items include 3 fragments from a Derbyshire ink well (Figure 20), although these could also be attributed to a blacking bottle, and therefore be counted in the Household/Domestic category.

6.1.3 Faunal

The 6 faunal items include five bone fragments and one mammal tooth. One of these mammal bones shows evidence of use as it was calcined.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment determined that the Mahar site related to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation dating to the mid to late 19th century, with no material suggesting a post 1900 date. Initially associated with the John Mahar occupation of the property from 1876 onwards, analysis of the Stage 2 and 3 assemblage suggests a stronger connection to an earlier occupant due to the rarity of latter 19th century materials. One such example is vitrified white earthenware, of which only three sherds were recovered during Stage 2 and none were recovered during Stage 3. First introduced in the 1840s, ironstone took several decades to become a popular ware type in Ontario, not becoming widespread until the 1860s and by the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:7-8).

Analysis of the artifact assemblage collected during the Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments resultes in the inferred date of occupation of 1840-1860s for this site. Accordingly, it is possible the scatter originates from the earlier occupancy of William Rathwell, rather than the Mahar occupancy. Rathwell is erroneously depicted in the 1863 Walling map as residing on the east half of Lot 4, while he should be shown as residing on Lot 3, in a log house set back from the road along Mud Creek. A previous Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of part of Lot 3, Concession 3 Ottawa Front, to the north of the study area, identified the Rathwell/Kehoe Farmstead (BiFv-13), comprising the remains of a farmhouse and log shed fronting on Innes Road (Gromoff 2007). Therefore, it is possible that what has been registered as the Mahar Site, is the remnants of earlier Rathwell occupation, prior to construction of a larger residence closer to the roadway.

The Mahar Site (BiFv-26) is considered culturally significant as 80% or more of the artifact assemblage dates the occupation of the site to pre-1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). Upon consultation with Richcraft, it was determined that the location of the Mahar site falls within the area of the proposed development where it cannot be protected or avoided as per Section 4.1.4 (MHSTCI 2011). Therefore, Stage 4 mitigation in the form of excavation is recommended for the Mahar Site (BiFv-26).

8.0 Recommendations

The Mahar Site (BiFv-26) is considered culturally significant as 80% or more of the artifact assemblage dates the occupation of the site to pre-1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MHSTCI 2011). Upon consultation with Richcraft, it was determined that the location of the Mahar site falls within an area of the proposed development where it cannot be protected or avoided as per Section 4.1.4 (MHSTCI 2011). Therefore, Stage 4 mitigation in the form of excavation is recommended for the Mahar Site (BiFv-26).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1. That a Stage 4 mitigation of development impact through excavation be conducted by a licensed archaeologist as per Section 4.2 (MHSTCI 2011).

and

2. In areas of the site that have been subject to ploughing for many years, plough zone soils within the site area shall be mechanically stripped using either a high-hoe or grade-all with smooth-edged bucket. Following mechanical stripping, all exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel ("shovel shine") to aid in identifying features. Cultural features shall be left in place until fully exposed after mechanical topsoil removal. The extent of soil stripping will proceed to 10 m past features as per Section 4.2.3, Standard 1 and 2 (MHSTCI 2011). All features will be hand excavated and documented with photographs and plan and profile drawings as per Section 4.2, Standard 7 and 9 (MHSTCI 2011).

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Tourism and Culture* as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

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

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

10.0 Closure

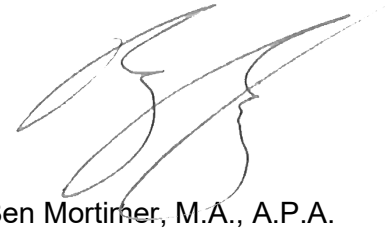
Paterson has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture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

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

This report is pending Ministry approval.

If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Paterson Group Inc.



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

Nadine Kopp, M.A., A.P.A., C.A.H.P
Project Archaeologist

11.0 Bibliography and Sources

1990 Ontario Heritage Act. In *R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18*, Ontario.

Ancestry.com
2018 "Ottawa (Gloucester), Ontario, Canada, Tax Assessment and Collector Rolls, 1855-1919." Retrieved 2016, from https://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=2994.

Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc.
1999 *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Planning Report.* Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc., Ottawa, Ont.

Belden, H. & Co.
1879 Illustrated Historical atlas of the county of Carleton (including city of Ottawa), Ont., Toronto.

Bond, Courtney C. J.
1968 *The Ottawa Country*. National Capital Comm., Ottawa.

Carpentier, Donald and J. Rickard
2001 Slip Decoration in the Age of Industrialization. In *Ceramics in America 2001*, edited by R. Hunter. Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, WI.

Chapman, L. J. and D. F. Putnam
2007 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario* Miscellaneous Release Data 228. Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.

Clark, Glenn
2012 "A Historical Timeline for the Township of Gloucester." Retrieved from.

Clermont, N.
1999 The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 43-53. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Ellis, C. J. and B. D. Deller
1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D.1650*, edited by C. J. Ellis and N. Ferris, pp. 37-63. vol. 5. Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS, London.

Engelbrecht, W.
1999 Iroquoian Ethnicity and Archaeological Taxa. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, edited by R. F. Williamson and C. M. Watts, pp. 51-60. eastendbooks, Toronto.

Ferris, Neal
1999 Telling Tales: Interpretive Trends in Southern Ontario Late Woodland Archaeology. *Ontario Archaeology* 68:1-62.

Fisher, Jacqueline
2007 *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Cosgrove Site, BiFv-11, Lot 3, Concession 4, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Carleton County*. Copies available from Taggart Investments, on file, Ministry of Toursim, Culture and Sport. P042-118-2007.

Golder Associates
2013a *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment for Phase 1 of a Proposed Residential Development, Lot 3, Concession 4, Ottawa Front, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Ontario.* Copies available from Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport.

2013b *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Eden Park (East Trails Edge) Subdivision Lots 1-3, Concession 3 Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa Ontario*. Copies available from Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport.

Golder Associates Inc.
2013 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, East Urban Community Centre (EUC), Project Community Design Plan (CDP) Lots 1-4 Concession 3, Geographic Township of Gloucester and Lots 1-2, Concession 11 Geographic Township of Cumberland City of Ottawa Ontario(P366-0040-2013).

Gromoff, Nick
2007 *A Stage 2 A.A. of Parts of Lots 2 & 3, Concession 3, Ottawa Front, Gloucester Township, Carleton County City of Ottawa-Carleton*. Copies available from Taggart Investments, on file, Ministry of Toursim, Culture and Sport.

Gusset, Gerard
1994 Corase Earthenware and Stoneware. In *Material Culture of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Artifacts found in the Latrine at Fort Wellington, Prescott.*, pp. 170-192. Parks Canada.

Hart, John P.
2012 The Effects of Geographical Distances on Pottery Assemblages and Similarities: A Case Study from Northern Iroquoia. In *Journal of Archaeological Science*, pp. 128–134. vol. 39.

Hart, John P. and Hetty Jo Brumbach
2003 The Death of Owasco. *American Antiquity* 68(4):737-752.

2005 Cooking Residues, AMS Dates, and the Middle-to-Late Woodland Transition in Central New York. *Northeast Anthropology* 69(Spring):1-34.

2009 On Pottery Change and Northern Iroquoian Origins: An Assessment from the Finger Lakes Region of Central New York. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28:367-381.

Hart, John P. and W. Englebrecht
2012 Northern Iroquoian Ethnic Evolution: A Social Network Analysis. In *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, pp. 322–349. vol. 19.

Hills, G. A., N. R. Richards and F. F. Morwick
1944 *Soil Survey of Carleton County*. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph,On.

Jamieson, S.
1999 A Brief History of Aboriginal Social Interactions in Southern Ontario and Their Taxonomic Implications. In *Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology*, edited by R. F. Williamson and C. M. Watts, pp. 175-192. eastendbooks, Toronto.

Jefferson Patterson Park
2015a "Dipped Earthenware." Retrieved September 8, 2020, from https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/DiptWares/index-dippedwares.htm.

2015b "Sponge Decorated Wares." Retrieved September 8, 2020, from https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/SpongedWares/index-spongedwares.htm.

Joan Holmes & Associates
1993 Executive Summary. In *Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim*. Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat.

Laliberté, Marcel

1999 The Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 69-81. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Marshall, I. B., J. Dumanski, E. C. Huffman, and P . G. Lajoie
1979 *Soils, capability and land use in the Ottawa Urban Fringe*. Land Resource Research Institute, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada.

Martin, Scott W. J.
2008 Languages Past and Present: Archaeological Approaches to the Appearance of Northern Iroquoian Speakers in the Lower Great Lakes Region of North America. *American Antiquity* 73(3):441-463.

MHSTCI
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, edited by Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI),
2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, edited by S. Ministry of Heritage, Tourism and Culture Industries,. Queen's Printer for Ontario.

Mitchell, B.M.
1963 Occurrence of Overall Corded Pottery in the Upper Ottawa Valley, Canada. *American Antiquity* 29(1):114-115.

Morrison, James
2005 Algonquin History in the Ottawa River Watershed. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:17-36.

Mortimer, B.
2012 Whos Pot is This? Analysis of Middle to Late Woodland Ceramics From the Kitchikewana Site, Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough.

Ontario Geological Survey
2010 Surficial geology of southern Ontario, Miscellaneous Release— Data 128 – Revised.

Paterson Group
2014 *Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Zoning Amendment, 3143 Navan Road, Part Lot 5, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Domicile PIFs: P378-0013-2014.

2016 *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge East Subdivision Part Lots 1-3 Concession 3, Geographic Township of Gloucester, Carleton County, Ottawa, Ontario*. P369-0048-2016.

2020a *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge Phase 4 South, Part Lots 1, 2, & 3, Concession 3 OF, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Richcraft Homes on file, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries. P378-0038-2020.

2020b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: Trailsedge Phase 5 North, Part Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, Concession 3 OF, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa, Ontario*. Copies available from Richcraft Homes on file, Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries. P378-0037-2020.

Pilon, J.-L.
2005 Ancient History of the Lower Ottawa River Valley. *Ottawa River: A Background Study for Nomination of the Ottawa River Under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System*:12-17.

Ritchie, W. A.

1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised ed. The Natural History Press, Garden City.

Rowat, M. M.
1986 *Gloucester Memories*. Gloucester Historical Society, Ottawa.

Séguin, Gilles
1991 *Gloucester: From Past to Present*. City of Gloucester, Gloucester, ON.

Statistics Canada
1861 "Census of Canada." Retrieved from https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1861/Pages/1861.aspx.

Trigger, B. G.
1986 *Natives and Newcomers: Canada's "Heroic Age" Reconsidered*. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal.

Wackley, Tanya
2000 *Gloucester: The Proud Legacy of Our Communities*. Gloucester Historical Society, Ottawa.

Walker, H. J. and O. Walker
1968 *The Carleton Saga*. The Runge Press Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Watson, Gordon D.
1972 A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 18:1-24.

1980 The Wyght Site: A Multicomponent Woodland Site on the Lower Rideau Lake, Leeds County, Ontario. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough.

1990 Paleo-Indian and Archaic Occupations of the Rideau Lakes. *Ontario Archaeology* 50:5-26.

1999 The Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley. In *Ottawa Valley Prehistory*, edited by J.-L. Pilon, pp. 28-41. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull.

Wright, James V.
1966 *The Ontario Iroquois Tradition*. Bulletin 210. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

2004 *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume III (A.D. 500 - European Contact)*. National Museum of Canada Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 152. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.

12.0Images

Figure 1: Overview of the Mahar site area (D07).

Figure 2: Excavating the Mahar site (D05).

Figure 3: Excavating the Mahar site (D04).

Figure 4: Excavating the Mahar site (D14).

Figure 5: Excavating the Mahar site (D15).

Figure 6: 90E 300N South Profile (D01).

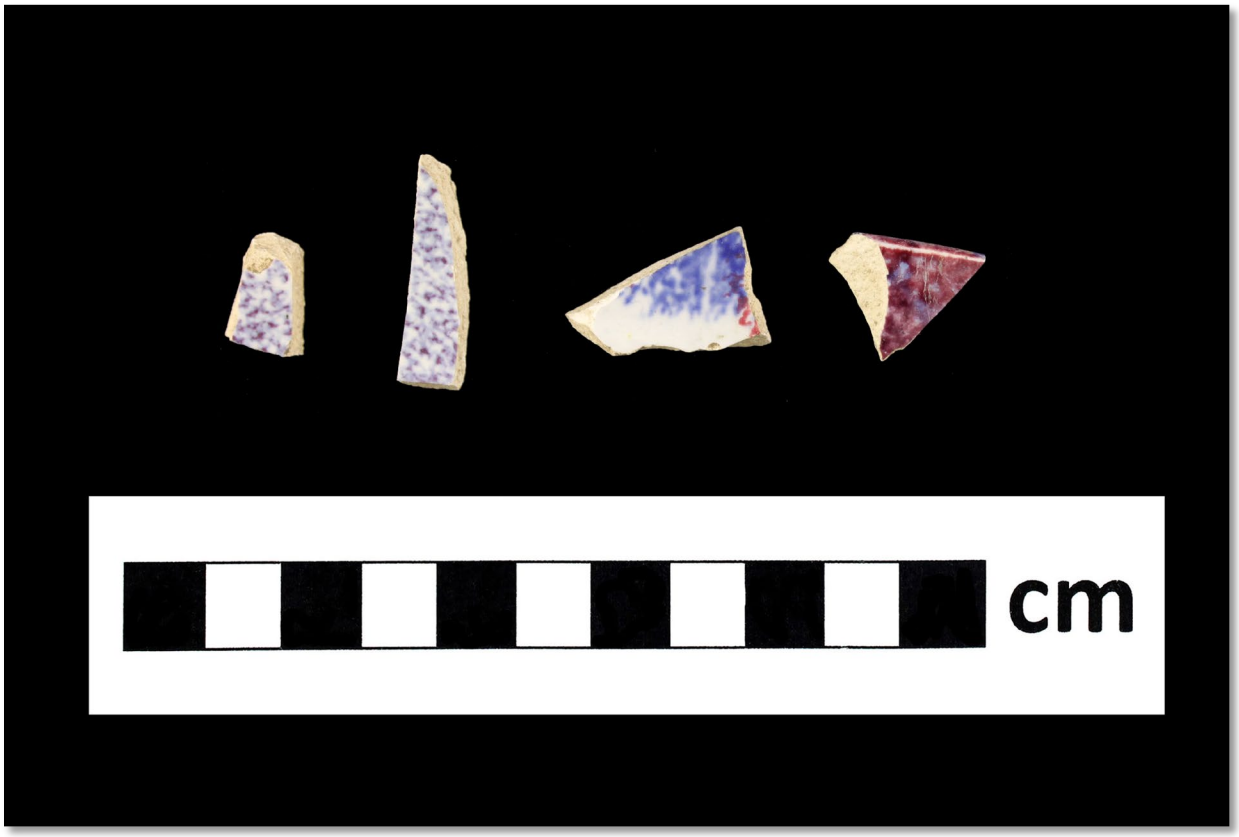


Figure 7: Various Refined white earthenware sponged designs from 95E 300N-1. Left to right: two purple sponged wares and two "rainbow" blue and red sponged ware (D19).

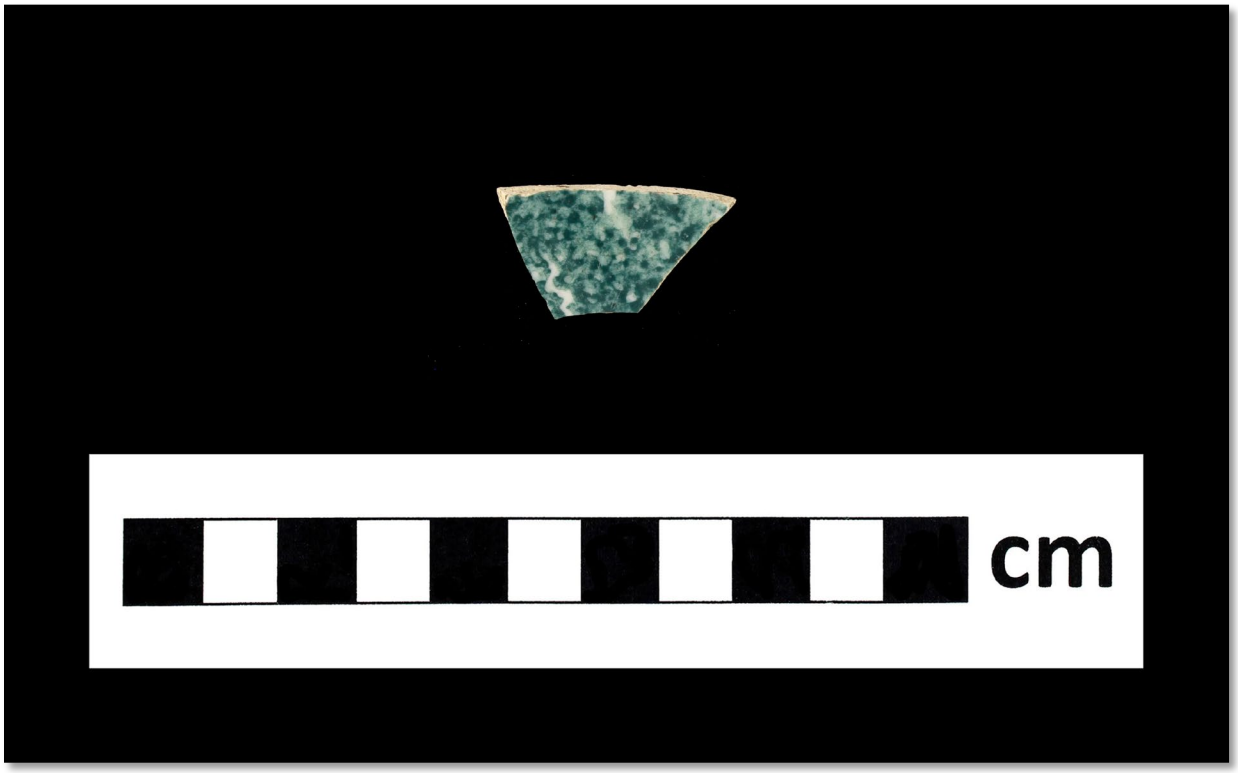


Figure 8: Refined white earthenware green sponged from 92E 293N-1 (D22).

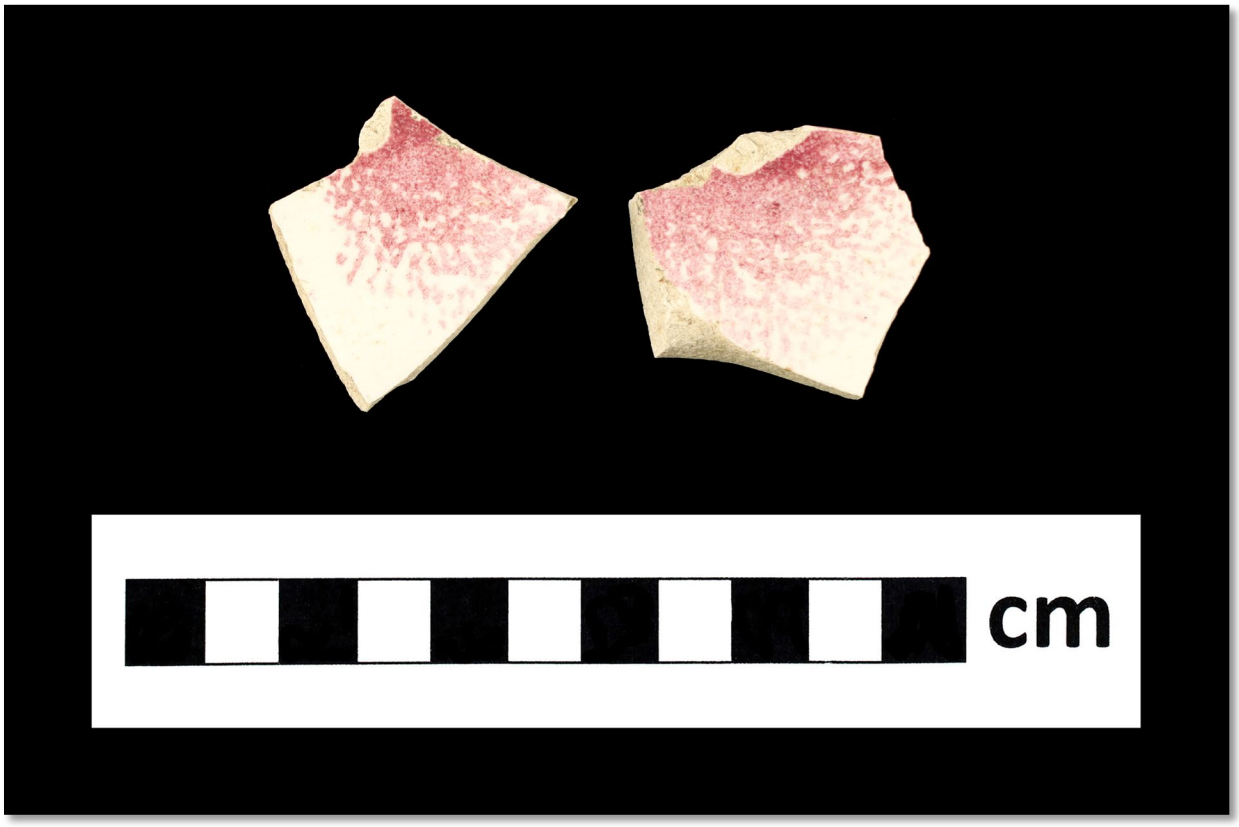


Figure 9: Refined white earthenware red sponged from 90E 290N-1 (D31).

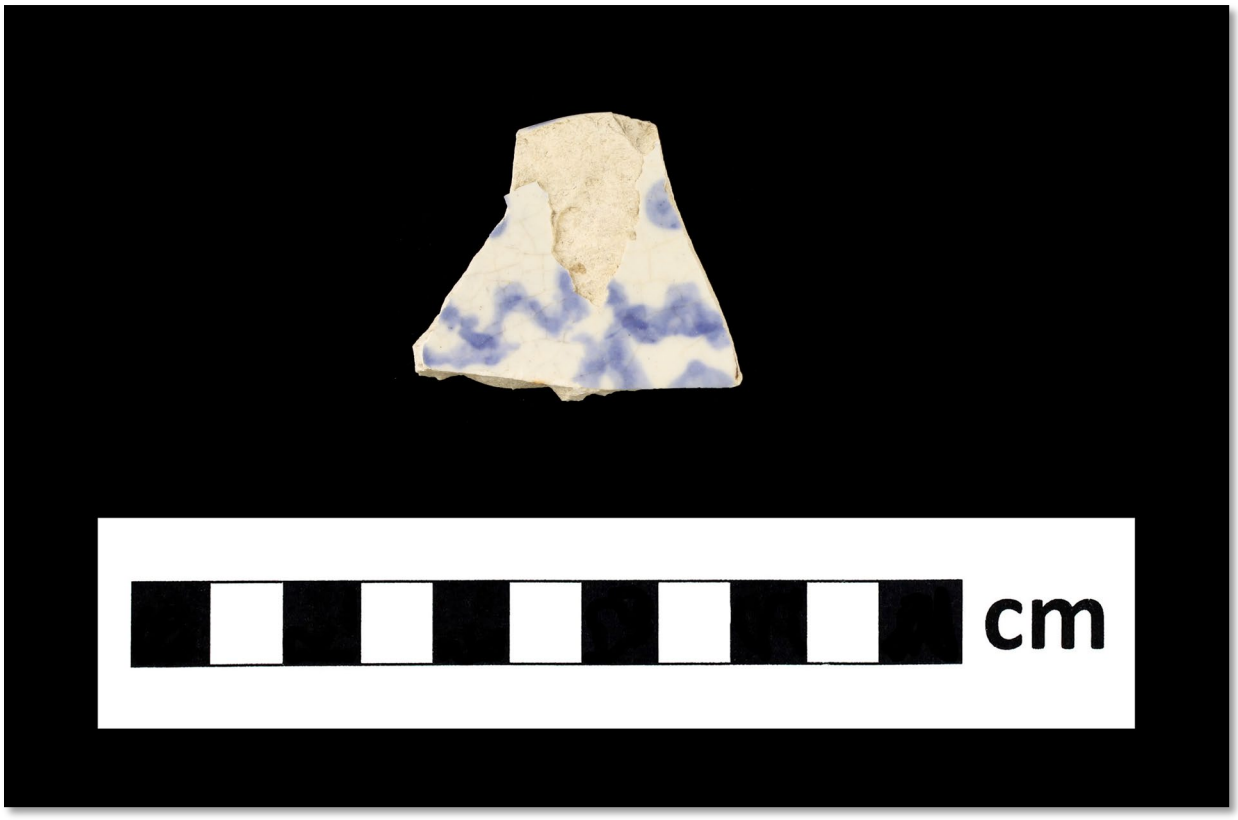


Figure 10: Refined white earthenware stamped from 97E 296N-1 (D27).

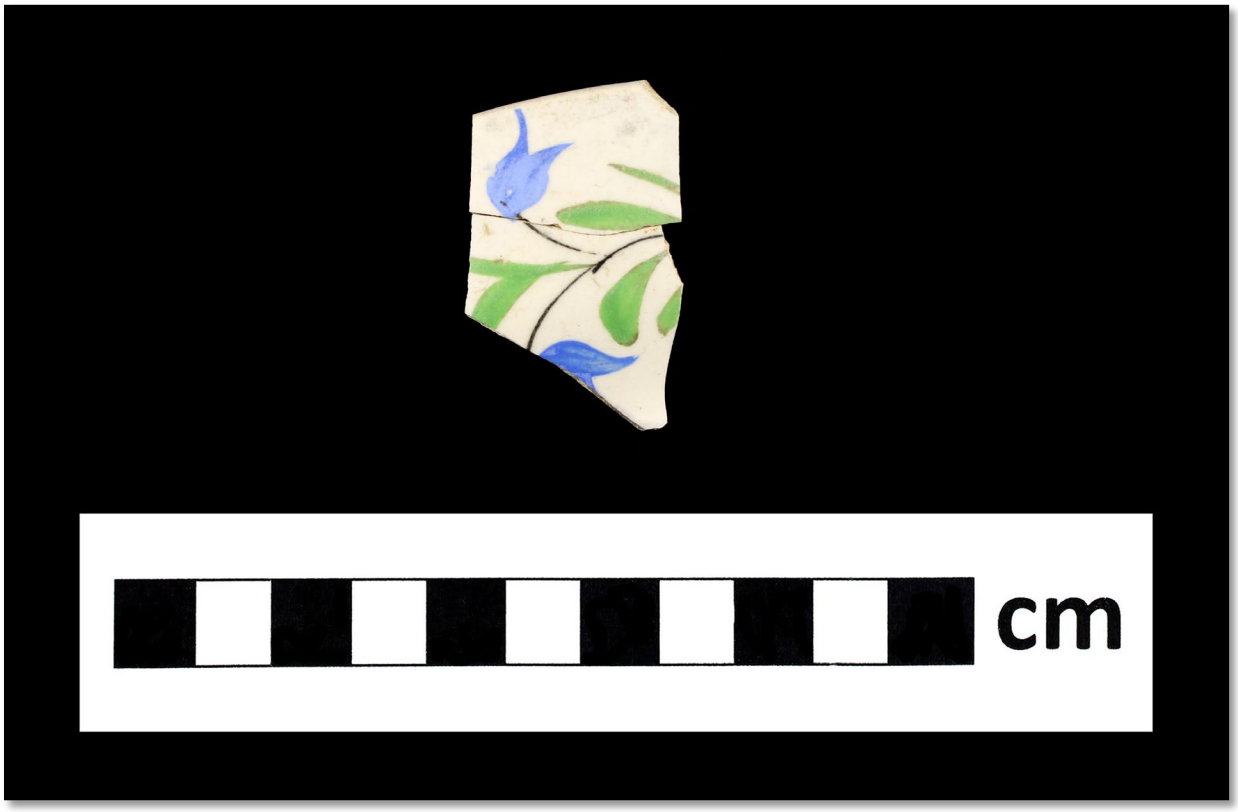


Figure 11: Refined white earthenware painted late palette from 100E 295N-1 (D30).

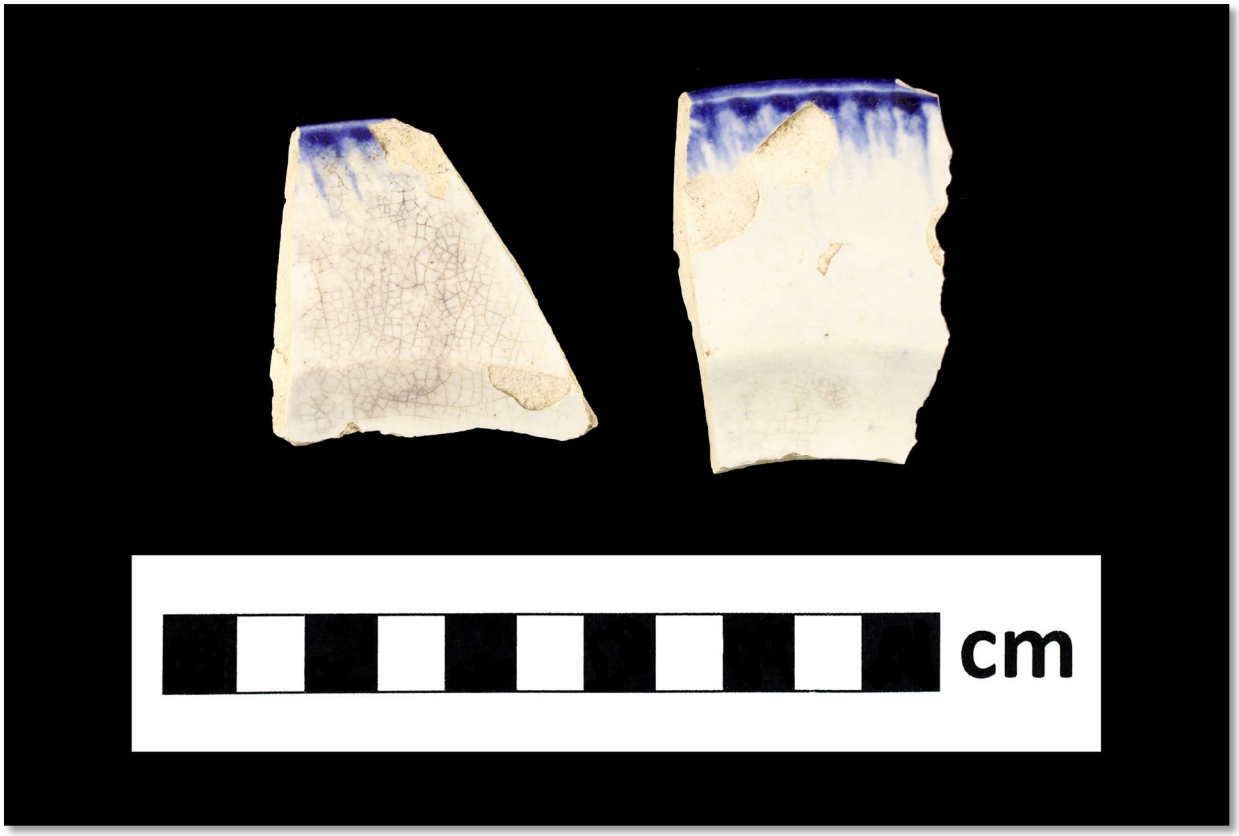


Figure 12: Refined white earthenware blue edged from 97E 296N-1 (D26).

Figure 13: Refined white earthenware brown transfer print from 95E 300N-1 (D20).

Figure 14: Refined white earthenware green transfer and moulded plate marly from 100E 310N-1 (D18).

Figure 15: Refined white earthenware blue banded from 90E 290N-1 (D32).

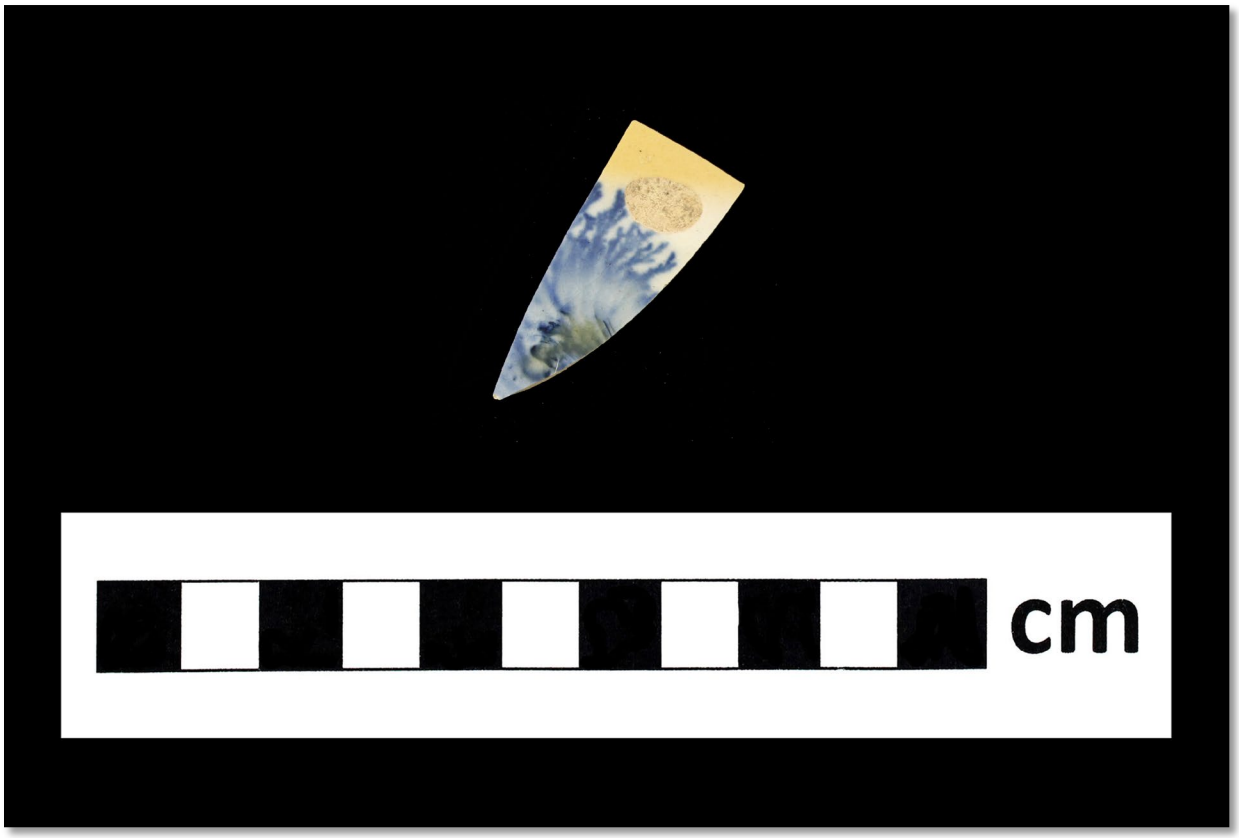


Figure 16: Yelloware with blue mocha pattern from 97E 296N-1 (D24).

Figure 17: Wrought nail from 100E 310N-1 (D16).

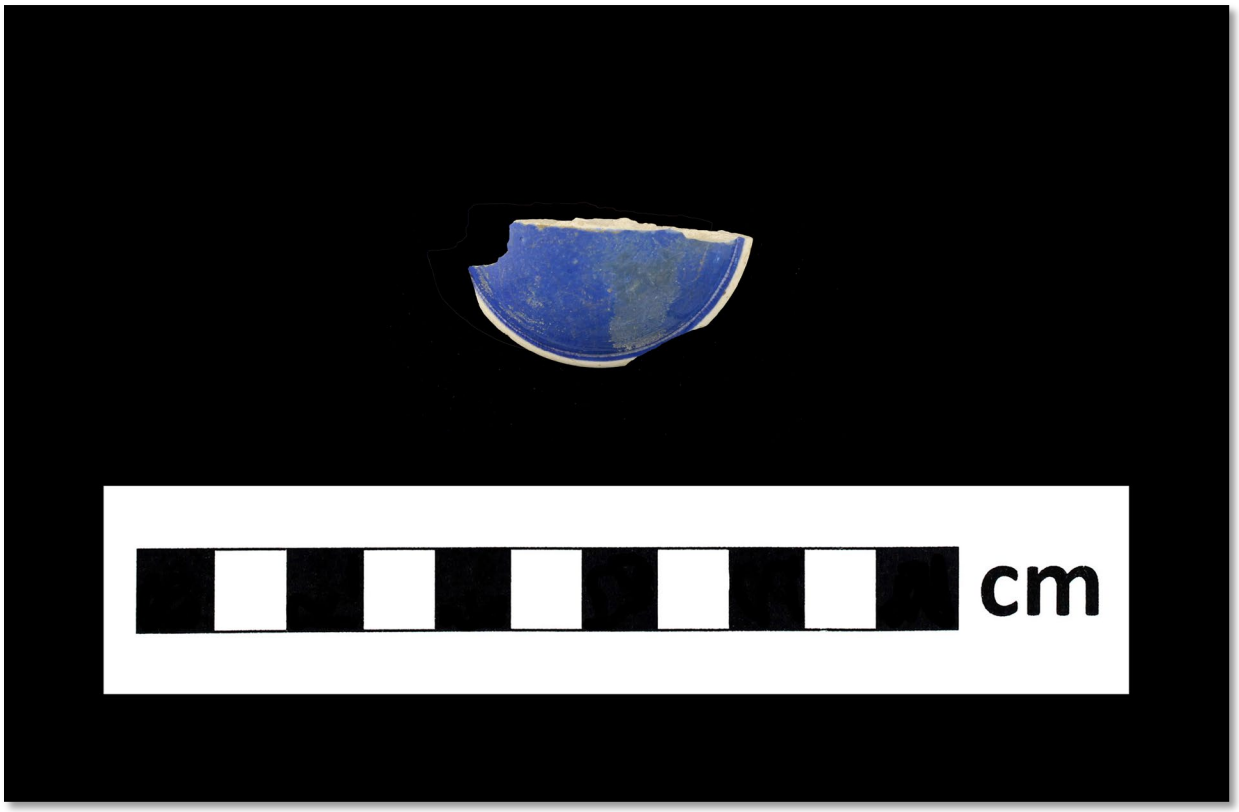
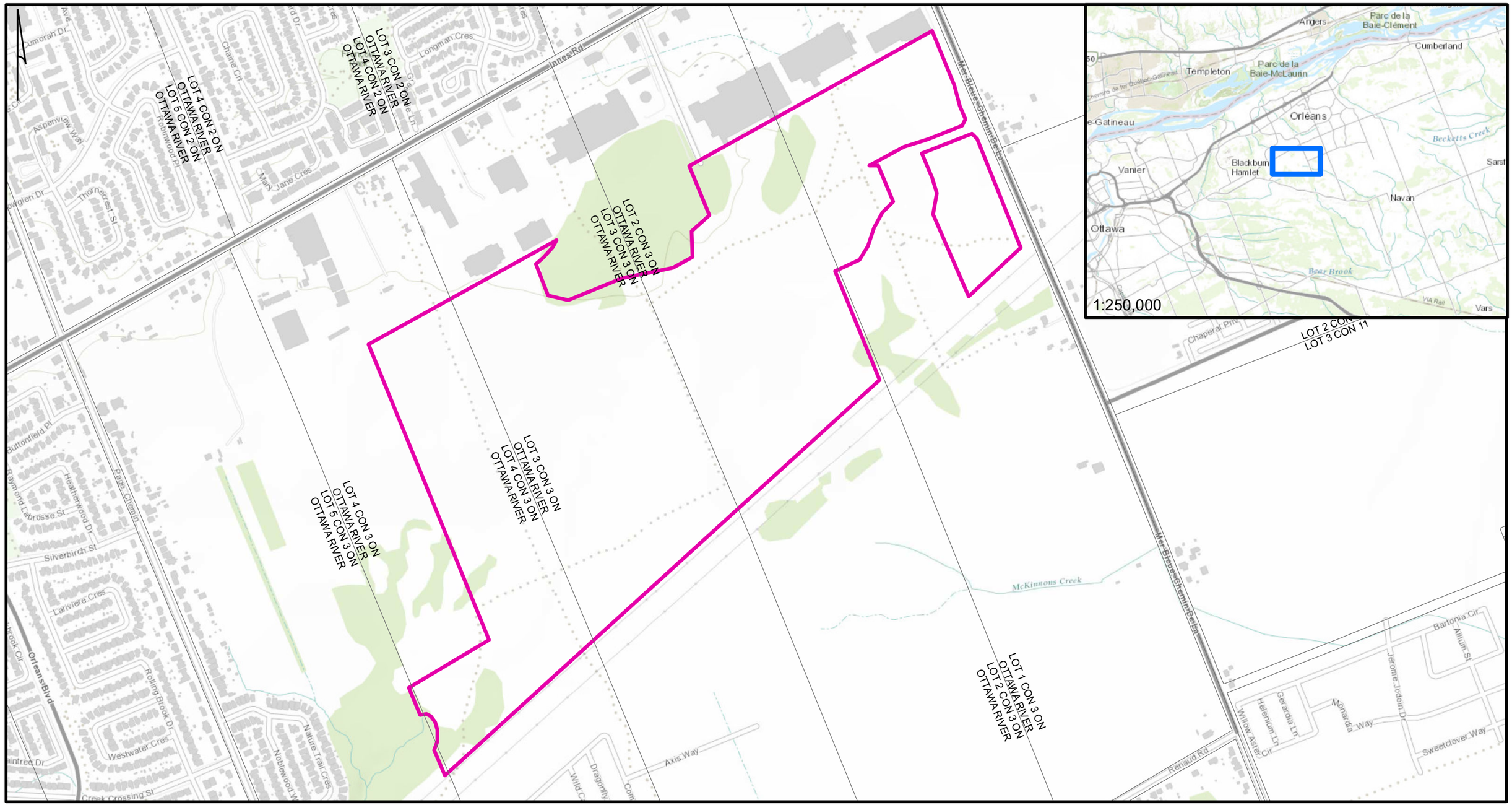


Figure 18: Door knob from 98E 298N-1 (D29).

Figure 19: Smoking pipe bowl from 98E 298N-1 (D28).

Figure 20: Derbyshire ink well finish from 100E 310N-1 (D17).

13.0 Maps



STUDY AREA

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 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

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:8,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM

Project PA1207
Borden BiFv-26

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

LOCATION

File: PA1207-LOCATION
Date: 1/19/2021
Map: 1

STUDY AREA

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 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
CONCEPT PLAN PROVIDED BY RICHCRAFT

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

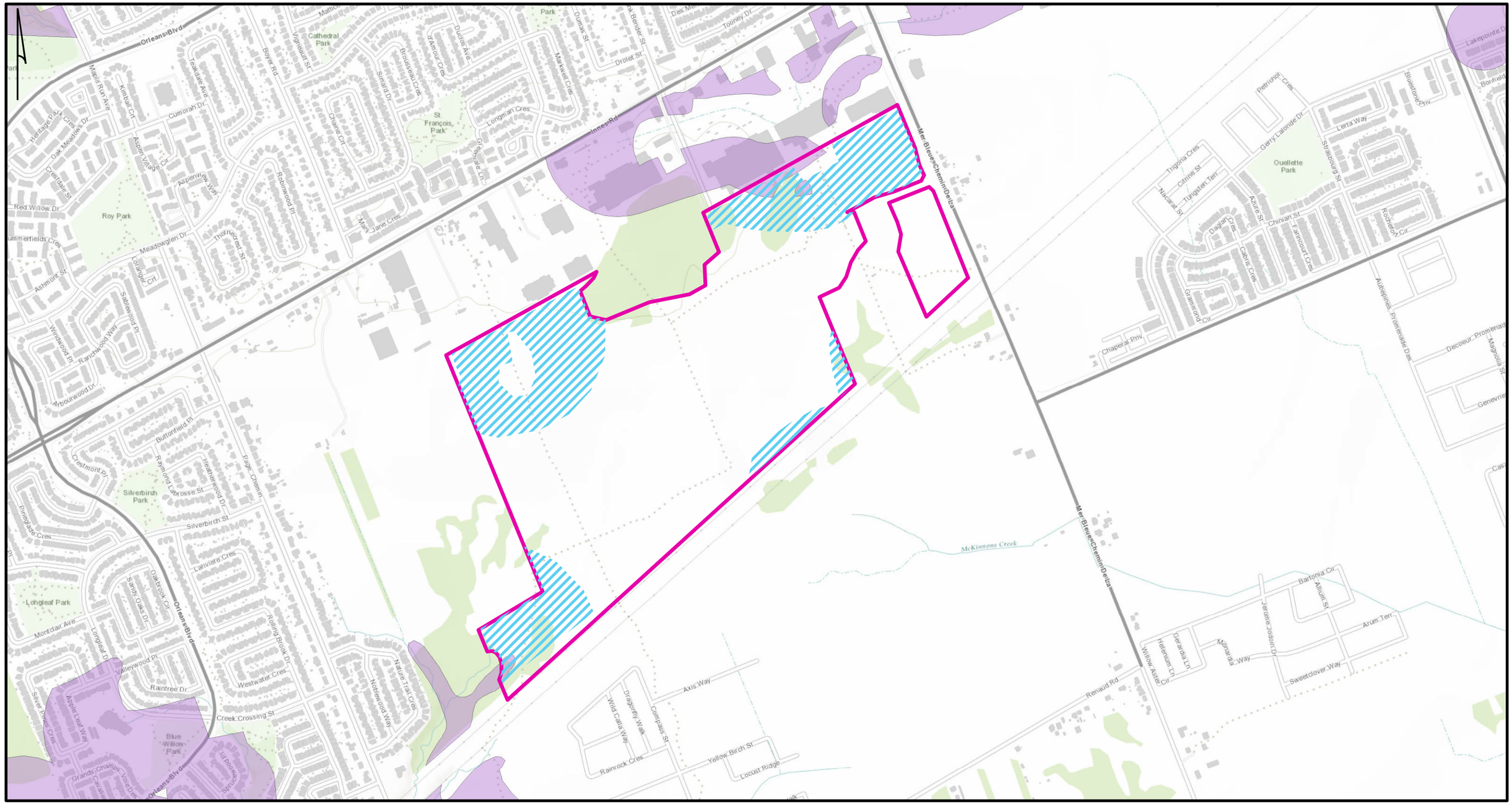
Scale	1:8,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM

Project: PA1207
Borden: BiFv-26

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

DEVELOPMENT MAP

File: PA1207 DM
Date: 1/19/2021
Map: 2



STUDY AREA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (CITY OF OTTAWA)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (FROM STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT - GOLDER 2016)

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 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
POTENTIAL MODELS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC. AND GEOMATICS INTERIONAL INC 1999 AND GOLDER 2016

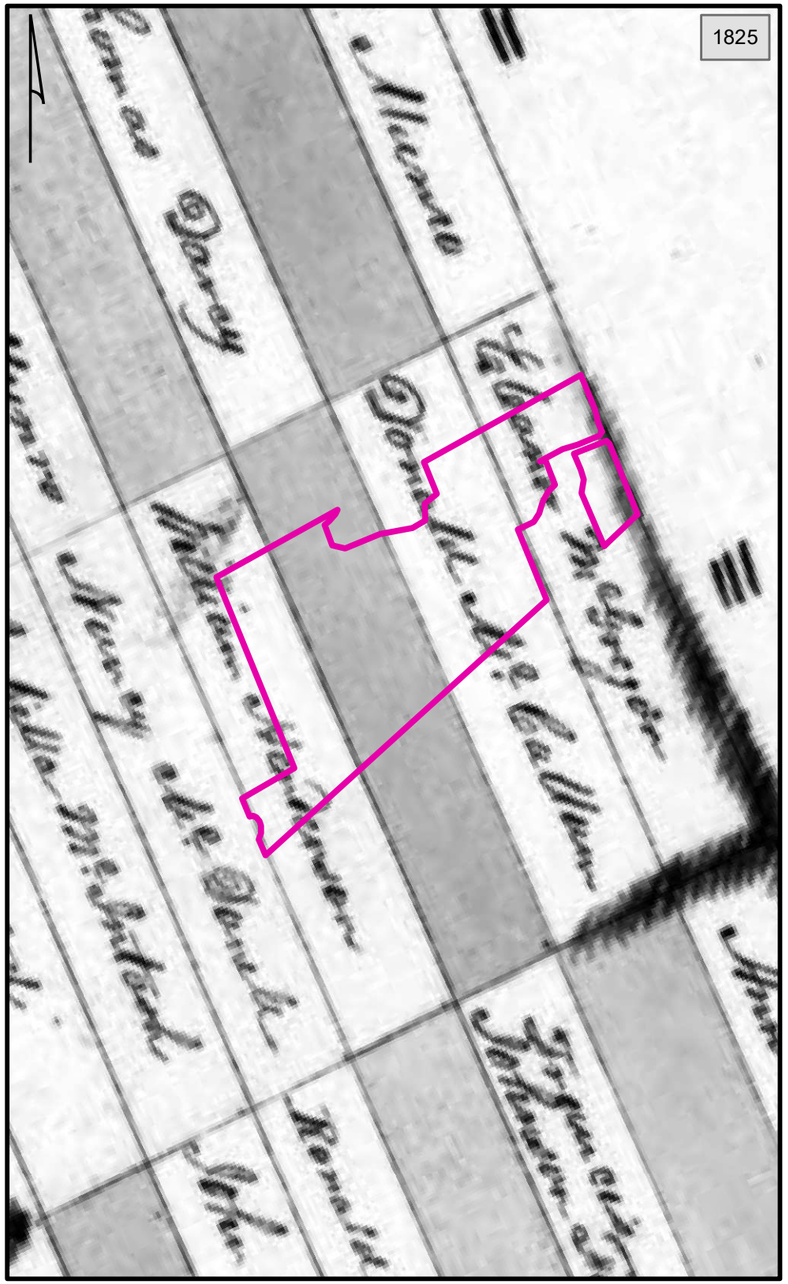
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

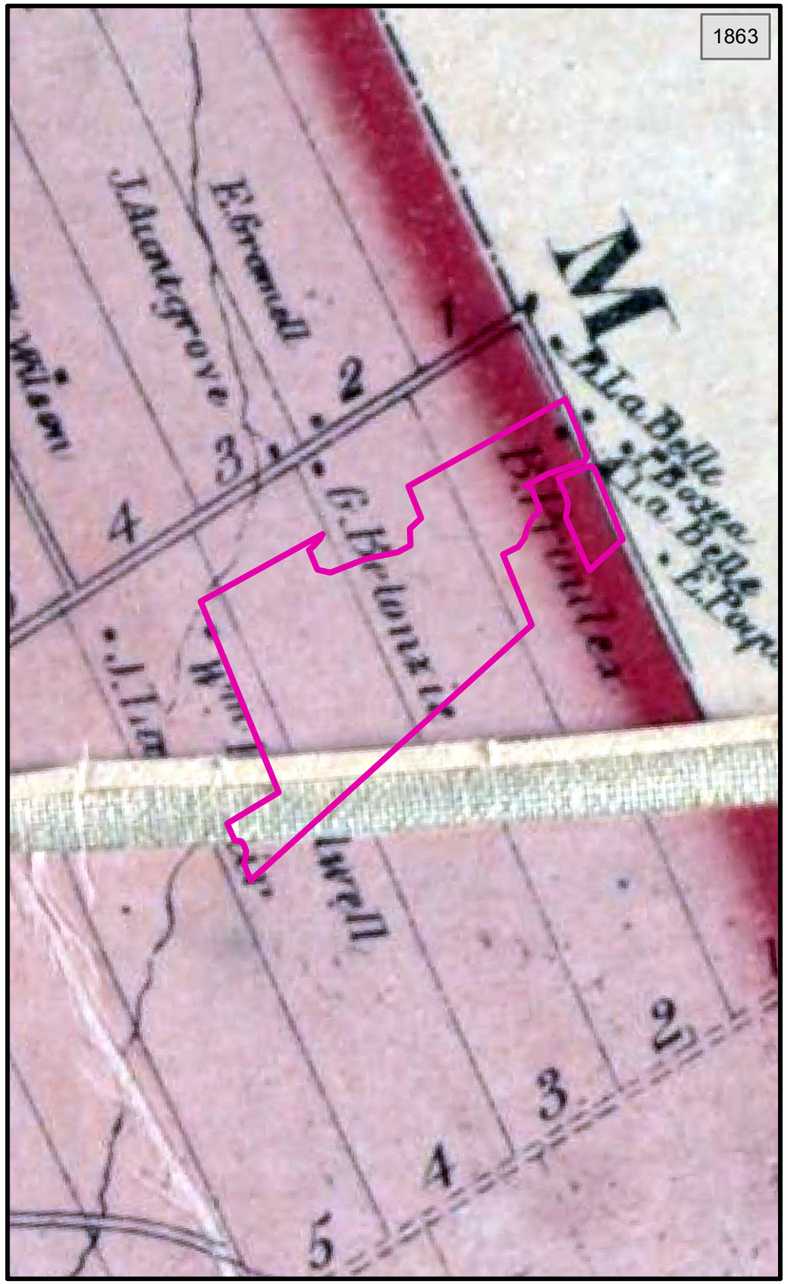
Scale	1:10,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1207
Borden	BiFv-26

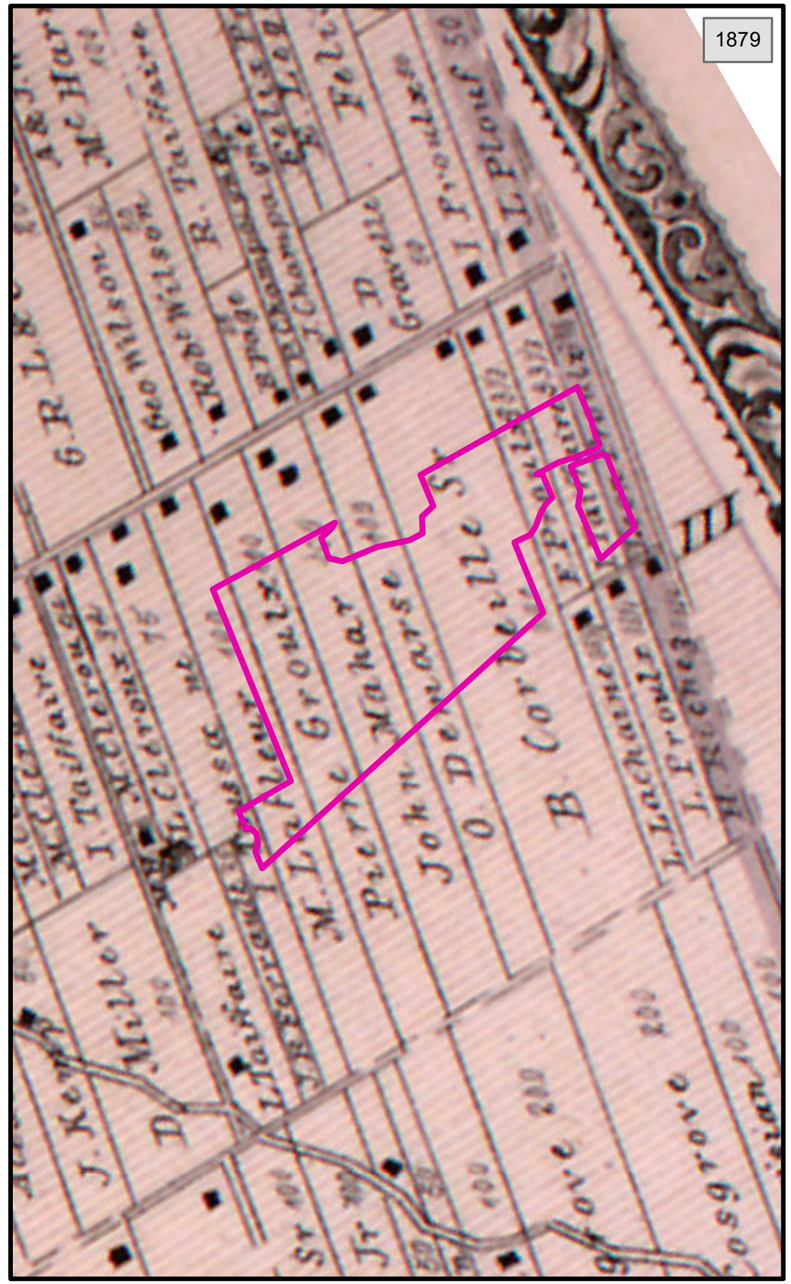
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

File:	PA1207-POTENTIAL
Date:	1/19/2021
Map:	3







STUDY AREA

0 400 800 1,200 1,600 2,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: NMC 4830, NMC14834, BELDEN 1879

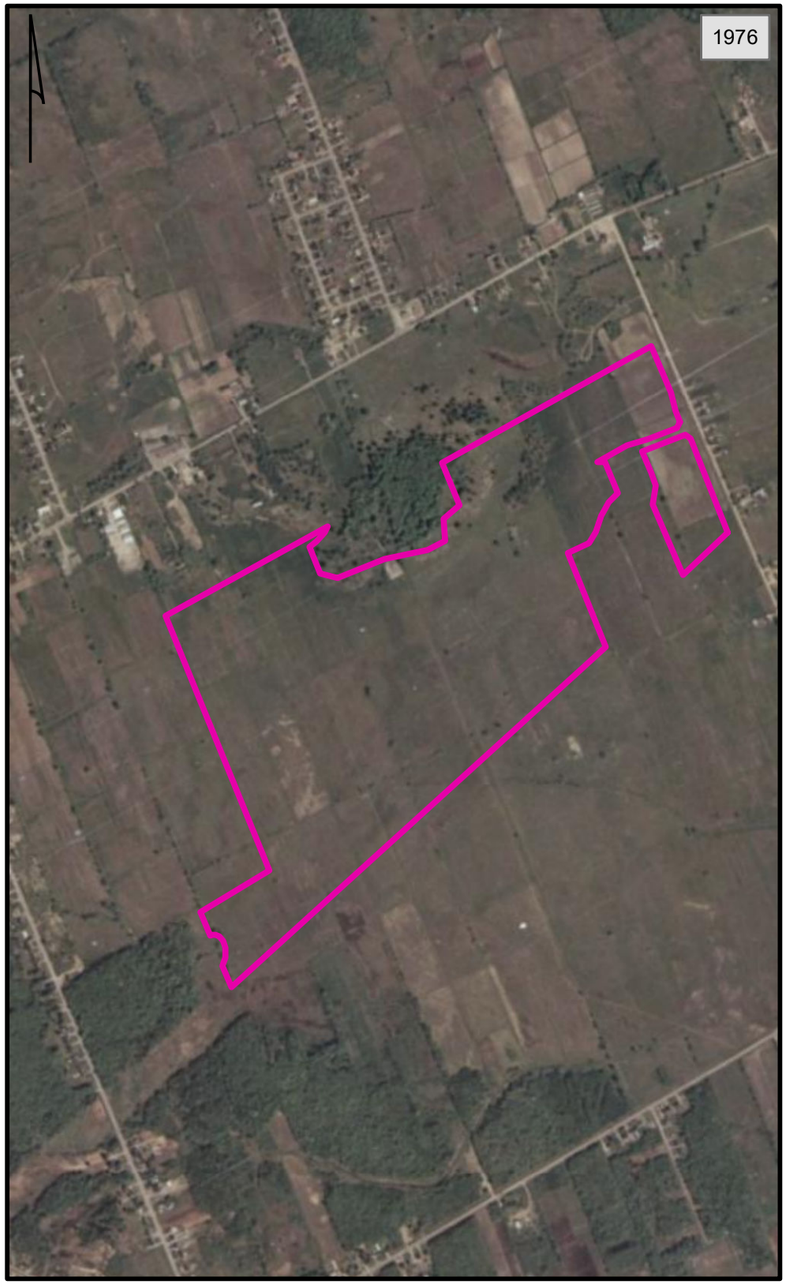
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale	1:20,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1207
Borden	BiFv-26

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

HISTORIC MAPS

File:	PA1207 HISTORIC
Date:	1/19/2021
Map:	4



STUDY AREA

0 280 560 840 1,120 1,400 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: CITY OF OTTAWA

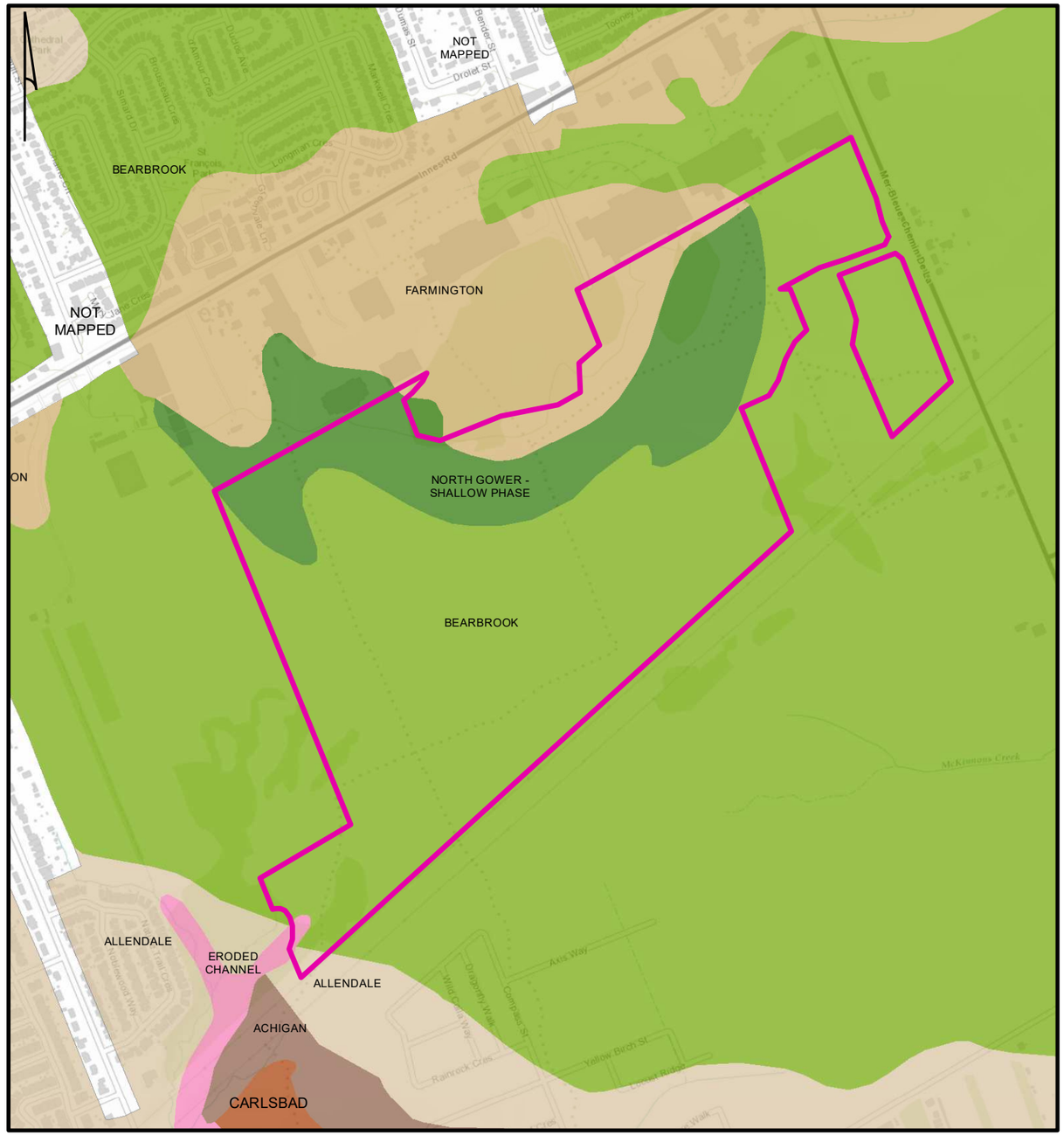
paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

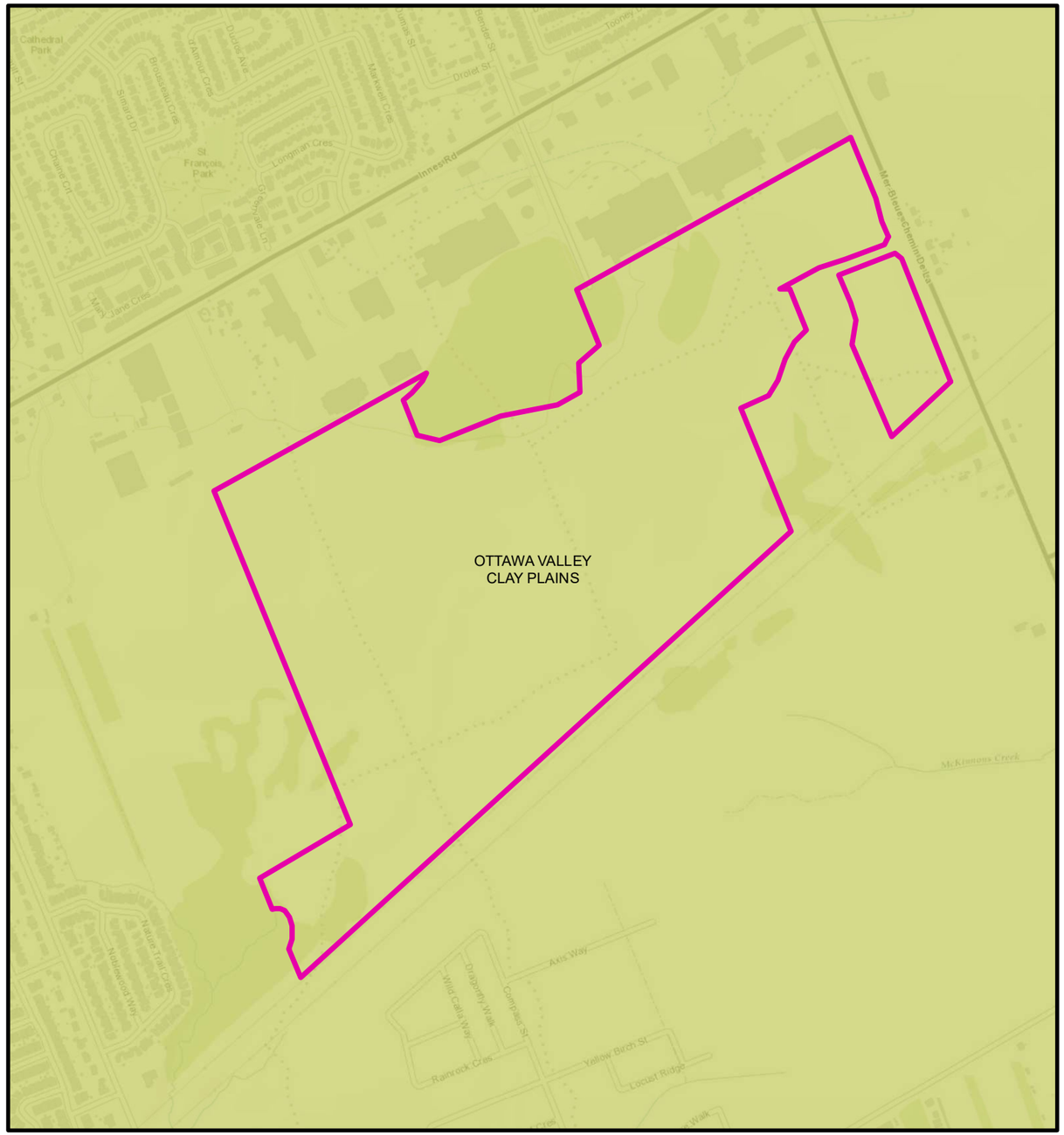
Scale	1:15,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM
Project	PA1207
Borden	BiFv-26

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

AERIAL PHOTOS

File:	PA1207 AERIAL
Date:	1/19/2021
Map:	5





STUDY AREA

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 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
LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO 2014, CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

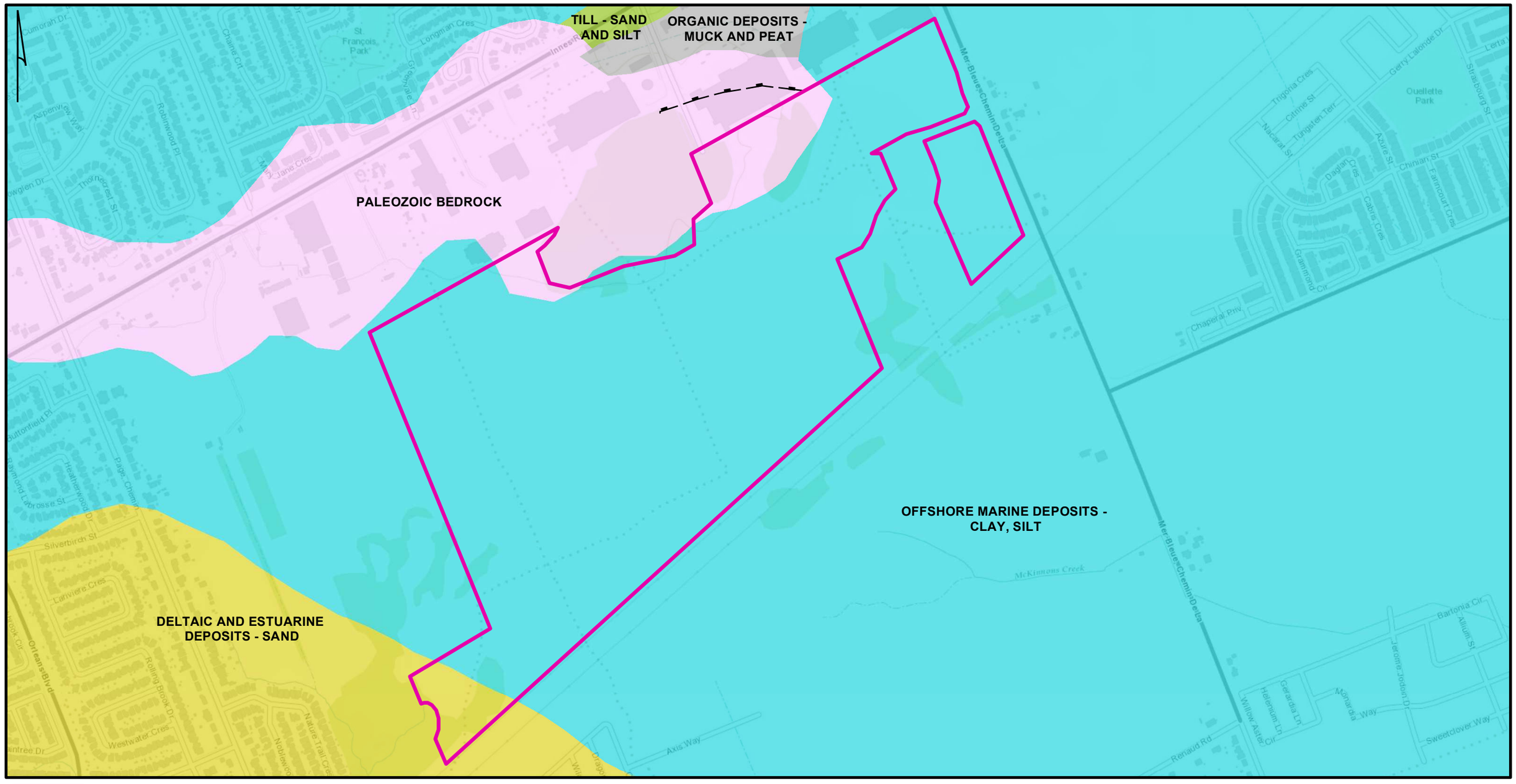
Scale	1:10,000
Des	DW
Drawn	DW
Chkd	BM

Project: PA1207
Borden: BiFv-26

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

SOILS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

File: PA1207 SOILS
Date: 1/19/2021
Map: 6



STUDY AREA

BEDROCK ESCARPMENT

3: PALEOZOIC BEDROCK

5B: STONE-POOR, CARBONATE-DERIVED SILTY TO SANDY TILL

10A: MASSIVE-WELL LAMINATED

11A: DELTAIC DEPOSITS

20: ORGANIC DEPOSITS

0 100 200 300 400 500 Meters

REFERENCES:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 18N
SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: 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
ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010

paterson group
consulting engineers
154 Colonnade Road South, Ottawa, Ontario K2E 7J5

Scale 1:8,000
Des DW
Drawn DW
Chkd BM

Project PA1207
Borden BiFv-26

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - MAHAR SITE
TRAILS EDGE PHASE 5 - NORTH PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ON

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

File: PA1207 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
Date: 1/19/2021
Map: 7

Appendix A: Photo Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer
PA1207-D01	Details of the 1 x 1 m unit PA1207 90E 300N S Profile	S	2020-11-06	FR
PA1207-D02	Details of the 1 x 1 m unit PA1207 100E 300N W Profile	W	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D03	Details of the 1 x 1 m unit PA1207 100E 300N W Profile	W	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D04	JE and FR excavating a 1 x 1 m unit on a 5 m grid	W	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D05	CC and SB excavating a 1 x 1 m unit on a 5 m grid	SE	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D06	General details of the survey area behind the Landmark Cinema	NE	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D07	General details of the survey area behind the Landmark Cinema	N	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D08	General details of the survey area behind the Landmark Cinema	NW	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D09	CC SB and MH excavating 1 x 1 m units on a 5 m grid	S	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D10	MH and FR JE excavating 1 x 1 m units on a 5 m grid	S	2020-11-05	DW
PA1207-D11	Details of the 1 x 1 m unit PA1207 95E 290N S Profile	S	2020-11-06	DW
PA1207-D12	Details of the 1 x 1 m unit PA1207 95E 285N S Profile	S	2020-11-06	DW
PA1207-D13	Details of the 1 x 1 m unit PA1207 95E 285N S Profile	S	2020-11-06	DW
PA1207-D14	DW MH and SB CC and JE FR excavating 1 x 1 m units on a 5 m grid	W	2020-11-25	NK
PA1207-D15	SB and MH laying out 1 x 1 m unit	SE	2020-11-05	FR
PA1207-D16	Wrought nail from 100E 310N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D17	Derbyshire ink well finish from 100E 310N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D18	RWE green transfer and moulded plate marly from 100E 310N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D19	Various RWE sponged wares from 95E 300N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D20	RWE brown transfer print from 95E 300N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D21	RWE painted early palette from 92E 293N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D22	RWE green sponged from 92E 293N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D23	RWE painted from 92E 293N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D24	YWE mocha pattern from 97E 296N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D25	RWE blue transfer from 97E 296N-1		2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D26	RWE blue edged from 97E 296N-1		2020-12-04	NK

PA1207-D27	RWE stamped from 97E 296N-1	2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D28	Smoking pipe bowl from 98E 298N-1	2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D29	Door knob from 98E 298N-1	2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D30	RWE painted late palette from 100E 295N-1	2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D31	RWE pink sponged from 90E 290N-1	2020-12-04	NK
PA1207-D32	RWE blue banded from 90E 290N-1	2020-12-04	NK

Appendix B: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Archaeological Potential	B. Mortimer
4	Historic	B. Mortimer
5	Aerial Photography	B. Mortimer
6	Physiography and Soils	B. Mortimer
7	Surficial Geology	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc. Map 1	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
Supp. Doc. Map 2	Results and Photo Key	B. Mortimer

Appendix C: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
PA1207	Mahar Site (Bifv-26), Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Field Notes (OneNote file)	N. Kopp

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
43229	1	100e 290n-1	button	Porcelain unspecified	Prosser						
43227	1	100e 290n-1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43228	3	100e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43420	1	100e 295n-1	Mammal bone	Bone							
43423	1	100e 295n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Brown					
43424	1	100e 295n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
43422	2	100e 295n-1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass							
43421	1	100e 295n-1	strap	Iron							
43417	1	100e 295n-1	Wire / drawn nail	Iron							
43425	1	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Purple		Sponged			
43426	2	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43427	1	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue	red	Sponged			"rainbow" pattern
43429	2	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		banded			
43430	7	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43431	3	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Floral generic			
43432	3	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43433	1	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Chicken Foot Pattern			
43434	12	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43418	1	100e 295n-1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay				TD			
43419	1	100e 295n-1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay							
43428	2	100e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware				Plain			
43233	1	100e 300n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Unglazed						
43231	2	100e 300n-1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass							
43230	1	100e 300n-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43240	1	100e 300n-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43234	1	100e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Burned / Melted		
43235	1	100e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Black		Painted unspecified			
43236	2	100e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red		Floral generic			
43237	4	100e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43238	1	100e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43239	10	100e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43241	1	100e 300n-1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay							
43259	1	100e 305n-1	Wrought / forged nail	Iron							
43261	1	100e 305n-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43260	1	100e 305n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red		Floral generic			
43262	4	100e 305n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43470	1	100e 310n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Colourless					
43472	1	100e 310n-1	Ink well	Coarse Stoneware	Derbyshire type ink/blacking						
43466	1	100e 310n-1	wire	Iron							
43467	1	100e 310n-1	Wrought / forged nail	Iron							
43469	1	100e 310n-1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware				Plain		base	
43471	1	100e 310n-1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Unspecified Transfer			moulded marly
43468	2	100e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43473	5	100e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
43225	1	105e 295n-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43224	1	105e 295n-1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43226	4	105e 295n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red	Blue	Floral generic			
43253	1	105e 300n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
43254	1	105e 300n-1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass							
43252	1	105e 300n-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43257	1	105e 300n-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43255	1	105e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43256	1	105e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43258	3	105e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43263	2	105e 305n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43511	1	90E 290N-1	Mammal bone	Bone							
43509	8	90E 290N-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
43510	1	90E 290N-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
43514	2	90E 290N-1	Ink well	Coarse Stoneware	Derbyshire type ink/blacking						
43508	1	90E 290N-1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass							
43506	4	90E 290N-1	Wine bottle	Green Glass (dark olive)							
43507	1	90E 290N-1	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43504	1	90E 290N-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43505	1	90E 290N-1	Wrought / forged nail	Iron	Rose head						
43503	1	90E 290N-1	Handle unspecified	Pewter (various alloys)							spoon handle
43515	3	90E 290N-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43524	1	90E 290N-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43513	1	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43518	1	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue, dark		Sponged			
43519	5	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue	white	banded			
43520	1	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Black		Unspecified Transfer			
43521	3	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Pink		Sponged			
43522	5	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green	red	Floral generic			
43523	25	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43512	1	90E 290N-1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay							
43516	1	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		Blue		Mocha			
43517	8	90E 290N-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware				Plain			
43222	2	90e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43223	3	90e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43332	6	92E 293n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
43333	3	92E 293n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Unglazed						
43364	1	92E 293n-1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware				Floral generic			
43342	1	92E 293n-1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43349	1	92E 293n-1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unscalloped with lt. Impressed pattern			
43336	1	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Sponged			
43338	2	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Purple		Sponged			
43348	3	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43350	1	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown	Green	Unspecified Transfer			
43351	1	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		Stamped			
43353	1	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
43355	1	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Painted unspecified			
43367	14	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43330	1	92E 293n-1	Clay smoking pipe spur / foot	White Clay							
43347	1	92E 293n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		Blue		Mocha			
43269	1	95e 285n-1	Mammal bone	Bone							
43270	1	95e 285n-1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)							
43268	1	95e 285n-1	Wrought / forged nail	Iron	Rose head						
43273	3	95e 285n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		banded			
43274	2	95e 285n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Moulded			
43275	8	95e 285n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43271	1	95e 285n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		White		banded			
43272	1	95e 285n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		Blue		Mocha			
43488	1	95e 290n-1	Mammal bone	Bone							
43489	1	95e 290n-1	Mammal bone	Bone					Calcined		
43494	2	95e 290n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Unglazed						
43487	3	95e 290n-1	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43492	3	95e 290n-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43493	2	95e 290n-1	Cut nail	Iron					Burned / Melted		
43501	1	95e 290n-1	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware				Plain		base	
43495	1	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Sponged			
43496	2	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43497	3	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43498	1	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43499	2	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green	red	Floral generic			
43500	1	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43502	24	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43490	1	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware				Plain			
43491	1	95e 290n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		white		banded			
43440	2	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
43439	3	95e 295N-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
43436	1	95e 295N-1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (light)							
43437	1	95e 295N-1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (light)							
43435	3	95e 295N-1	Pane glass	Green Glass (light)							
43438	1	95e 295N-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43441	1	95e 295N-1	scrap	Iron							
43448	2	95e 295N-1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43442	2	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43443	1	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Purple		Sponged			
43444	1	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43445	1	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red		Floral generic			
43446	1	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43449	2	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Chicken Foot Pattern			
43450	1	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43451	24	95e 295N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43447	1	95e 295N-1	clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay				dots			
43483	3	95e 300n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
43474	1	95e 300n-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43475	5	95e 300n-1	sheet	Iron							
43478	1	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43479	3	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Purple		Sponged			
43481	1	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43482	2	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green	red	Floral generic			
43484	3	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Brown		Unspecified Transfer			
43485	3	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red	Blue	Sponged			"rainbow" pattern
43486	7	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43476	1	95e 300n-1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay							
43477	1	95e 300n-1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay							
43480	2	95e 300n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		Blue		Mocha			
43267	1	95e 305n-1	Tooth / teeth unspecified	Dentine (Tooth)							
43264	3	95e 305n-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43265	1	95e 305n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43266	3	95e 305n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43465	2	95e 310n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
43455	1	95e 310n-1	Bottle unidentified	Colourless Glass							
43452	1	95e 310n-1	Cut nail	Iron							
43454	1	95e 310n-1	tool unspecified	Iron							
43453	1	95e 310n-1	Wrought / forged nail	Iron	Rose head						
43456	1	95e 310n-1	button	Porcelain unspecified	Prosser						
43462	2	95e 310n-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43457	1	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43458	2	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Edged ware unidentified			
43459	1	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43460	2	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43463	2	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43464	1	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		red	blue	Sponged			"rainbow" pattern
43461	1	95e 310n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware				Plain			
43246	1	97e 296n-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Slipped						
43251	1	97e 296n-1	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass							
43248	1	97e 296n-1	Flatware ceramic unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unspecified Transfer			
43250	6	97e 296n-1	Plate unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Unscalloped with lt. Impressed pattern			
43244	2	97e 296n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Red		Sponged			
43245	1	97e 296n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43247	3	97e 296n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43249	10	97e 296n-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43242	1	97e 296n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware				Plain			
43243	1	97e 296n-1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware		Blue		Mocha			
43410	1	98e 298N-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware buff	Glazed	Colourless					
43412	2	98e 298N-1	Holloware	Coarse Earthenware red	Glazed	Brown					
43416	1	98e 298N-1	Door knob	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Painted unspecified			
43373	2	98E 298N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Sponged			
43374	2	98E 298N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		Stamped			
43411	1	98e 298N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Blue		banded			

Record Number	Quantity	Provenience	Function	Material	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour 1	Decorative Colour 2	Decorative Pattern	Condition	Portion	Comment
43413	1	98e 298N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware		Green		Floral generic			
43414	4	98e 298N-1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White Earthenware				Plain			
43409	1	98e 298N-1	Clay smoking pipe bowl	White Clay				dots			
43415	1	98e 298N-1	Clay smoking pipe stem	White Clay	Glazed	Amber					