



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment:

T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70),
5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and
6115 Flewellyn Road
Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9,
Geographic Township of Goulbourn,
Carleton County,
City of Ottawa, Ontario

Prepared For

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1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Stittsville South) Ltd. (Caivan), undertook a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) located within the development area of 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The Stage 1 background assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, 2011), the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022a).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. 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 test pit survey resulted in no positive test pits, but pedestrian survey resulted in an artifact scatter of historical material. This scatter most likely relates to the 19th century ownership and domestic occupancy of the property by T. McGuire. This site has been registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70), a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment found the site to have a sufficient level of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and recommended the T. McGuire Site be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment to further understand the occupational content, extent, and the composition of the identified artifact scatter (Matrix Heritage 2022b).

At the time of the Stage 3 assessment of the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) a controlled surface pickup (CSP) was not undertaken prior to the Stage 3 excavations since 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 June 17, 2022 and the excavations for the Stage 3 began August 5, 2022. Furthermore, the Stage 2 surface collection was completed to Stage 3 CSP standards (Section 3.2.1).

Stage 3 excavations resulted in a total of 21 1 x 1 m test units, placed on a 5 m grid, with an additional 5 1 x 1 m test units (20% of the total) (Map 3). Test units were placed to cover the main surface scatter exposed during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey. Additional units were located to infill areas of interest, to focus on testing key areas and documenting artifact concentration drop-offs, with the goal of 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).

A total of 365 artifacts were recovered from the T. McGuire Site during the Stage 3 assessment. Analysis of the Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment indicates the majority of material dates to the mid to late-19th century. This date range is derived from the almost equal quantities of refined white earthenware and vitrified white earthenware, as well as the presence of solarized manganese glass that dates from ca. 1880-1920. The dates derived from the artifact assemblage fit well with the dates of ownership by Thomas McGuire, who owned the property from 1860 to 1912. As documented historically and supported by the artifact assemblage, the domestic habitation of the area began in 1860. This indicates that the majority of the occupation occurred after 1870. Furthermore, the site shows evidence of substantial disturbance from the tree grubbing that took place in 2019. This has resulted in an intermixed layer of topsoil and subsoil and

may also account for the paucity of finds from the historic site. Therefore, the site does not have a significant level of CHVI under Section 3.4.2, Standards 1. a of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, as most (80% or more) of the archaeologically documented occupation of the property does not predate 1870, nor is this site associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MTCS 2011).

Fieldwork was undertaken over five days on August 5, and 15-18, 2020. Weather conditions were generally sunny with temperatures that averaged 25° Celsius. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan.

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

1. No further archaeological assessment or mitigation study is required for the development area as delineated in Map 1.
2. Should deeply buried archaeological material be found on the property during construction activities, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be notified immediately.

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3.0 Project Context

3.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of Caivan (Stittsville South) Ltd. (Caivan), undertook a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) located within the development area of 5993 Flewellyn, 6070 Fernbank, and 6115 Flewellyn Road on Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 9, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now in the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Map 1). Caivan is planning residential development of the property (Map 2). The archaeological assessment was requested by the City of Ottawa in accordance with the Planning Act as a component of a Plan of Subdivision application. This assessment was completed in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Sports' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

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 Goulbourn (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999). According to the management plan, portions of the development area have archaeological potential, triggering the assessment process. The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022a) found the entire parcel to have archaeological potential and recommended further assessment.

At the time of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, the study area was owned by Caivan. Permission to access the study property was granted by the owner prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

3.2 Historical Context

3.2.1 Historic Documentation

The subject property is in the Geographic Township of Goulbourn, former County of Carleton. Goulbourn Township was first surveyed in 1817 and the first settlers in 1818 included disbanded members of the 99th Regiment, who received military posts in the newly created village of Richmond (Belden & Co. 1879; Roberts 2004:185). The early history of Goulbourn is described in *Goulbourn Memories* (Goulbourn Township Historical Society 1996) and *For King and Canada: The 100th Regiment of Foot During the War of 1812* (Roberts 2004). 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* (Belden & Co. 1879).

3.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Algonquin people lived in the region for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The region is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

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

Early Human Occupation

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

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

Archaic Period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred to as the "Shield Archaic". The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites

from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rivers where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

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

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

The Woodland Period Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Ardoch Algonquin First Nation 2015). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Woodland Period the Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the “Kitchissippi”) and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

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

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

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

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

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

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

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

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

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

the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

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

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

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

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

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

The Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as “heathens” and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die

after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

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

The Long Way Back

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

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

Some Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Post-Contact Period Colonial History

The Township of Goulbourn was first surveyed in 1817 by McNaughton, and was named for Sir Henry Goulbourn, the Undersecretary for War and the Colonies and one of the commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent (War of 1812) (Elliot 1991; Roberts 2004). The township was laid out in the usual 100 acre lots, except for Concession 12, which were 80 acre lots. The Richmond Military Settlement, or Village of Richmond, was created out of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 3, and the south half of Lots 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Concession 4. The town lots were 1 acre each. Lots were awarded to discharged military as follows: Privates 100 acres, Sergeant 200 acres, Lieutenant 500 acres, Sergeant Major 500 acres, Ensign 500 acres, Captain 800 acres, and Navy Captain 1000 acres. Emigrants were awarded 100 acres (Stanzel 2001). The main group of settlers arrived at Richmond in September of 1818 as temporary tents were set up. It was not until October that land tickets were issued (Roberts 2004:185).

The Tipperary group was settled on land on the northeast corner of the township in the area of the village of Hazeldean (Roberts 2004). Emigrants from Ireland and Scotland moved to the Township, and specifically to the Village of Hazeldean in 1819 (Belden & Co. 1879:253). Goulbourn Township was incorporated into Carleton County in 1821. In 1851 the population of Goulbourn Township was 2,525. There were 15 stone houses, 2 frame houses, 241 log houses, and 100 shanties. The population grew very slowly and by 1861 there were 2,914 residents in the township residing in 19 stone houses, 7 frame houses, and 407 log houses (Bond 1968:24). By the 1870s, the village of Hazeldean, which was located 13 miles from Ottawa, had tri-weekly mail delivery. There was one general store, some trade shops, one school, two churches (Episcopal and Methodist), a Temperance Hall, and an Orange Hall (Belden & Co. 1879:253). By 1878, the population had grown to 3,007. The 55,060 acres that encompassed the township held 2,914 cattle, 3,409 sheep, 1,007 pigs, and 1,075 horses (Belden & Co. 1879:105–109).

3.2.4 Study Area Specific History

The T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) is located on Lot 25, Concession 9. Land registry records show Lot 25, Concession 9, divided into west and east sections, but the transactions are interrelated.

The west half was patented in 1824 to John McGuire, a colour sergeant in the 99th Regiment of Foot whose rank entitled him to the 200 acres. The property, noted as “All lot 25, less 40 acres” was passed to his wife Elizabeth and their sons upon his death in 1859. The lot remained in the McGuire family until 1929 when it was sold to John W. Davidson (OLR:Ottawa-Carleton (04), Goulbourn, Book 6).

The east half, including the archaeological site area, was patented in 1842 to John Hall. At some point, not recorded in the land registry, John McGuire acquired the property and, as recorded for the west half, on his death in 1860, he willed the property to his wife and sons. Notably the front (south) 40 acres of the east half passed to his eldest son Thomas. Thomas held his 40-acre parcel until 1912, when he sold it to George McGuire, a relative of unknown relation. Thomas also inherited a 50-acre parcel on the rear of Lot 27, Concession 9 that held until his death in 1919.

The Walling map of 1863 (Map 3) shows Mrs. McGuire (widow of John) living in the northwest corner of the lot and a schoolhouse is depicted just to the east of the homestead, both well removed from the development area. The Belden map of Goulbourn Township from 1879 shows most of the lot was owned by James Maguire, son of John (Map 3). At this time, the lot appears to have been well situated within the surrounding community. The area's dominant town, Stittsville, as well as the smaller crossroads community of Rathwells Corners, were both nearby.

The house shown in 1863 is still depicted in 1879 in the northwestern corner of the lot. By this time the schoolhouse is no longer depicted on Lot 25 and a new one is shown on Lot 26 to the east. A dwelling is shown on the 1879 map in the southeastern quadrant of the lot, in the same area as the archaeological site. This is shown as the Thomas McGuire home (Map 3). As noted, Thomas inherited this parcel upon his father's death in 1860. Thomas is listed in the 1861 census as residing with his mother and siblings (Library and Archives Canada 1861), but by the 1871 census at age 32 is living with his wife Susan (30), and their children John (6), Florence (4), Elizabeth (2), Thomas Jr. (3 months), and Charles Erskine (34) a farm labourer (Statistics Canada 1871). Thomas died February 10, 1919, of cancer at the age of 80.

Despite his residence shown in the study area on Lot 25, Concession 9 a second residence is also attributed to a T. McGuire on the 1879 map on nearby Lot 27, Concession 9. Therefore, it is difficult to say definitively where Thomas McGuire and family resided. The Ottawa Directory lists Thomas as living on Lot 27, Concession 9 in 1864 and 1866 (Ancestry.com 2013; Mitchell and Co 1864), with his brother James residing on Lot 25, Concession 9.

3.3 Archaeological Context

3.3.1 Current Conditions

The site area assessed in the Stage 3 consists of approximately 600 m² located on a slight rise in a ploughed field that is currently planted with a low grass crop (Figure 1). The property was most likely historically used for agricultural purposes, but from aerial photography it was forested as recently as 2018, with sparse forest visible as early as 1976 (Map 4). Aerial photography and Google Street view imagery indicates that the forest was grubbed during the summer of 2019 (Figure 2 and Figure 3)

3.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the broader Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region with sandy plains along the western extent (Map 5). The region is characterized by poorly drained topography of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock or sand that offer moderately better drainage. The study area is located within an area of sand deposits. 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).

Soils of the development area are predominately Bainsville and Reevecraig, with smaller areas of Richmond, Farmington, and Organic deposits (Map 5). Bainsville soils are part of the Castor Association and consist of imperfectly drained very fine sandy loam that generally ranges from 15 to 25 cm in thickness (Schut and Wilson 1987:34). Reevecraig soils are fine to very fine calcareous marine or fluvial sands. The topography is generally level to very gently sloping resulting in imperfect drainage with slow to moderate surface runoff (Schut and Wilson 1987:67). Richmond soils are imperfectly drained loamy very fine sands. Farmington soil is typically dark brown to olive in colour and has a sandy loam texture with finer sandy loam and silt occurring less extensively. The soils are typically level or very gently sloped and unevenly drained, with the level areas being imperfectly drained while the sloped areas have very well drainage (Schut and Wilson 1987:38).

The surficial geology of the development area (Map 5) consists of a small area of Paleozoic bedrock which is a limestone or dolomite bedrock along the western edge. A central east to west deposit of fine-to-medium grained sand, that is calcareous and commonly fossiliferous; a nearshore sand generally occurring as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials. Along the north side is a till deposit of sandy and silty compact diamicton, grey at depth but brown where oxidized that consists dominantly of lodgment till. The south-east quarter is characterized as offshore marine deposits of clay and silt. Organic deposits are mapped in the north-east and northwest corners and consist of mainly muck and peat in bogs, fens, swamps, and poorly drained areas.

3.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The current development area was subject to a previous Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment which concluded, based on criteria outlined in the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Section 1.3, 2011), that the entire study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022a). Accordingly, Stage 2 assessment of the development area was recommended, which identified the T. McGuire Site (Matrix Heritage 2022b).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals of the area where ploughing was possible. 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 test pit survey resulted in no positive test pits, but pedestrian survey resulted in an artifact scatter of historical material. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots indicating a date range of mid-late 19th century. This scatter most likely relates to the 19th century ownership and domestic occupancy of the property by T. McGuire. This site has been registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70), a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment found the site to have a sufficient level of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and recommended the T. McGuire Site be subject to Stage 3 archaeological assessment to further understand the

occupational content, extent, and the composition of the identified artifact scatter (Matrix Heritage 2022b).

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 2 Archaeological Assessment of Part Lots 27 and 28 Goulbourn Township (Adams 2004), a Stage 1 Assessment for the Hazeldean Road Corridor between Terry Fox Drive and the Old Carp Road (Daechsel 2000), Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Lots 14 and 15, Concession 11, Goulbourn Township by Heritage Quest Inc. (Earl 1999), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 570 Hazeldean Rd (Paterson Group 2012), and a Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of 590 Hazeldean Road (Paterson Group 2013a, 2013b).

The development abutting the northwest boundary of the study area was assessed through a Stage 1 and 2 undertaken by Adams Heritage (P003-373-2013) and Paterson Group (Adams 2014; Paterson Group 2014). Stage 2 identified two distributions of historic Euro-Canadian artifacts registered as the McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) and the Mrs. McGuire's School House Site (BhFx-55). Paterson undertook the Stage 3 excavations at both sites in 2015 (Paterson Group 2015a) and subsequent Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impact through complete excavation in 2016 (Paterson Group 2015b, 2016). Most of the material recovered at both sites dates from the mid-late 19th century, with little material suggesting a post 1900 date.

The McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) does not correspond with mapped residences on the historic mapping and is likely the remnants of a domestic structure as seen by the vast amount of pane glass, fasteners, door and window hardware alongside the ceramics and personal items. It is speculated that circa 1860, this structure was demolished, abandoned, or moved closer to Fernbank Road to the north, the location of Mrs. McGuire's house and schoolhouse, by 1863.

Mrs. McGuire's School House (BhFx-55) Stage 4 excavations uncovered no features relating to the schoolhouse but amassed an artifact assemblage comprised of structural items from the schoolhouse building and items that the students would have used daily for their lessons: slate boards and pencils, and ink wells.

3.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are two registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the development area, the McGuire 1 site (BhFx-54) and the Mrs. McGuire's School House Site (BhFx-55) noted above. Both sites have been completely mitigated through Stage 4 excavation.

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

3.4 Archaeological Potential

The south eastern frontage along Flewellyn Road and a couple of pockets on the north west side fall in areas of archaeological potential indicated on the City of Ottawa's archaeological potential map (Archaeological Services Inc. and Geomatics International Inc 1999).

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. While the study area partially consists of imperfectly drained soils it is near wetlands and a seasonal tributary to the Carp River. There are beach

formations and sandy deposits to the west associated with post-glacial landscapes. Accordingly, the entire study area exhibits potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The development area is located on two main concession roads. Lot 24 was granted in 1824, with both lots being occupied by the 1863 Walling survey (Map 3). A structure is shown in the southeast corner of the study area in the 1879 Belden map (Map 3). Accordingly, the study area exhibits potential for historical period archaeological sites.

4.0 Field Methods

Controlled surface pickup (CSP) was not undertaken immediately prior the Stage 3 excavations at the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70). The surface collection for the Stage 2 assessment occurred on June 17, 2022, and the excavations for the Stage 3 began August 5, 2022, therefore little time had elapsed. Furthermore, Stage 2 artifact collection was carried out to Stage 3 CSP standards (Section 3.2.1). During the Stage 2, the location of all surface artifacts collected were mapped with a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ESRI ArcGIS Field Map (Map 6). 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 to be flagged in the field within approximately 2 m accuracy.

The Stage 3 assessment involved the excavation of 21 1 x 1 m test units, placed on a 5 m grid (Figure 4 - Figure 7), as it was not clearly evident that the site would warrant a Stage 4 recommendation (Map 6) (Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1). The initial excavation grid was placed to cover the Stage 2 artifact scatter and was not expanded from that initial layout as artifact tallies from edge units were notably low. An additional 5 1 x 1 m test units (20% of the total) were placed to infill areas of interest, focus on testing key areas, and documenting artifact concentration drop-offs, with the goal of 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).

The limits of the T. McGuire Site Stage 3 area were determined through repetitive decreasing and/or low yield units on the peripheries (Map 6). Unit yield categories for determining “low” yield units and thereby the limit of excavations were initially determined with field tallies of artifacts. To lend further rigour to the process, ESRI’s ArcMap Pro was employed in the post-excavation analysis to empirically determine quantitative categories of artifact yields using Jenks Natural Breaks classification method with three classes (Map 6). This helped empirically determine the extent of the sites proper versus any scattered artifacts around the periphery created from years of agricultural ploughing or other more recent activity. Expansion of the Stage 3 10 m grid was not required as tallies along the edge of testing quickly entered the sterile to low to very low categories.

All test units were hand excavated to a depth of 5 cm into subsoil (Figure 8 - Figure 9), 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 Matrix’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, and UTM Zone 18N coordinates were determined using a Bad Elf Surveyor unit with DGPS enabled paired to an iPad with ESRI ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy was approximately +/- 1 m. Coordinates for each datum are provided in Table 1. 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 Table 1.

The provenience system used for this project is based on the Stage 3 Matrix project number (MH1102), 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 500E 800N would be recorded as MH1102-500E 800N-1.

Point	E	N
North	430302	5010828
East	430315	5010822
South	430301	5010805
West	430284	5010812
Centre	430301	5010815
In site datum	430305	5010820
Off site datum	430255	5010788

Table 1: T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) Coordinates (UTM Zone 18 NAD83, elevation 113m asl).

Photographs were taken during fieldwork to document the current land conditions (see Map 6 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MTCS 2011). A representative sample of all categories of diagnostic artifacts were also photographed (Section 7.5.11, Standards 1-2). Photo catalogue, artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Fieldwork was undertaken over five days on August 5, and 15-18, 2020. Weather conditions during field activities were generally sunny with temperatures that averaged 25° Celsius. Heavy rain occurred early in the field program (August 7-8th), flooding the site. No field work was undertaken during periods of precipitation and field work was paused August 9-12th to allow the site to drain and dry. Field activities resumed on August 15th when field conditions were again excellent. Permission to access the property was provided by Caivan, prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

All artifacts from the T. McGuire Site Stage 3 are in one banker's box held at Matrix'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).

5.0 Record of Finds

All artifacts from the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment are contained in a single banker's box, held at Matrix Heritage's lab facility for long term storage. All artifact dates are sourced from the Parks Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. Artifact inventory, map inventory, and daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field) are listed in Appendix B, C, and D.

5.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy across the site generally consists of three lots (Figure 8 - Figure 9):

Lot 1: 10 cm of loose brown (10YR 5/3) loamy soil.

Lot 2: 20-30 cm thick mottled brown and of dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) very compact silty clay layer with rock cobbles throughout. This lot consists of a disturbed intermingled layer of the topsoil and subsoil likely caused by deep root removal from the tree grubbing that took place on the property in the summer of 2019.

Lot 3: subsoil which is a light brownish grey (10YR6/2) silty clay.

For a typical stratigraphic profile example see Map 6.

No features or structural remains were encountered.

5.2 Finds

A total of 365 artifacts were recovered from the site. Most of the finds consist of glass fragments, and metal hardware fasteners with some ceramic fragments and faunal remains (Table 2).

Material	Quantity	% of Total
Metal	133	36%
Glass	132	36%
Ceramic	82	22%
Fauna	16	4%
Flora	1	<1%
Lithic/Minerals	1	<1%
Total	365	100%

Table 2: Artifact frequency, based on material.

A total of 133 metal artifacts represents over one third of the artifact assemblage, which were largely made up of ferrous items and one scrap piece of copper alloy. The metal items are largely cut nails (95) and other fasteners. Glass artifacts were the next most common with a total of 132 items recovered, accounting for just over one third of the assemblage. This consists mainly of fragments of bottles and containers and 14 shards of pane glass. Ceramics (n=82) represent only one quarter of the assemblage. Vessel types represented include hollowares and tablewares, refined white earthenware is the dominant ware type. Faunal material is comprised of mammal bones, one mammal tooth, and one bone utensil handle. Floral material consists of a single charcoal sample and the lithic material is a small piece of mica that is likely naturally occurring.

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 function. Most of the finds (58% n=211) consist of household or domestic items (primarily ceramic and glass fragments). This is consistent with the identification of the site as the T. McGuire homestead. The second most common finds are structural (37% n=136), which consist primarily of fasteners and pane glass. Personal items make up only one percent of the assemblage (n=2). The faunal items (4% n=15) are likely the remains of

animals butchered for meat. As previously mentioned, the one lithic item is a mica fragment, likely naturally occurring (<1% n=1)

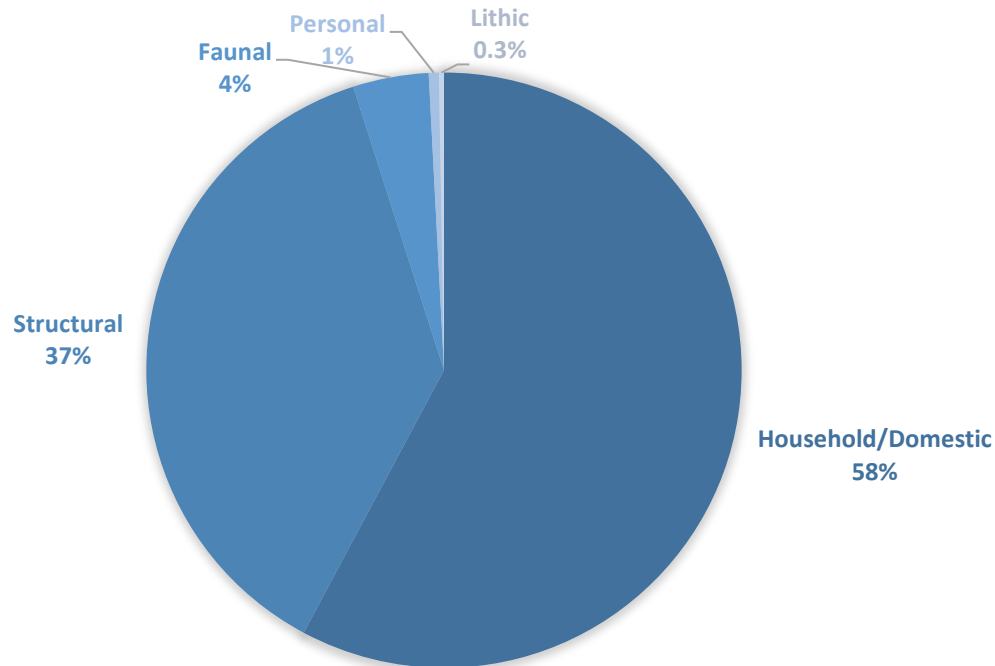


Chart 1:Artifact frequency, based on functional grouping.

5.2.1 Household/Domestic

Glass items dominate the assemblage of domestic or household items. The 118 glass artifacts consist almost entirely of bottle glass in a variety of colours including dark olive green, green (Figure 10), colourless, cobalt blue, and solarized manganese glass. Manganese glass attains a distinct purple hue when exposed to ultraviolet light for prolonged periods. This is the result of a manganese additive, which was only used during the period ca. 1880-1920 (Adams 1994:100). The glass in the assemblage is too fragmentary to determine manufacture techniques. One sherd from a lead glazed tumbler is present. Identified bottle types include shards from a colourless panel bottle and a dark green wine bottle. A single piece of lamp chimney glass is present.

Ceramic fragments are the next most common artifact type in the Household/Domestic category, with 81 sherds. Refined White Earthenware (RWE) (1830+) sherds are the most common accounting for 41 or 50% of the ceramic assemblage; the majority of which (n=33) are undecorated. Six pieces are decorated with a moulded pattern of raised dots and flowers in the marly (Figure 11). One sherd is purple sponged, and another decorated with an unspecified transfer print in green pigment (Figure 12).

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) (1845+) sherds are the next most common, accounting for 31 or 38% of the entire ceramic assemblage. First introduced in the 1840s, VWE or 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). The majority (n=28) of these sherds are undecorated (Figure 13). Two pieces from a plate or serving dish are decorated with an unspecified green transfer pattern (Figure 14), and one has a moulded design.

Other ceramics include three pieces of plain porcelain and six pieces of coarse stoneware, including a rim sherd (Figure 15). The stoneware pieces represent utilitarian wares in the form of storage and food preparation vessels.

Included within the Household/Domestic category are three iron fragments from a bucket and seven unidentified cast iron pieces that are likely from a large cooking pot or stove.

5.2.2 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 95 nails. Four wrought nails were also found (Figure 16), these were the most common nail type before 1830, yet continued to be used well after this date. Other fasteners include one wire nail, one finishing nail, and a bolt. A total of 14 shards of pane glass are in the assemblage. Other structural items include unidentified iron scrap, ferrous wire, three small iron bar fragments, and a flat piece of copper alloy scrap.

5.2.3 Faunal

The 15 faunal items include ten mammal bone fragments, 4 bird bone fragments, and a mammal tooth. A single mammal bone shows evidence of use, being calcined. No butchery was noted.

5.2.4 Personal

The two personal items recovered are a Prosser button (1840+) and an iron shoe buckle (Figure 17).

5.2.5 Lithic

The one lithic item is a small mica fragment. This is likely naturally occurring, although mica was also used for stove windows and as shades for open-flame lights.

6.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 assessment (Matrix Heritage 2022a) indicated that there was archaeological potential for the study area based on proximity to several water sources, which included marshes and bogs within the study area and land registry records indicate that the McGuire family lived on the property from the mid-19th century onwards. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the study property.

The Stage 2 pedestrian survey yielded an artifact scatter that was registered with the MTCS as the T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70), associated with Thomas McGuire or his relatives who may have lived on the property from 1860 onwards. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from 8 findspots during the Stage 2 assessment relating to a domestic Euro-Canadian occupation from the mid to late 19th century. As more than 20 artifacts dated the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MTCS 2011) the site was considered to have CHVI and was recommended for Stage 3 assessment (MTCS 2011).

Analysis of the Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment indicates most material dates to the mid to late-19th century. This date range is derived from the almost equal quantities of refined white earthenware and vitrified white earthenware, as well as the presence of solarized manganese glass which dates from ca. 1880-1920. The dates derived from the artifact assemblage fit well with the dates of ownership derived from historical research which show Thomas McGuire owned the property from 1860 to 1912.

To determine if a recommendation for further work is warranted, the CHVI of site must be understood. As documented historically and supported by the artifact assemblage, the domestic habitation of the study area began in 1860. This indicates that most of the occupation occurred after 1870. Furthermore, the site shows evidence of substantial disturbance from the tree grubbing that took place in 2019. This has resulted in an intermixed layer of topsoil and subsoil, and may also account for the paucity of finds from the historic site. Based on the research and archaeological assemblage, the site does not have CHVI under Section 3.4.2, Standards 1. a of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, as most (80% or more) of the archaeologically documented occupation of the property does not predate 1870, nor is this site associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MTCS 2011).

7.0 Recommendations

The T. McGuire Site (BhFx-70) is not considered to have significant cultural heritage value or interest as 80% or more the archaeologically documented occupation of the property does not predate 1870 as per Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a (MTCS 2011). Furthermore, the site is not associated with the first generation of settlement in the area as per Section 3.4.3, Standard 1 (MTCS 2011).

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

1. No further archaeological assessment or mitigation study is required for the development area as delineated in Map 1.
2. Should deeply buried archaeological material be found on the property during construction activities, the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be notified immediately.

8.0 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.

9.0 Closure

Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sports' *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 Caivan (Stittsville West) Ltd. or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

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

Matrix Heritage Inc.



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Matrix Heritage

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2013b *Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment: 590 Hazeldean Rd., Concession 11, West Part Lot 29, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

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2015a *Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: McGuire 1 (BhFx-54) and Mrs. McGuire's School House (BhFx-55) Sites, Davidson Co-Tenancy, 5993 Flewellyn Rd, Concession 9, Part lot 25, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, City of Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

2015b *Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation: Mrs. McGuire's School House (BhFx-55) Site Davidson Co-Tenancy 5993 Flewellyn Rd, Concession 9, Part lot 25 Geographic Township of Goulbourn City of Ottawa, Ontario.* Ottawa.

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11.0 Images



Figure 1: Overview of site area showing small rise in field where site is located (D38).



Figure 2: Google Street View image from August 2019 showing grubbed trees and excavators on site near the T. McGuire site (image from Google, 2019).



Figure 3: Google street view image from August 2019 showing grubbed trees and excavators on site near the T. McGuire site (image from Google, 2019).



Figure 4: Setting up the site grid (D34).



Figure 5: Unit Excavation at the T. McGuire site (D36).



Figure 6: Unit Excavation at the T. McGuire site (D25).



Figure 7: Unit Excavation at the T. McGuire site (D30).



Figure 8: East profile of unit 485E 795N (D29).



Figure 9: North profile of unit 487E 798N (D33).



Figure 10: Green bottle glass from 505E 795N-1 (D41).



Figure 11: Refined white earthenware with a moulded pattern in the marly from 505E 803N-1 (D42).



Figure 12: Refined white earthenware with green transfer print pattern from 500E 805N-2 (D40).



Figure 13: Vitrified white earthenware saucer fragment from 500E 795N-2 (D46).



Figure 14: Vitrified white earthenware with green transfer print pattern from 487E 803N-1 (D43).



Figure 15: Stoneware rim sherd from 480E 795N-2 (D45).

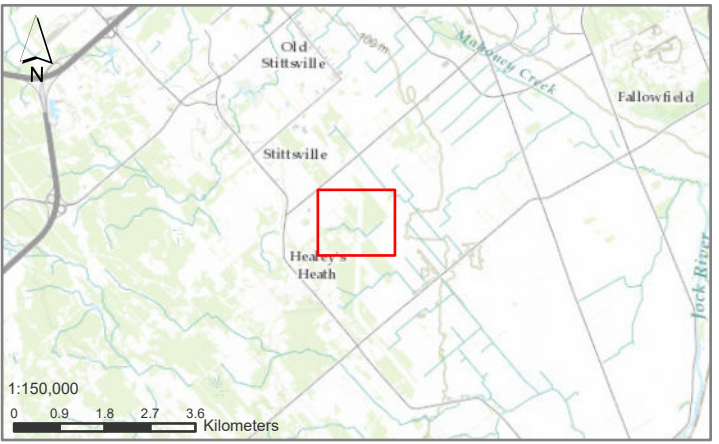
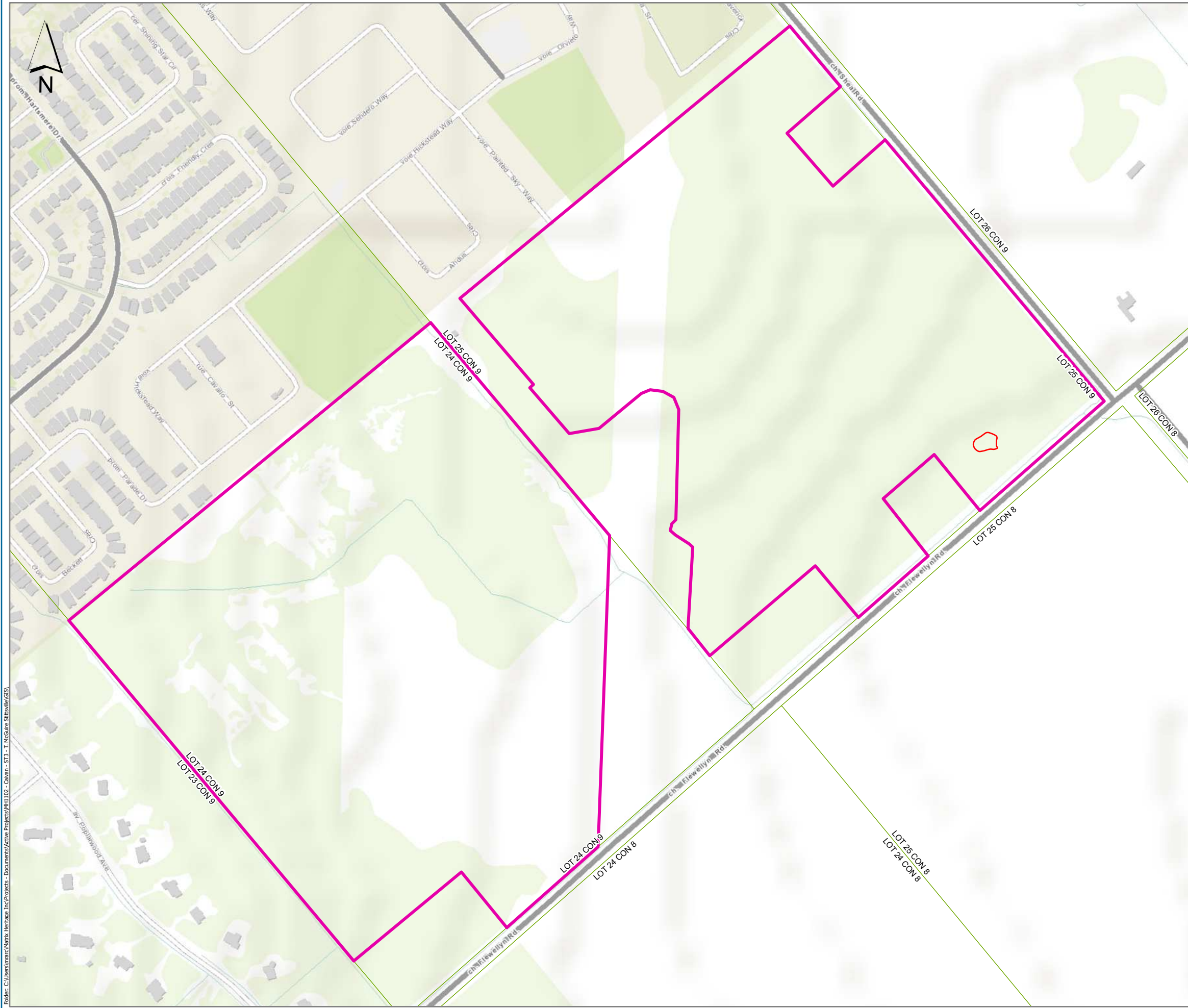


Figure 16: Cut nails from 490E 804N-1 (D44).



Figure 17: Buckle from 495E 795N-1 (D39).

12.0 Maps



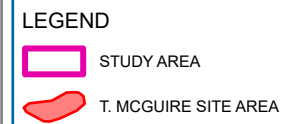
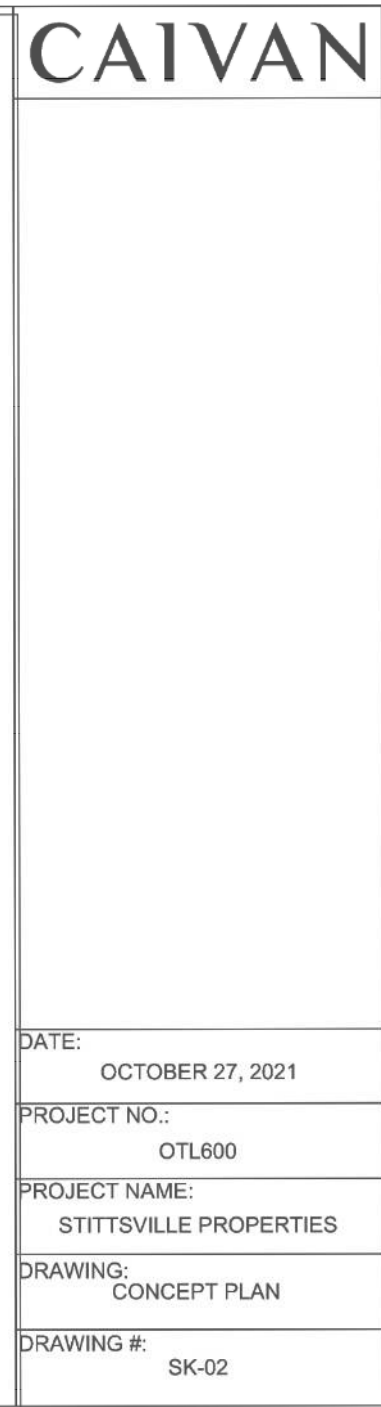
LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- T. MCGUIRE SITE AREA



REFERENCES:
CITY OF OTTAWA, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., INTERMAP, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN

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PROJECT	STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	CHECKED BY:	NK
TITLE	LOCATION		
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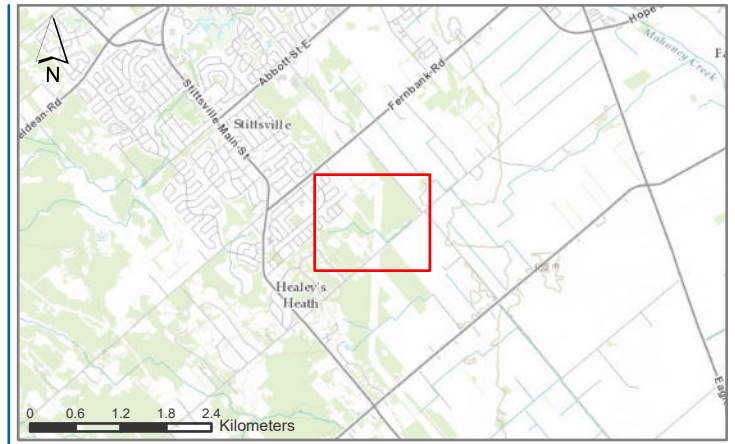
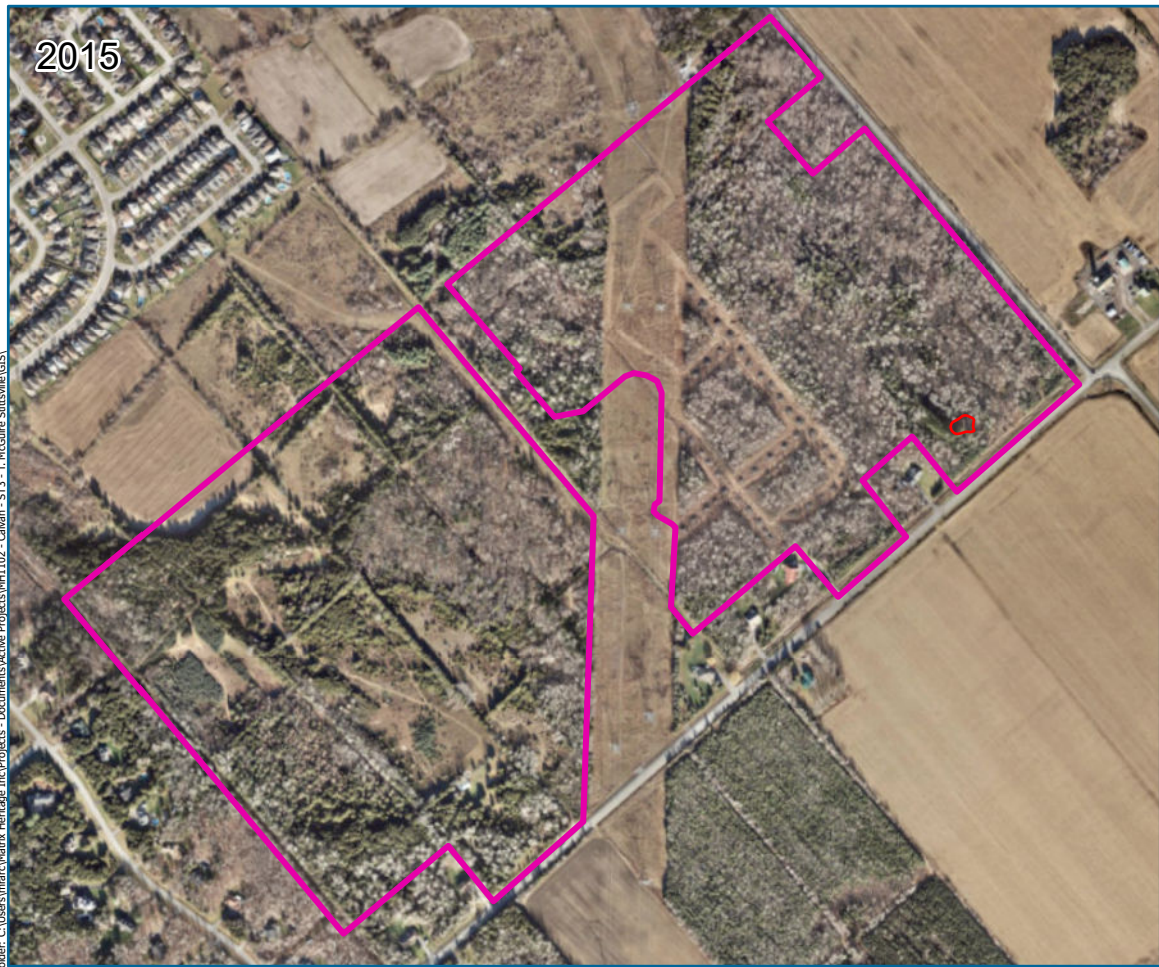
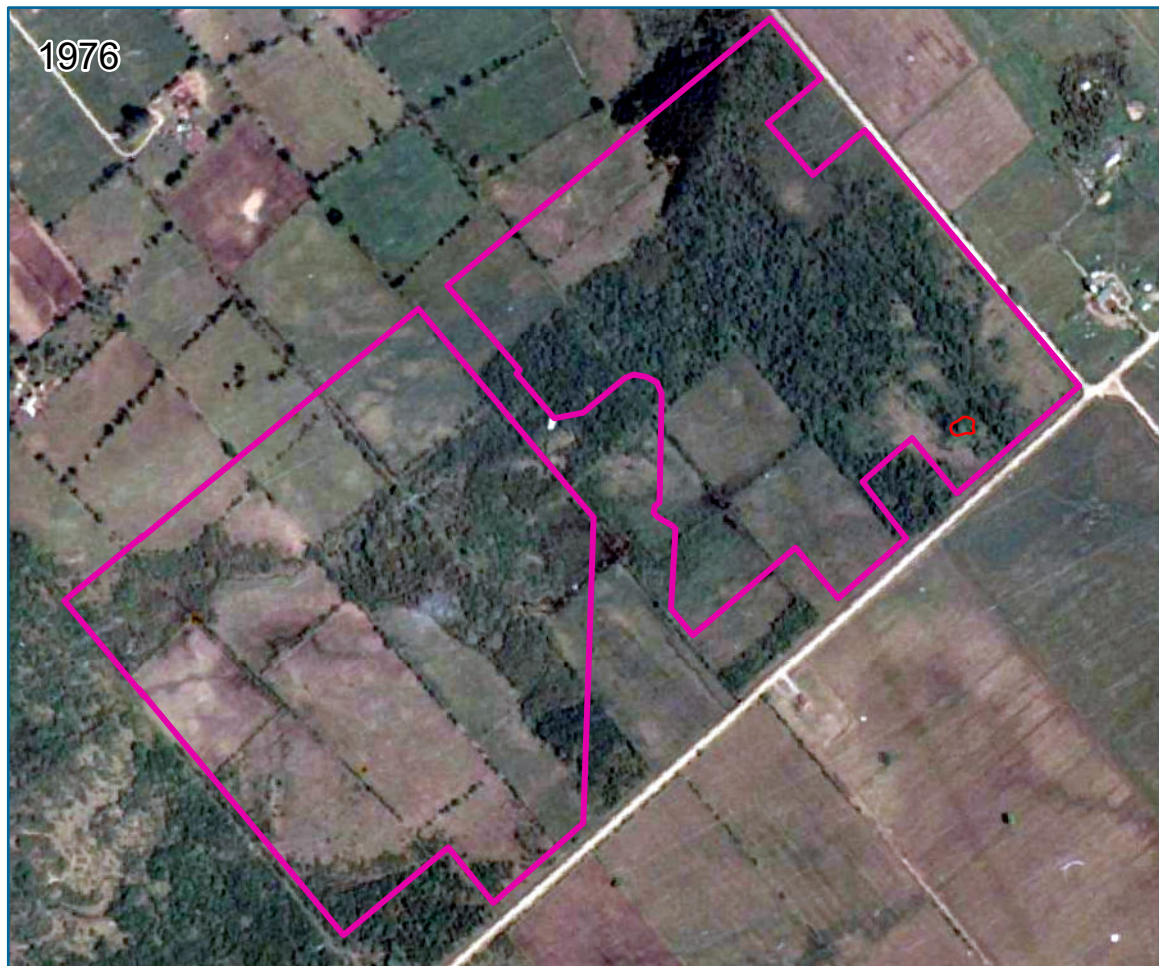
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NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN

PLAN PROVIDED BY PROPONENT

FILE	MH1102	DATE	2022-10-03
		CREATED BY:	BM
PROJECTION:	NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N	CHECKED BY:	NK

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
T. MCGUIRE SITE, OTTAWA

TITLE	MAP
DEVELOPMENT PLAN	2



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

T. MCGUIRE SITE AREA



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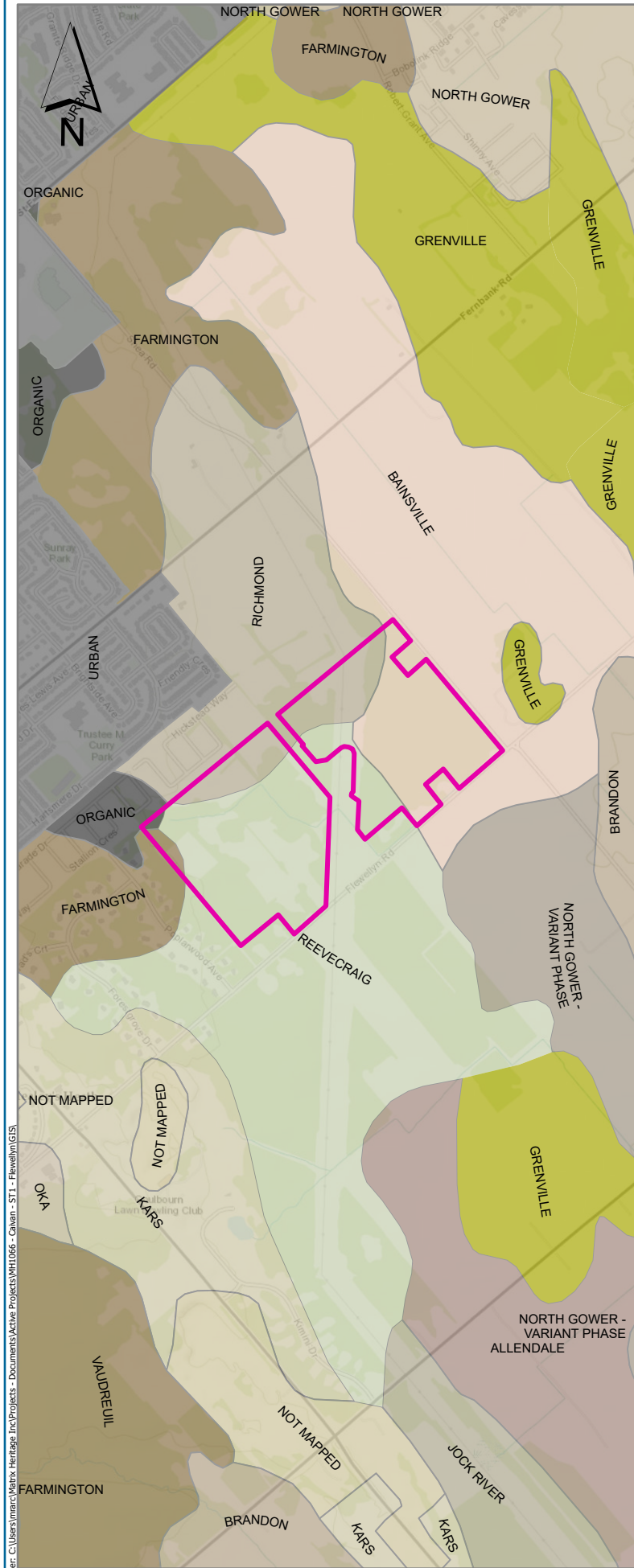
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OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN,
GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., INTERMAP, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
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CHECKED BY: NK

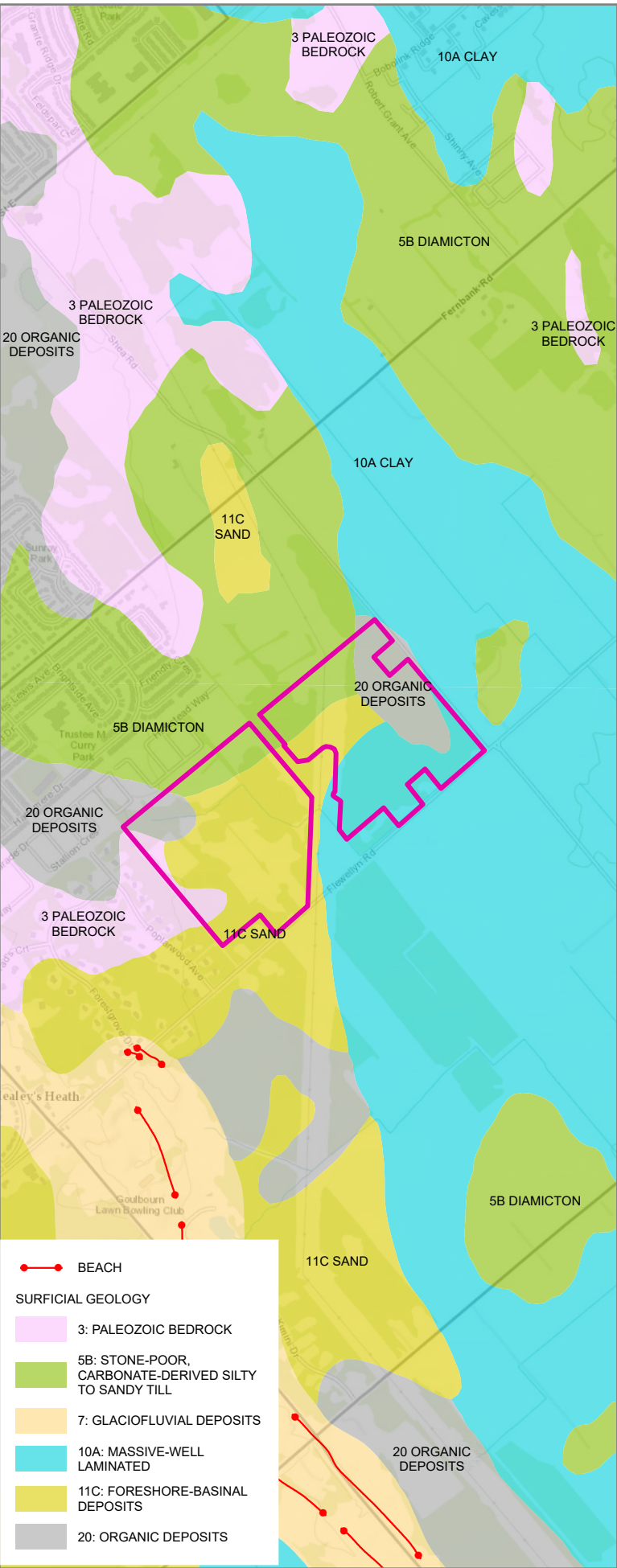
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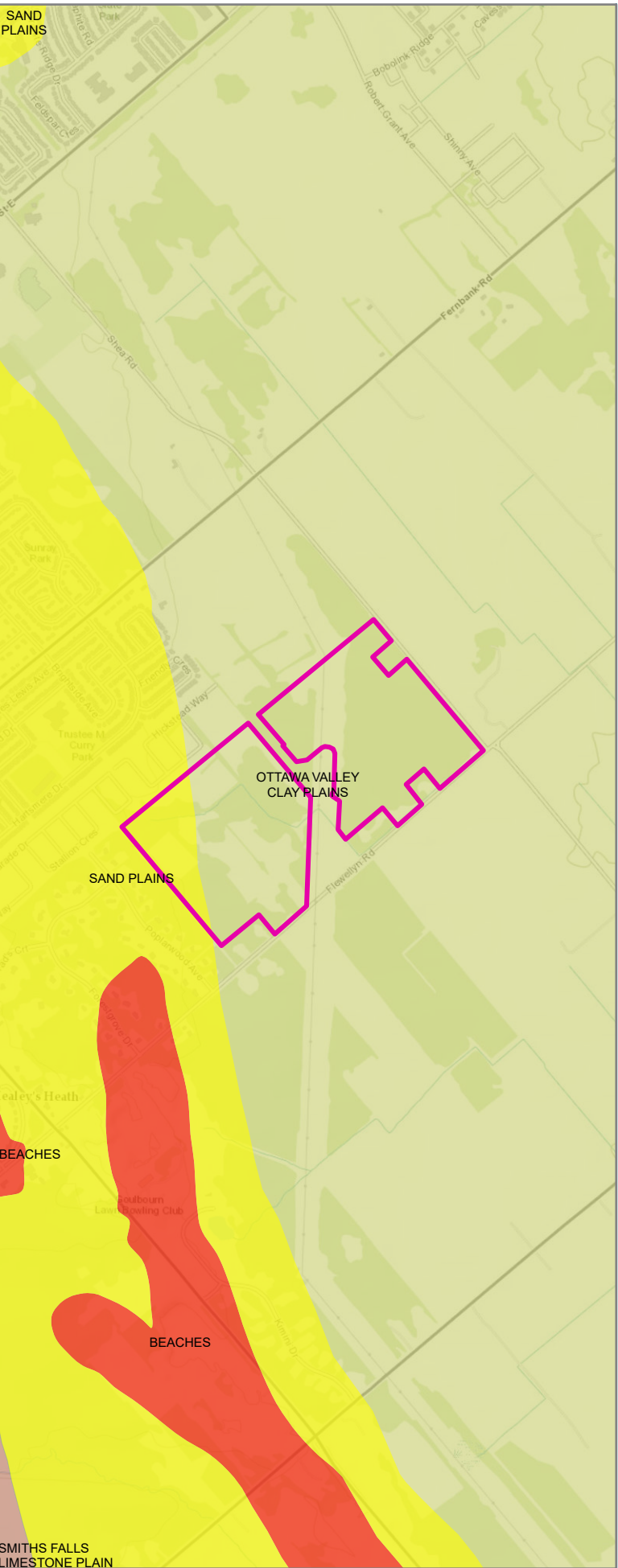
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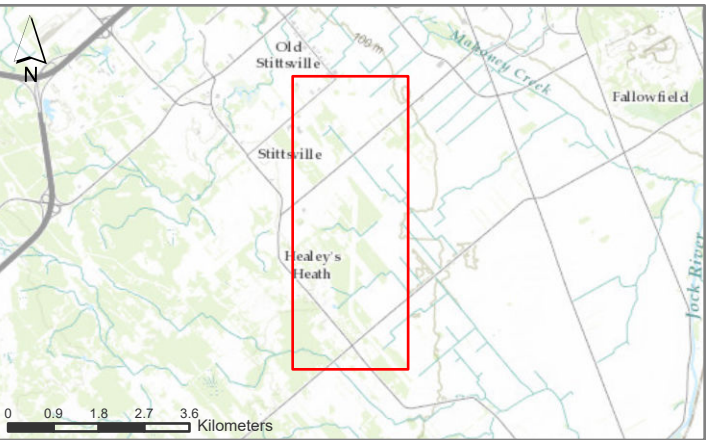
SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



PHYSIOGRAPHY



LEGEND
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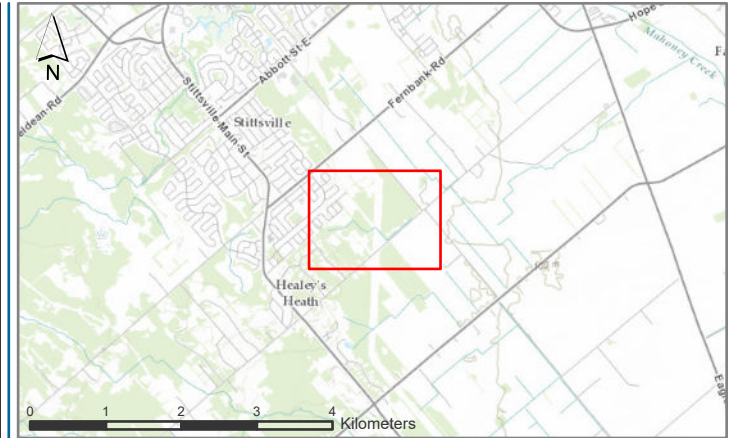
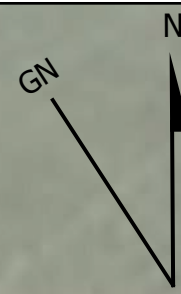
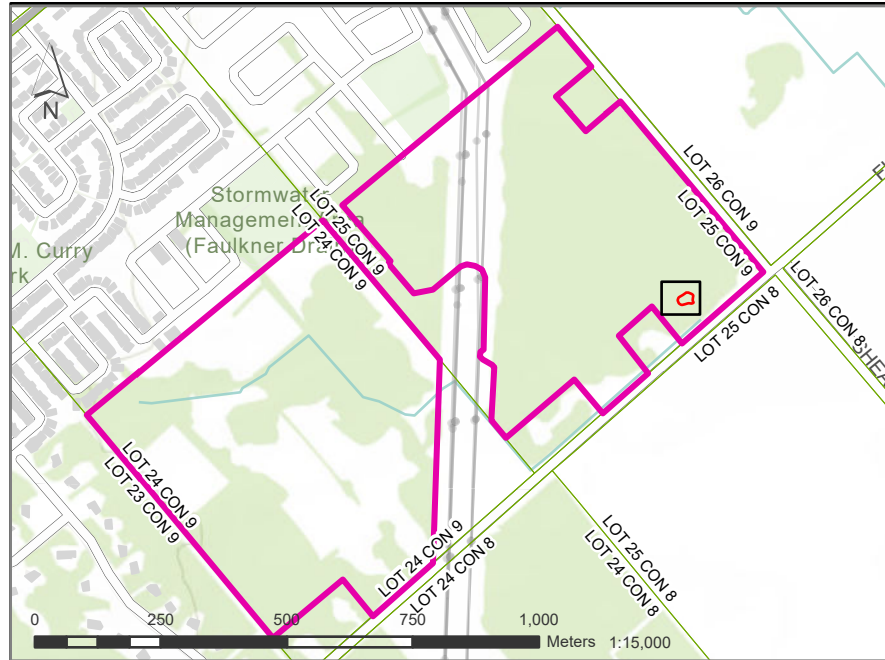


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SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX LIO
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CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM 2007 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO

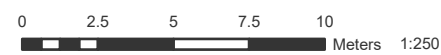
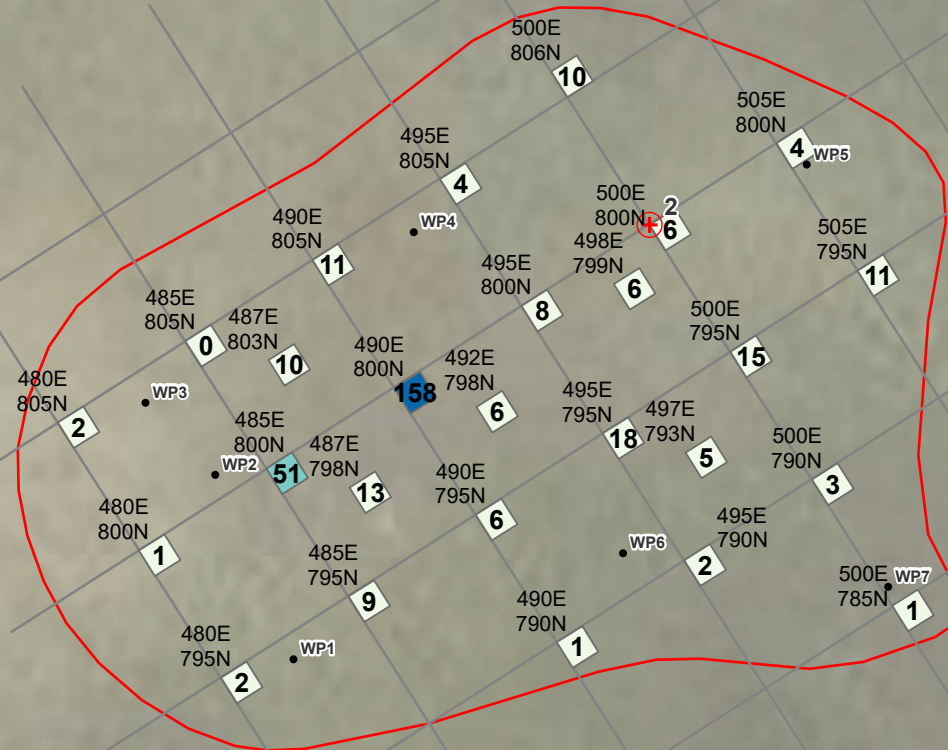
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T. MCGUIRE SITE, OTTAWA

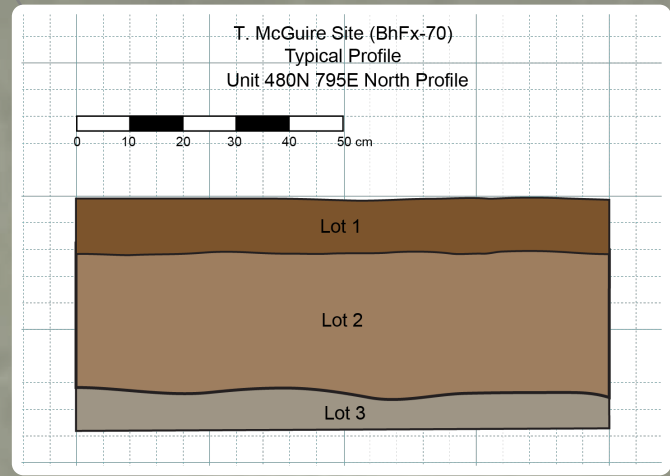
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SOILS AND GEOLOGY
MAP
5



- LEGEND
- T. MCGUIRE SITE AREA
 - STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY FIND SPOT
 - STAGE 3 1X1 M UNIT WITH TALLY
 - STERILE TO LOW (0 - 18)
 - MEDIUM (19 - 51)
 - HIGH (52 - 158)
 - DATUM



REFERENCES:
ESRI COMMUNITY MAPS CONTRIBUTORS, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, SAFEGRAPH, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US CENSUS BUREAU, USDA, NRCAN, PARKS CANADA, CITY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, GEOTECHNOLOGIES, INC., USGS, METI/NASA, NGA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN, MAXAR, MICROSOFT, ESRI, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA



Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1102-D001	North profile of unit 500E 785N	N	M. Hunter	05/08/2022
MH1102-D002	West profile of unit 500E 790N	W	M. Hunter	05/08/2022
MH1102-D003	West profile of unit 500E 790N	W	M. Hunter	05/08/2022
MH1102-D004	South profile of unit 500E 795N	S	M. Hunter	05/08/2022
MH1102-D005	General view of the site in the distance, on top of the rise	W	M. Hunter	09/08/2022
MH1102-D006	Unit full of rain water	W	M. Hunter	09/08/2022
MH1102-D007	South profile of unit 505E 795N	S	M. Hunter	15/08/2022
MH1102-D008	North profile of unit 500E 800N	N	M. Hunter	15/08/2022
MH1102-D009	South profile of unit 495E 795N	S	M. Hunter	15/08/2022
MH1102-D010	East profile of unit 505E 800N	E	M. Hunter	15/08/2022
MH1102-D011	South profile of unit 500E 805N	S	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D012	West profile of unit 490E 790N	W	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D013	West profile of unit 495E 800N	W	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D014	East profile of unit 495E 805N	E	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D015	West profile of unit 495E 790N	W	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D016	West profile of unit 492E 798N	W	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D017	North profile of unit 498E 799N	N	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D018	South profile of unit 490E 800N	S	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D019	Plan view of features in unit 490E 800N	N/A	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D020	Recording unit after excavation	E	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D021	Unit excavation	W	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D022	Unit excavation	NW	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D023	East section of site with units laid in	E	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D024	North section of site with units laid in	NE	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D025	General view of the site	W	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D026	General view of the site	S	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D027	East profile of unit 498E 793N	E	M. Hunter	16/08/2022
MH1102-D028	West profile of unit 485E 805N	W	M. Hunter	17/08/2022
MH1102-D029	East profile of unit 485E 795N	E	M. Hunter	17/08/2022
MH1102-D030	Unit excavation	S	M. Hunter	17/08/2022
MH1102-D031	Unit excavation	N	M. Hunter	17/08/2022
MH1102-D032	East profile of unit 490E 805N	E	M. Hunter	17/08/2022
MH1102-D033	North profile of unit 487E 798N	N	M. Hunter	18/08/2022
MH1102-D034	Setting up site grid	S	B. Mortimer	05/08/2022
MH1102-D035	Overview of grass rop looking towards housing development to the north	N	B. Mortimer	05/08/2022
MH1102-D036	Beginning unit excavation	S	B. Mortimer	05/08/2022
MH1102-D037	Overview of site area showing small rise in field where site is located	NW	B. Mortimer	05/08/2022
MH1102-D038	Overview of site area showing small rise in field where site is located	NW	B. Mortimer	05/08/2022
MH1102-D039	Buckle from 495E 795N-1		N. Kopp	29/09/2022
MH1102-D040	Refined white earthenware with green transfer print pattern from 500E 805N-2		N. Kopp	29/09/2022
MH1102-D041	Green bottle glass from 505E 795N-1		N. Kopp	29/09/2022
MH1102-D042	Refined white earthenware with a moulded pattern in the marly from 505E 803N-1		N. Kopp	29/09/2022

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1102-D043	Vitrified white earthenware with green transfer print pattern from 487E 803N-1		N. Kopp	29/09/2022
MH1102-D044	Cut nails from 490E 804N-1		N. Kopp	29/09/2022
MH1102-D045	Stoneware rim sherd from 480E 795N-2		N. Kopp	29/09/2022
MH1102-D046	Vitrified white earthenware saucer fragment from 500E 795N-2		N. Kopp	29/09/2022

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1102	T. McGuire Site Stage 3 Journal Field Notes (One Note File)	M. Hunter
MH1102	Context Recording Sheets (FileMaker Database)	M. Hunter

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Plan	B. Mortimer
3	Historic	B. Mortimer
4	Aerial Imagery	B. Mortimer
5	Soils and Geology	B. Mortimer
6	T. McGuire Site Details	B. Mortimer

Appendix D: Artifact Catalogue

Prov.	Record Number	#	Object	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
480E 795N 1	64705	1	Unidentifiable (Corroded Lump Etc.)	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
480E 795N 1	64706	1	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
480E 795N 1	64707	1	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Burned / Melted
480E 795N 2	64719	1	Jar	Coarse Stoneware		Albany Slip Interior And Exterior			Rim	Fragmentary
480E 800N 1	64724	1	Holloware Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware		Albany Slip Interior And Exterior			Rim	Fragmentary
480E 805N 2	64722	1	Mica	Mica						Fragmentary
480E 805N 2	64723	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
485E 795N 1	64720	4	Cut Nail	Metal						Complete
485E 795N 1	64721	4	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Fragmentary
485E 795N 2	64725	1	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
485E 800N 1	64732	14	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Burned / Melted
485E 800N 1	64733	2	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
485E 800N 1	64734	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
485E 800N 1	64735	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
485E 800N 1	64736	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
485E 800N 1	64737	1	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Faded Maker's Mark			Plain	Body	Fragmentary
485E 800N 2	64738	7	Cut Nail	Metal						
485E 800N 2	64739	2	Scrap	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
485E 800N 2	64740	2	Mammal Bone	Bone						Fragmentary
485E 800N 2	64741	4	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
485E 800N 2	64742	2	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
485E 800N 2	64743	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
485E 800N 2	64744	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
485E 800N 2	64745	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
485E 800N 3	64715	4	Scrap	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
485E 800N 3	64716	5	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
485E 800N 3	64717	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
485E 800N 3	64718	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
487E 798N 1	64726	3	Cut Nail	Metal						
487E 798N 1	64727	2	Scrap	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
487E 798N 1	64728	2	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Fragmentary
487E 798N 1	64729	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
487E 798N 1	64730	1	Holloware Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware	Cream Coloured	Salt Glaze			Body	Fragmentary
487E 798N 1	64731	1	Holloware Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware		Salt Glaze			Body	Burned / Melted
487E 798N 2	64708	3	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
487E 803N 1	64698	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
487E 803N 1	64699	1	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Burned / Melted
487E 803N 1	64700	1	Unidentified Object	Cast Iron	Moulded Dots					Concretion / Corroded
487E 803N 1	64701	2	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Other Transfer (2nd Series/Lt. Green Blue Brown Purple	Green	Unspecified Transfer	Body	Burned / Melted
487E 803N 1	64702	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
487E 803N 1	64703	2	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Burned / Melted
487E 803N 1	64704	2	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
490E 790N 1	64621	1	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Fragmentary
490E 795N 1	64655	4	Cut Nail	Metal						
490E 795N 1	64656	1	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	
490E 795N 1	64657	1	Unidentified Object	Cast Iron						Concretion / Corroded
490E 800N 1	64669	4	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
490E 800N 1	64670	1	Wire	Metal						
490E 800N 1	64671	1	Scrap	Copper Alloy						Concretion / Corroded
490E 800N 1	64672	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Footring	Burned / Melted
490E 800N 1	64673	1	Holloware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Burnt Or Salt Glazed?	Albany Slip Interior And Exterior			Body	Burned / Melted
490E 800N 2	64682	1	Mammal Bone	Bone						Fragmentary
490E 800N 2	64683	3	Bird Bone	Bone						Fragmentary
490E 800N 2	64684	2	Mammal Bone	Bone						Calcined
490E 800N 2	64685	1	Utensil Handle Unspecified	Bone						Fragmentary
490E 800N 2	64686	3	Wrought / Forged Nail	Metal						
490E 800N 2	64687	2	Lamp Chimney	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
490E 800N 2	64688	4	Unidentified Object	Cast Iron	Some Pieces Are Moulded					Concretion / Corroded
490E 800N 2	64689	1	Bar	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
490E 800N 2	64690	5	Scrap	Metal	Thinner Sheets Of Metal					
490E 800N 2	64691	38	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
490E 800N 2	64692	60	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Fragmentary
490E 800N 2	64693	16	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Burned / Melted
490E 800N 2	64694	1	Jug	Coarse Stoneware		Albany Slip Interior And Exterior			Body	Burned / Melted
490E 800N 2	64695	6	Holloware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
490E 800N 2	64696	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Footring	Fragmentary

Prov.	Record Number	#	Object	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
490E 800N 2	64697	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Extremely Burnt, Not Sure If Glazed Black Or Just Burnt And Crusty			Plain	Rim	Burned / Melted
490E 800N 3	64618	1	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
490E 800N 3	64619	1	Finishing Nail	Metal						Complete
490E 800N 3	64620	3	Bucket / Pail	Metal					Rim	Concretion / Corroded
490E 805N 1	64709	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
490E 805N 1	64710	6	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
490E 805N 1	64711	1	Mammal Bone	Bone						Calcined
490E 805N 1	64712	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
490E 805N 1	64713	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
490E 805N 1	64714	1	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
492E 798N 1	64625	4	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
492E 798N 1	64626	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
492E 798N 1	64627	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Burned / Melted
495E 790N 1	64606	2	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
495E 795N 1	64628	2	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
495E 795N 1	64629	1	Bar	Cast Iron	Rounded End					Concretion / Corroded
495E 795N 1	64630	1	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware		Moulded Prosser		Moulded	Body	Burned / Melted
495E 795N 1	64631	1	Button	Porcelain Unspecified						Incomplete
495E 795N 2	64662	3	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
495E 795N 2	64663	1	Shoe Buckle	Iron						Concretion / Corroded
495E 795N 2	64664	1	Bar	Metal	Screw Hole At One End					Concretion / Corroded
495E 795N 2	64665	1	Mammal Tooth / Teeth	Dentine (Tooth)	Rat Front Incisor					
495E 795N 2	64666	4	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Burned / Melted
495E 795N 2	64667	2	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
495E 795N 2	64668	1	Holloware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
495E 800N 1	64632	1	Bottle Unidentified	Green Glass (Light)					Shoulder	Fragmentary
495E 800N 1	64633	1	Bird Bone	Bone						Fragmentary
495E 800N 1	64634	1	Jug	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
495E 800N 1	64635	2	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
495E 800N 1	64636	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Burned / Melted
495E 800N 1	64637	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
495E 800N 1	64638	1	Holloware Unspecified	Coarse Stoneware		Albany Slip (Interior)			Body	Burned / Melted
495E 805N 1	64604	3	Cut Nail	Metal						Fragmentary
495E 805N 1	64605	1	Holloware Unspecified	Porcelain Unspecified				Plain	Rim	Burned / Melted
497E 793N 1	64652	2	Plate Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Dotted Rim, Floral Design Underneath	Moulded		Moulded	Rim	Burned / Melted
497E 793N 1	64653	1	Holloware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
497E 793N 1	64654	2	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
498E 799N 1	64615	3	Cut Nail	Metal						Incomplete
498E 799N 1	64616	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
498E 799N 1	64617	1	Holloware	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
498E 799N 2	64623	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
500E 785N 1	64622	1	Wine Bottle	Green Glass (Dark)					Body	Fragmentary
500E 790N 1	64602	2	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
500E 790N 1	64603	1	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
500E 795N 1	64658	1	Panel Bottle	Colourless Glass					Body	Fragmentary
500E 795N 1	64659	1	Bottle Unidentified	Blue Glass (Dark)					Base	Burned / Melted
500E 795N 1	64660	1	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Footring	Fragmentary
500E 795N 1	64661	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Floral Design	Moulded		Moulded	Body	Fragmentary
500E 795N 2	64674	1	Bolt	Metal						Incomplete
500E 795N 2	64675	1	Bar	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
500E 795N 2	64676	2	Bottle Unidentified	Colourless Glass					Body	Burned / Melted
500E 795N 2	64677	1	Bottle Unidentified	Blue Glass (Dark)					Body	Burned / Melted
500E 795N 2	64678	1	Cut Nail	Metal						Complete
500E 795N 2	64679	1	Wrought / Forged Nail	Metal						Complete
500E 795N 2	64680	1	Plate Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Dotted Rim	Moulded		Moulded	Rim	Burned / Melted
500E 795N 2	64681	3	Bowl /Individual Service	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Rim	Fragmentary
500E 800N 1	64610	1	Charcoal	Charcoal						Spent /Exhausted
500E 800N 1	64611	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary
500E 800N 1	64612	1	Scrap	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
500E 800N 1	64613	2	Tableware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
500E 800N 1	64614	1	Holloware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
500E 805N 2	64647	4	Mammal Bone	Bone						Fragmentary
500E 805N 2	64648	1	Scrap	Metal						Concretion / Corroded
500E 805N 2	64649	3	Holloware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
500E 805N 2	64650	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Other Transfer (2nd Series/Lt. Green Blue Brown Purple Sponged /Stamped	Green	Unspecified Transfer	Body	Fragmentary
500E 805N 2	64651	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Purple	Sponged	Body	Fragmentary
505E 795N 1	64624	1	Cut Nail	Metal						Complete
505E 795N 1	64639	1	Cut Nail	Metal						Complete
505E 795N 1	64640	1	Pane Glass	Colourless Glass						Fragmentary

Prov.	Record Number	#	Object	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
505E 795N 1	64641	1	Glassware Unidentified	Solarized Glass Manganese Tint	Two Seams Meeting, Three Piece Mould?				Body	Fragmentary
505E 795N 1	64642	1	Bottle Unidentified	Green Glass (Dark)					Shoulder	Fragmentary
505E 795N 1	64643	1	Glassware Unidentified	Blue Glass (Dark)					Body	Burned / Melted
505E 795N 1	64644	2	Holloware Unspecified	Porcelain Unspecified	Dotted Around Rim, With Floral Design Underneath			Plain	Body	Fragmentary
505E 795N 1	64645	1	Plate Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware				Moulded	Rim	Burned / Melted
505E 795N 1	64646	2	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
505E 800N 1	64607	2	Holloware Unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				Plain	Body	Fragmentary
505E 800N 1	64608	1	Tableware Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Dotted Pattern Around Rim With A Floral Design Underneath			Plain	Body	Fragmentary
505E 800N 1	64609	1	Plate Unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware		Moulded		Moulded	Rim	Fragmentary