

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
OF KING'S MILL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PART OF THE EAST HALF OF LOT 4,
CONCESSION 5, WHS,
CITY OF MISSISSAUGA,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

Prepared for

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Archaeological Licence #P049 (Steiss)
Ministry of Culture PIF# P049-425-2009
ASI File: 09TS-068

September 2009



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of King's Mill Development Plan, City of Mississauga, has been carried out in advance of an application for its proposed development. The Stage 1 review entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth- and twentieth-century development history. This research has led to the conclusion that there is potential for the presence of significant pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment of the property was conducted on those lands deemed to have archaeological potential using a test pit survey at a five metre transect interval as well as a visual survey of portions of the property that had been subject to grading. During the course of the survey, two historical archaeological sites were documented AjGw-502 and AjGw-503.

The land use history for Sites AjGw-502 and AjGw-503, in combination with their artifact assemblages indicate a long and intensive occupation of Lots 23 and 25. The disturbances caused by grading, tree removal and the demolition of structures over the last decade across the entire site area, however, have removed any in situ deposits. The lack of site integrity precludes any further archaeological concern.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.
PLANNING DIVISION**

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Forest Green Homes to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of King's Mill Development Plan, Part of the East Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, WHS, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property comprises approximately six acres.

The assessment was conducted under the overall project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss under professional archaeological license P049 issued to Ms. Steiss (CIF P049-425-2009), pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, 2005) and in partial fulfilment of conditions imposed in compliance with the Ontario Planning Act (R.S.O. 1990). Stage 2 fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Mr. Robert Wojtowicz on June 15, 2009. Ms. Beverly Garner was the project manager. Permission to access the land and to carry out all activities necessary for the purpose of this assessment was granted by Forest Green Homes on May 22, 2009.

The following report provides the study background, methodology, results, conclusions, and recommendations of this assessment.

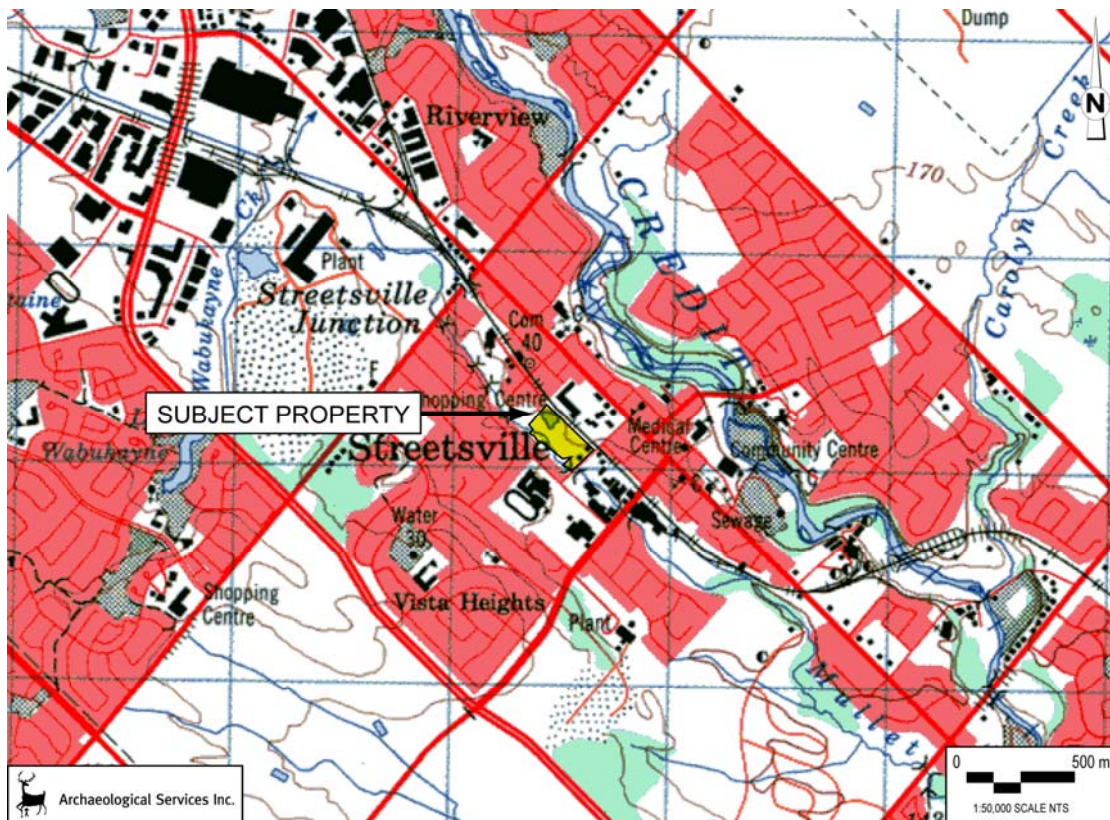


Figure 1: Location of subject property

Base Map: NTS Sheet 30 M/12

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Stage 1 background research was conducted in order to identify any archaeological sites previously registered in the study area prior to field examination, and to assess its archaeological potential based on its physiographic setting, proximity to registered archaeological sites and a summary review of nineteenth-century maps.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the study area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Culture; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south, and sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is located within the AjGw Borden block.

While no sites have been registered within the limits of the subject property, there are 13 sites located within a two kilometre radius. A summary of these sites is provided below in Table 1. Regional sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 2.

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

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGw-6	Monners	Archaic	Campsite	Pat Clayford, 1968
AjGw-67	Timothy Street Mill	Historic Euro-Canadian	Commercial	MPP*, 1985
AjGw-76	Unnamed	Early Archaic	Findspot	MIA*, 1987
AjGw-77	Unnamed	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Findspot	MIA, 1987
AjGw-79	Peter Douglas Home Farm	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	MIA, 1987
AjGw-80	Unnamed	Historic Euro-Canadian	Cabin	MIA, 1987
AjGw-129	Unnamed	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	MIA, 1988
AjGw-132	Unnamed	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Findspot	MIA, 1988
AjGw-136	Unnamed	Pre-contact Aboriginal, Historic Euro-Canadian	Findspot	MIA, 1988
AjGw-137	Unnamed	Late Woodland, Iroquoian	Findspot	MIA, 1988
AjGw-213	Park Point Estates #1	Pre-contact Aboriginal, Historic Euro-Canadian	Findspot	MIA, 1989
AjGw-229	Unnamed	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Findspot	MIA, 1991
AjGw-432	Unnamed	Historic Euro-Canadian	Commercial	ASI*, 2006

*MPP: Mayer, Pihl, Poulton & Associates *MIA: Museum of Indian Archaeology *ASI: Archaeological Services Inc.

Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa Euro/Canadian	AD 1650-1800's AD 1800-present	European settlement

2.2 Physiography and Assessment of Pre-contact Potential

The subject property is situated in the Peel Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175). The Peel Plain is characterized by beveled till plains and a level to undulating tract of clay soils containing many areas of imperfect drainage (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-175). The soil represented in the subject property is Oneida clay loam. This is a well drained, slightly stoney Gray-Brown Podzolic with a smooth, moderately sloping topography (Presant *et al.* 1965).

The subject property is located approximately 450 m south of the Credit River, which flows southeast into Lake Ontario. In addition, there is a small water course located in the northwestern quadrant and a portion of Mullet Creek is situated in the southwestern portion of the subject property.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

The Ministry of Culture Primer on Archaeology, Land Use Planning and Development in Ontario (1997:12-13) stipulates that undisturbed land within 300 metres of a primary water source (lakeshore, river, large creek, etc.), and undisturbed land within 200 metres of a secondary water source (stream, spring, marsh, swamp, etc.), as well as undisturbed land within 300 metres of an ancient water source (as

indicated by remnant beaches, shore-cliffs, terraces, abandoned river channel features, etc.), are considered to have archaeological potential. There is potential for the identification of pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological remains within the subject property based on the presence of a small water course and Mullet Creek within the property limits, and the general proximity of Credit River, as well as eight pre-contact Aboriginal sites located within a two kilometre radius as listed in section 2.1.

2.3 Summary Review of Historic Mapping

The subject property comprises of the Part of the East Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, WHS, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario* were reviewed in order to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historic archaeological resources on the property (Figures 2 and 3). The subject property is located in the centre of historic Streetsville and is bounded by Mullet Creek in the southwest and Credit Valley Railway in the northeast. Both the *Map* and *Atlas* depict the area as being "built up", but only in a schematic fashion. No specific features are illustrated. The 1859 *Tremaine Map* illustrates Mr. Henry Rutledge and Mr. Jas Patterson as the land owners. By 1877, the land was owned by Mr. Joseph Rultedge.

It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases. Thus, there may be a potential for encountering nineteenth-century occupation sites within the subject property.



Figure 2: Subject property located on the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Peel*



Figure 3: Subject property located on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel, Ontario*

3.0 STAGE 2 FIELDWORK

The Stage 2 field assessment was carried out in order to inventory and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development.

3.1 Methods

The Stage 2 Archaeological survey of the study area was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robert Wojtowicz on June 15, 2009. The weather was sunny and hot.

The King's Mill Development Plan was previously an industrial property that underwent an environmental clean-up in the year 2000. This included soil remediation of approximately 70 percent of the property, which has been enclosed by a fence (Figures 4 and 5). The current Google Maps aerial photo of the subject property illustrates the change in the subject property after 2000. The remaining lands consist of wooded and scrub areas, as well as an area of graded land adjacent to Tannery Street, located in the south end (Figure 6). The northeastern border of the property is adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The western quadrant contains a small portion of Mullet Creek and a small water course.

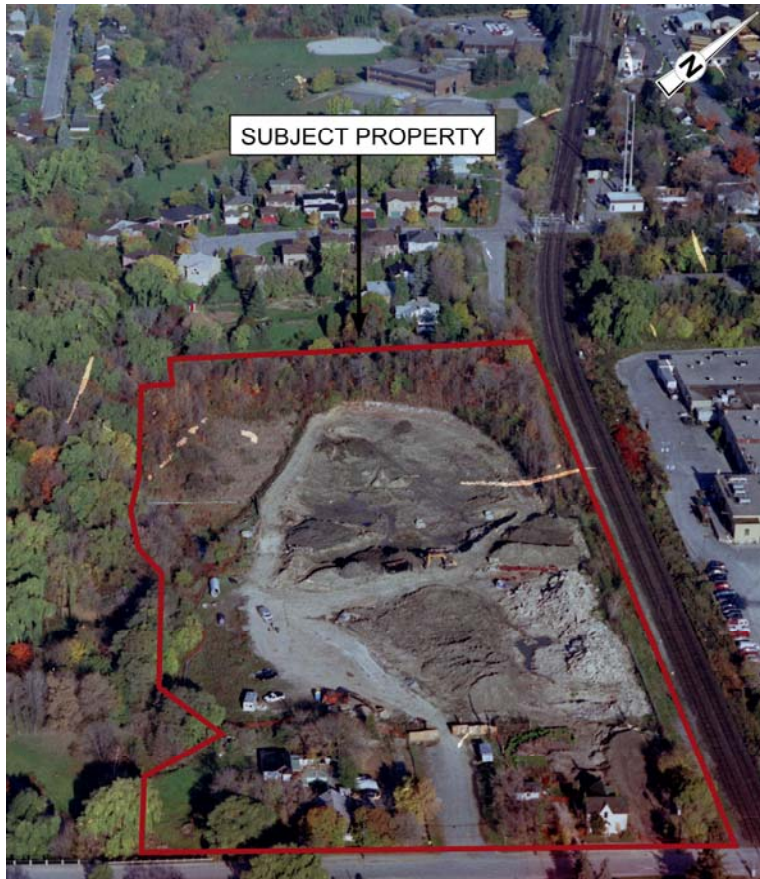


Figure 4: Soil Remediation of the King's Mill Development Plan (2000)
Provided By: Forest Green Homes



Figure 5: Enlargement of the houses fronting Tannery Street

The majority of the survey of the property was undertaken by means of a test pit survey of the areas that were not subject to remediation or disturbance. The test pit survey was conducted at a five metre interval. Each test pit was hand excavated into subsoil and all of the topsoil was screened through ¼ inch screen to facilitate artifact recovery. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

Part of the northern corner of the property is highly elevated and steeply sloped down toward the floodplain of Mullet Creek, the railway tracks and the remediated area in the central portion of the property. Vegetation in this area consisted mostly of deciduous trees. The excavated test pits of the level areas within the northern portion of the property yielded dark brown/black silty loam topsoil, averaging 15-20 cm in depth, atop light brown silty-clay subsoil (Figure 7; Plate 1).

The floodplain, located in the western quadrant of the subject property, was approximately 14 metres lower than the northern corner of the property. This relatively flat landscape consisted of both dry and swampy areas. The vegetation comprised mostly of mature deciduous trees, ground shrubs and vines, as well as tall reeds and grasses. The test pits of the dry lands within this area adjacent to Mullet Creek and a small water course consisted of 25-30 cm of dark brown/black silty loam topsoil atop dark brown subsoil (Figure 7; Plate 2). The soil was moist and contained alluvial deposits.

The southern corner of the subject property consists of a small, extremely narrow terrace between two sloped areas that extended down to the graded area adjacent to Tannery Street. The slope below the narrow terrace and adjacent to the graded area was very gentle. The vegetation in this area consisted mostly of tall weeds and grasses with a few isolated conifer trees interspersed with shrubs. In addition, a silt fence had been placed north to south. Test pits yielded dark brown silty loam topsoil, averaging 25 cm in depth, atop light brown silty-clay subsoil (Figure 7; Plates 3 and 4).

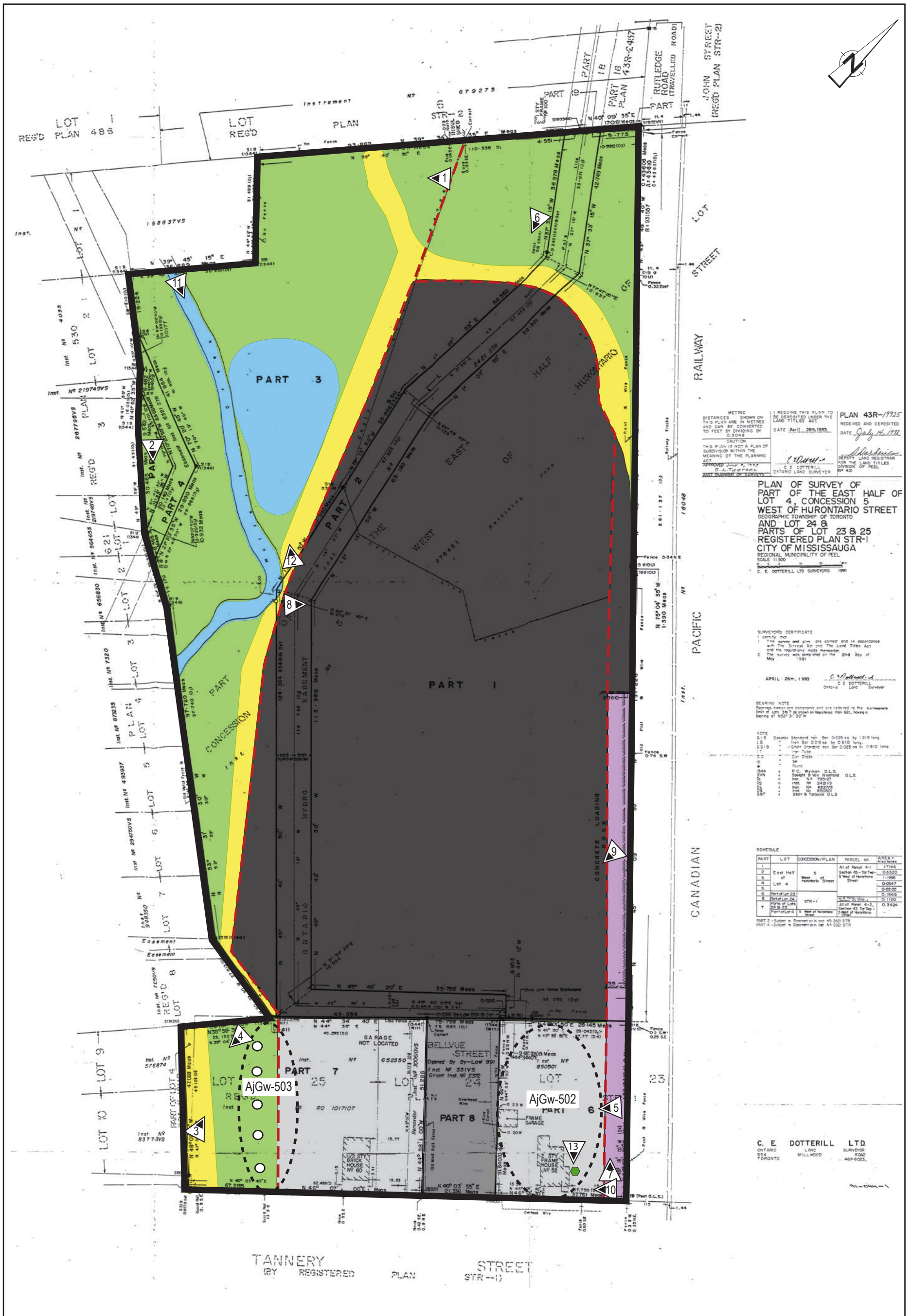
A visual survey at five metre intervals was employed in the graded areas in the south portion of the property, adjacent to Tannery Street (Figure 7; Plate 5). These previously disturbed areas contained very little topsoil.

Areas that were not subject to archaeological survey include the fenced remediated area located in the central portion of the property (Figure 7; Plates 6 and 7), as well as the steep slopes around this area (Figure 7; Plate 8). These sections were deemed to have no potential and were not subject to further survey. Also excluded from survey was the berm located adjacent and parallel to the Canadian Pacific Railway in the eastern corner of the property (Figure 7; Plate 9), as well as the asphalt driveway located in the eastern quadrant of the property (Figure 7; Plate 10). These areas were deemed to be disturbed and did not warrant further archaeological concern.

Also excluded from archaeological survey was the portion of Mullet Creek in the southwestern corner, as well as the small water course (Figure 7; Plates 11 and 12). These areas were considered low/wet and did not warrant further archaeological survey.



Figure 6 The study area indicated on an aerial photo. Aerial photo copyright of Google Maps 2006 (<http://maps.google.com>)



PLAN 43R-17925
 RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED
 DATE April 26th 1993
 DATE July 14 1993
 C. E. DOTTERILL
 ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR
 REG. NO. 431

PLAN OF SURVEY OF
 PART OF THE EAST HALF OF
 LOT 4, CONCESSION 5
 WEST OF HURONTARIO STREET
 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO
 AND LOT 24 &
 PARTS OF LOT 23 & 25
 REGISTERED PLAN STR-1
 CITY OF MISSISSAUGA
 REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEI
 SCALE 1:1000
 C. E. DOTTERILL LTD SURVEYORS 1991

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
 I certify that
 1. The survey and plan are correct and in accordance
 with the Survey Act and The Land Titles Act
 and the regulations made thereunder.
 2. The survey was completed on the 2nd day of
 May 1991
 APRIL 26th 1993
 C. E. Dotterill
 Ontario Land Surveyor

BEARING NOTE
 Bearings herein are astronomic and are referred to the northerly
 limit of Lot 25.7 as shown on Registered Plan 621, having a
 bearing of N57°31'30"W

NOTE
 S 18 Iron Standard 1/2" Bar 0.025 m by 1.219 long
 S 21 Iron Standard 1/2" Bar 0.610 long
 S 21 Iron Standard 1/2" Bar 0.025 m by 0.610 long
 17 1/2" Iron Tube
 C 1/2" Chain
 0 Round
 0 R.C. Wagon O.L.S.
 0 Stake 4" x 1/2" x 12" O.L.S.
 0 Stake 1/2" x 1/2" x 12" O.L.S.
 0 Stake 1/2" x 1/2" x 12" O.L.S.
 0 Stake 1/2" x 1/2" x 12" O.L.S.
 0 Stake 1/2" x 1/2" x 12" O.L.S.

PART	LOT	CONCESSION/PLAN	PARCEL NO.	AREA - M2/ACRES
1	East Half	5	All of Parcel 4-1	1746
2	West of	5	Section 45 - The Two	0.3320
3	Lot 4	5	West of Hurontario Street	1.1995
4	Part of Lot 24	5	Parcel 4-2	0.0047
5	Part of Lot 23	5	Parcel 4-3	0.0020
6	Part of Lot 25	5	Parcel 4-4	0.1949
7	Part of Lot 23	5	Parcel 4-5	0.1100
8	Part of Lot 25	5	Parcel 4-6	0.3424
9	Part of Lot 23	5	Parcel 4-7	0.1100
10	Part of Lot 25	5	Parcel 4-8	0.3424

PART 2 - Subject to Easement as in Part 4 of Plan 43R-17925
 PART 4 - Subject to Easement as in Part 4 of Plan 43R-17925

C. E. DOTTERILL LTD
 ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR
 TORONTO, ONTARIO
 MILLWOOD ROAD
 467-8023

LEGEND Subject Property Limits Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals	Low/Wet; No Potential Slope Remediated; No Potential	Disturbed; No Potential Visual Survey of Graded Areas at 5 m Intervals	Berm; No Potential Archaeological Site Fence	Direction of Plates Positive Test Pit Tree
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BASE:
 Plan of Survey of Part of the East Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Toronto and Lot 24 & Part of Lot 23 & 25, Registered Plan STR-1 City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel
 C.E. Dotterill Ltd.
 April 26, 1993

0 80m
 SCALE
 ASI PROJECT NO.: 09TS-068
 DATE: July 1, 2009
 DRAWN BY: N.G.
 FILE: 09TS-068 Figure 5

Figure 7 : Stage 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment Results for the King's Mill Development Plan, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel

3.2 Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

During the course of this assessment, two historical archaeological sites, AjGw-502 and AjGw-503, have been documented as a result of the field survey. The locational data for the sites is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Results of the Stage 2 Assessment of the King's Mill Development Plan

Borden Number	Location
AjGw-502	NAD 27 17T 06O3627, 4825864
AjGw-503	NAD 27 17T 06O3558, 4825826

A site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (>3 artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact, e.g. a hide scraper or a projectile point. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, but also by the type of decoration, and motif they feature (Table 4).

Table 4: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
	Pearlware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain
Ceramic Wares	Creamware		Ironstone introduced		
Edge	Blue and green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All blue or early Palette*	Late palette**	Late palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns popular in 1880s	Many colours; over glaze
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of flow
Yellowware	Not found	Introduced in 1840s	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in decline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip
Glass Bottles: Finish					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common

Table 4: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges In Ontario

Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Other					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods

Early Palette*= Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange, Brown

Late Palette**= Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black

AjGw-502 (NAD 27 17T 0603627, 4825864, 160 metres asl)

Site AjGw-502 is located in the southeastern quadrant of the subject property and is bounded by disturbed lands which include a berm, an asphalt driveway, Tannery Street and the remediated area. The survey plan of the property depicts a two-storey frame house and a frame garage, which have since been demolished, fronting Tannery Street. These structures, however, appear as recently as 2000 on the aerial photo of the subject property as well as the driveway and several mature trees (Figure 5). The more recent Google Map aerial photo illustrates that the structures have been removed and several mounds of soil have been placed in this corner of the property (Figure 6).

Site AjGw-502 is within the location of the demolished house as well as the area immediately around where the house was located (Figure 7). The site extends to the rear of Lot 23 to the limit where the remediation of the property was undertaken. There is one remaining tree standing in this portion of the property which would have been located to the east of the house. Based on the height of the cut edge found along the tree (Figure 8; Plate 13), it was determined that approximately 40 cm of the topsoil had been removed and possibly re-deposited in the berm located along the property's eastern border. Historic Euro-Canadian material was recovered from loose black organic soil remaining on the surface, as well as from the graded and eroded surfaces, while conducting a visual survey at five metre intervals. A UTM coordinate of NAD 27 17T 0603627, 4825864 was established at the centre of the site. The site consists of a diffuse scatter measuring approximately 46 metres north-south by 39 metres east-west. Within the scatter, possible features relating to the frame house were observed. One of these possible features yielded a porcelain doorknob.

A representative sample of 112 artifacts was collected. This number accounts for approximately 70 percent of the artifacts from the surface. The ceramics include fragments of refined white earthenware (RWE), red earthenware, yellowware, ironstone, pearlware, stoneware, Jackfield, porcelain and semi-porcelain. These ceramics had been decorated with transfer prints (Blue Willow), moulding, glazing, stamped, hand painted, sponged, edgeware, floware and Rockingham motifs. A catalogue of the ceramic artifacts is provided in Appendix 1.

Fragments of window and container glass, machine cut and wire nails as well as shell and mammal bone fragments were also collected from the site. The non-ceramic artifacts and faunal catalogues are found in

Appendices 2 and 3. The ceramic and non-ceramic artifact assemblage is characteristic of an early nineteenth through to the twentieth century domestic occupation (Plate 14).

AjGw-503 (NAD 27 17T 0603558, 4825826, 162 metres asl)

Site AjGw-503 is located in the southern corner of the subject property. The survey plan of the property depicts a one and a half storey brick house, which has since been demolished, situated west of AjGw-502 and fronting Tannery Street. The 2000 aerial photo of this portion of the subject property illustrates that this portion of the subject lands contained a cluster of structures shrouded by a large number of mature trees (Figure 5). The more recent Google Maps aerial photo depicts this location as being completely disturbed likely by grading (Figure 6).

Historic Euro-Canadian material was recovered from a graded surface located adjacent to the fence along Tannery Street by means of a visual survey (Figure 7). The graded area within this portion of the subject property had some residual topsoil, which allowed a visual survey to be conducted at five metre intervals. A scatter of artifacts measuring approximately 10 m east-west by 22 m north-south was recovered from the graded area. Again, the scatter of artifacts extended from the rear of what is Lot 25 to the limit of where the remediation of the property was undertaken. Adjacent to the graded location was a gently sloped weeded and grassed area. This location was test pitted to determine the extent of the site. The test pits were excavated at five metre intervals. Positive test pits extended for an additional 5 metres west from the surface scatter along the entire north to south limit of the site (Figure 8). Overall, the total site area is 15 m east-west by 22m north-south. A UTM co-ordinate of NAD 27 17T 0603558, 4825826 was established at the centre of the site.

A representative sample of 54 artifacts was collected. This number accounts for approximately 70 percent of the artifacts collected from the eroded and graded surface and 95 percent of the artifacts from the positive test pits were retained. Material that was not retained from the test pits consisted of coal, brick and recent plastic garbage. The ceramics include fragments of refined white earthenware (RWE), ironstone, porcelain and semi-porcelain with decorative motifs including transfer prints, gilt and moulding. A catalogue of the ceramic artifacts is provided in Appendix 4.

Also collected from the site were fragments of window and container glass, marbles, a pipe bowl fragment, hand-wrought and wire nails, as well as bird and mammal bone fragments. The non-ceramic artifacts and faunal catalogues are found in Appendices 5 and 6. The ceramic and non-ceramic artifact assemblage is characteristic of an early nineteenth to twentieth century domestic occupation (Plate 15).

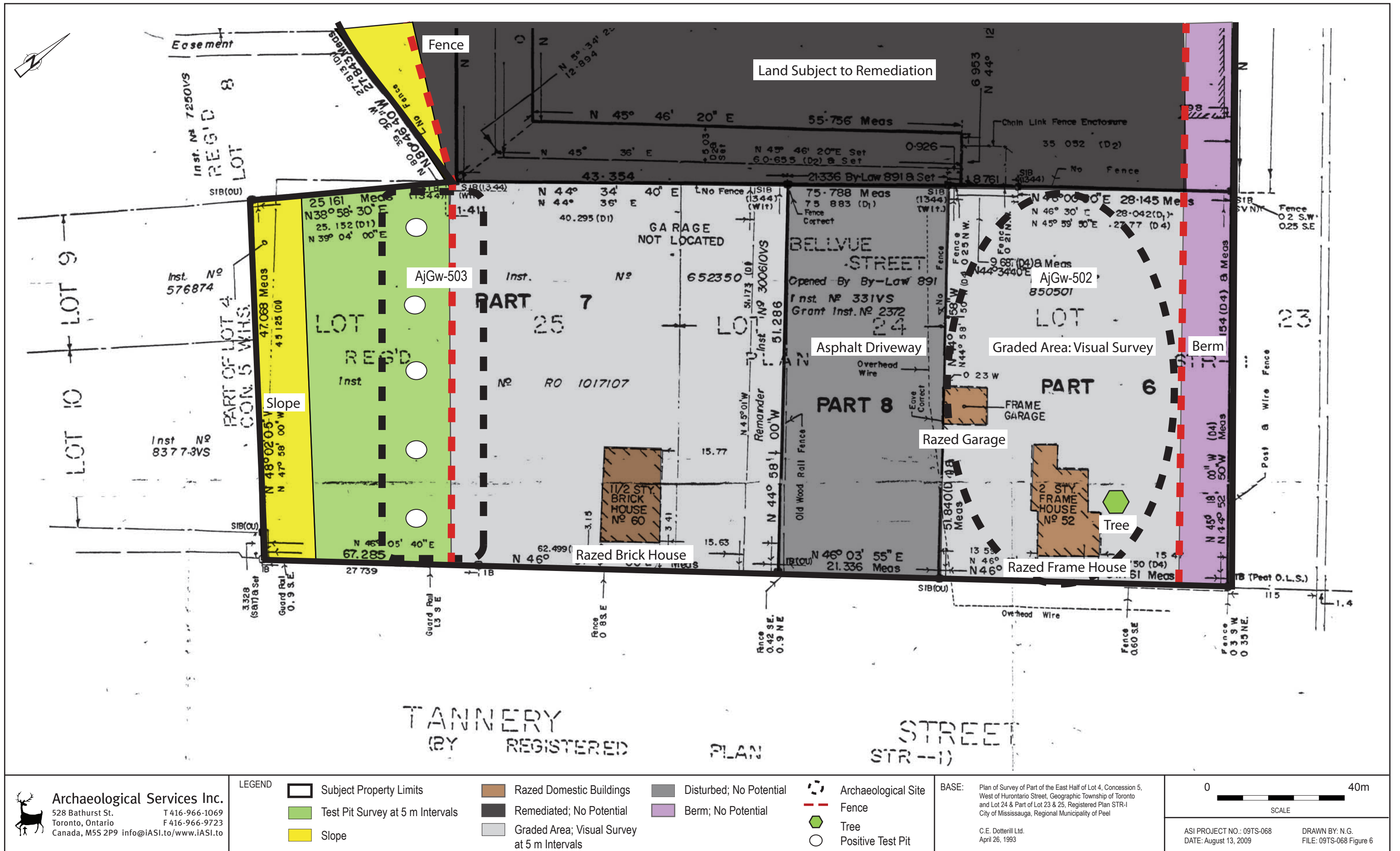


Figure 8: Detail of historical Euro-Canadian sites AjGw-502 and AjGw-503

4.0 LAND USE HISTORY

Early Development and Survey of Streetsville

Streetsville is situated on the Credit River. It was surveyed in 1818 by Timothy Street and became a village in 1857. Streetsville became a town in 1962, and was annexed by Mississauga in 1974 (Rayburn 1997: 332).

When Timothy Street did his survey, he saw the potential of the area that became Streetsville. The presence of the Credit River on the east, Mullet Creek on the west, and the sheltering hills and rich agricultural land made it seem like a good place for a settlement. The area was accessible to Lake Ontario and within walking distance of York. The first settler in Streetsville was James Glendinning, who established a farm on the banks of the Mullet, and supplied the mill stones for Timothy Street, who established the town's first gristmill (Manning 1990:1-3).

By 1824 Streetsville had two taverns, two stores, a grist mill, a saw mill, two shoemakers, a cabinet maker, potashery, Presbyterian Church and school house. George Walton's 1837 directory listed 53 businesses and professional men for this community (Manning 1990:5; Riendeau 1985).

The community had a tannery from an early period. The 1824 Colonial Advocate noted that Streetsville had a tannery, and Roger Riendeau writes that Timothy Street had a tannery attached to his milling operations by 1825. The 1837 directory noted that Francis Motherall was a tanner and currier in Streetsville. Mary Manning notes that he was probably employed in Street's tannery (Riendeau 1985: 38, 55; Walton 1837:167; Manning 1983:90-91).

Streetsville was quite prosperous by the mid-nineteenth century, but was less successful in the second half of the century. It was not until the mid-twentieth century that Streetsville again began to boom (Mika and Mika 1981:678; Manning 1990:18).

Development of Lot 4, Concession 5, WHS Toronto Township

A search of material at the Ontario Archives has revealed the following information.

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles the Crown Patent for the northeast half of Lot 4 was granted to James Glendenning in 1825. The patent was for all 100 acres. Glendenning sold two parts to James Graham in 1826. One part was three acres, and another part was 95 acres. He also sold one and a half acres to John Barnhart that same year. In 1828 Graham sold ten acres to John Barnhart and in 1829 sold 75 acres to William Glendenning. In 1830 John Glendenning sold two acres to Robert Barnhart in 1830 and sold two acres to John Crombie in 1831. Also in 1831 John Glendenning sold 2.78 acres to Robert Barnhart. In 1833 the Bank of Upper Canada sold ten acres to Susan Washburn, who sold some land to John Fisher later that year. John Glendenning sold two acres to Robert Young in 1833. John Crombie then sold one acre to William Patterson in 1833 while Simon Washburn sold part to William Bradbury in 1833 and one and a half acres to John Barnhart in 1834. Barnhart then sold this part to George Tuscott later that same year. There are large numbers of transactions for this lot during the 1830s

and 1840s, with Graham, Truscott, and Barnhart selling lots back and forth, and other individuals acquiring small pieces. John Davidson, for example, acquired .29 of an acre from Noah Barnhart in 1853 [AO, Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Toronto Township, reel GSU 179318].

Fortunately the abstract index also outlines the development of Lots 23, 24, and 25 in Lot 4, Concession 5, and this portion is of more use. David Davidson sold all of Lot 23 to Noah Barnhart in 1853, who in turn quit claimed the lot to John Glendenning later that same year. Agnes Glendenning sold part of the lot to the Ontario and Buffalo Railway Company in 1914. William and Marion Hardy granted the lot to Russell and Ruth Langmaid in 1944. William King then quit claimed the lot to the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Streetsville in 1951. David Davidson sold all of Lot 24 to Noah Barnhart in 1857. Kenneth Barnhart sold all of the lot to John Jones in 1884, who in turn sold the lot to Ebenezer McKenzie in 1893. Alexander McKenzie then sold the lot to John White in 1910. White then sold the lot to Harry Bradshaw in 1919, who in turn granted the lot to Louis Feik in 1928. Feik then granted the lot to Edwin Bailey in 1929, who in turn granted part of the lot to the Municipal Corporation of Streetsville in 1946. The Village of Streetsville then passed a by-law for the use of a public highway known as Bellevue Street. Eliza Bailey then granted the lot to Joseph Axon in 1948. Margaret Washburn sold Lot 25 to Noah Barnhart in 1843. John Barnhart then sold the lot to Noah Barnhart in 1855. In 1864 William Patterson sold this lot to Arthur Master. In 1870 A.R. McMartin sold the lot to John Jones, who in turn sold the lot to Ebenezer McKenzie in 1893. Alexander McKenzie sold the lot to John White in 1910, who in turn sold the lot to Harry Bradshaw in 1919. Bradshaw then granted the lot to Louis Feik in 1925, who in turn granted the lot to Edwin Bailey in 1929. Bailey then granted the lot to Joseph Axon in 1948. Frederick Noble then quit claimed the lot to C. Herbert and Cora Patterson in 1953, who in turn granted the lot to C.C. Meredith & Co. Ltd. [AO, Abstract Index to Deed Titles, Toronto Township, reel GSU 179319].

The assessments seem to confirm the evidence in the abstract index. According to the 1863 assessment John Glendenning was the owner for Lot 23 on Tannery St. The occupant, however, was George McAuley, a 26 year old teacher. The lot was described as a quarter of an acre. Two persons were listed for Lot 25. William Patterson, a 37 year old miller, was described as a non-resident possessing one-quarter of an acre. Charles Adamson was described as a lumberer who possessed one-quarter of an acre. No one was listed for Lot 24. The 1872 assessment recorded John Glendenning as the owner for Lot 23, while Thomas Gill was listed as the occupant. He was a 35 year old stage driver, who possessed one-quarter of an acre. Noah Barnhart, described as a miller, possessed a total of two acres on Tannery St. His property included Lots 6, 7, 8, 24, and 26. John Jones was described as a 30 year old mason who possessed half an acre on Lot 25 [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Toronto Township, reel G.S. 3498]. The 1880 assessment listed John Glendenning, a 71 year old farmer freeholder, for Lot 23. He possessed a quarter of an acre. Noah Barnhart possessed a total of two acres in Lots 6, 7, 8, 24, and 26. He was described as a merchant and miller. The 1880 assessment listed John Jones as a 38 year old mason freeholder for Lot 25. His property was half an acre. The 1890 assessment listed Agnes Glendenning for Lot 23. She was described as a spinster possessing one-quarter of an acre. John Jones was enumerated for both Lots 24 and 25. He was a 48 year old mason freeholder who possessed half an acre on both these lots. The 1899 assessment recorded Rosewell Houghton for Lot 23. He was a section foreman who possessed three-quarters of an acre. Alexander McKenzie was a 31 year old spinner who possessed half an acre on Lot 24. Mary Brookbank was a widow tenant who possessed half an acre on Lot 25 [AO, Microfilm of Assessment Rolls, Toronto Township, reel G.S. 3499].

There were many people enumerated for Lot 4 Concession 5 in the 1871 census. Many were on other parts of the lot. Thomas Gill, however, was enumerated, and likely lived on Lot 23. He was a 34 year old Ontario born tenant stage driver who lived with his wife and four children. The family occupied one-quarter of an acre, and grew potatoes. They also owned cows and swine. He had one dwelling house. John Jones was also enumerated. He was a 30 year old Irish born bricklayer who possessed one acre. His crops included corn, potatoes, and carrots. He owned one dwelling house. A Solomon Barnhart also lived on this lot. He was a 45 year old Ontario born printer who lived with his wife and five children, along with 21 year old Sarah Miller. He grew potatoes and owned one dwelling house [AO, Microfilm of 1871 Census Rolls, Toronto Township, reel C-9957]. The 1901 census enumerated a number of people for Tannery Street. Percival Houghton was a 45 year old Ontario born section foreman who lived with his wife and six children. He was listed as owning 25 acres, and leasing one-quarter of an acre. He owned a wood house with six rooms. Alan McKenzie was a 33 year old Ontario born spinner at Woollen Mills who lived with his wife and two children. The family owned one acre and had a five room brick house. These two families would have likely been in the area of study. Two other families listed for Tannery Street may have been in our area. Susan Hopkins was a 35 year old Ontario born woman who lived with her 54 year old cousin Margaret Johnston. They leased half an acre and had a wood six room house. Francis McKinney was a 59 year old Ontario born carpenter who lived with his wife and three children. They leased one-quarter of an acre and lived in a six room brick dwelling [AO, Microfilm of 1901 Census Rolls, Toronto Township, reel T-6490].

The 1939 fire insurance plan for Streetsville seems to suggest that Lots 24 and 25 were occupied by private dwellings. Lot 25 showed a one and a half story brick veneered dwelling while Lot 24 showed a one and a half story wood dwelling. Lot 23 seems to be mostly taken up by the Canadian Pacific Railway. There does not seem to be any dwellings on the remainder of the 15 acre portion of the study area [AO, C 234-1-365-1, N-542 – Insurance Plan of the Town of Streetsville (1939)].

Overall, the land use history prepared for Lot 4, Concession 5 and more specifically Lots 23, 24 and 25 has indicated that these small one quarter acre parcels of land were likely occupied by several different owners, tenants and families through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In fact, the Abstract Index's have recorded that on Lot 23 at least six different individuals had sold, granted or quit claimed the lot over a 100 year period starting in the mid-nineteenth century. Similarly, Lot 24 is recorded as having at least ten owners selling, granting or quit claiming the lot over the same 100 year period while Lot 25 had at least 14 owners changing the title to the lot. Prior to the Abstract Index's records relating specifically to Lots 23, 24 and 25, the subject property is simply described as Lot 4 Concession 5, which had been originally granted to James Glendenning in 1825 as a 100 acre parcel. Over the following years until the mid-nineteenth century there were a large number of land transactions involving very small portions of the original 100 acre parcel.

The review of the land use history indicates that this portion of Tannery Street was an intensely occupied stretch due to the number of occupants who had lived on the subject lands. Both the Tremaine map and the illustrated Atlas depict that this property is within the community of Streetsville, although specific features for the lots is lacking and the area is presented in a schematic fashion.

With respect to number of houses situated on Lots 23, 24 and 25 over time, the 1871 census records at least one house within each of the three lots. The 1901 census records four houses within the three lots,

but the information regarding which lot had the fourth house is not clear. By 2000, the year that it is known that remediation activities were being conducted from the photographic record, there is a frame house on Lot 23 with a side rear garage and a house on Lot 25 close to Tannery with several outbuildings in the rear yard. Lot 24 in the photo illustrates that this lot was functioning primarily as a gravel/paved accessway for the trucks to enter the property for the purposes of the remediation.

While two artifact scatters were recovered from the subject lands, one on Lot 23 and the second on Lot 25 the current graded conditions have removed the majority of topsoil. With the exception of the artifacts recovered from the test pits from Site AjGw-503 the material recovered is no longer insitu and has likely been deposited during the course of topsoil removal during the demolition of the structures and the grading of the surrounding areas. In addition to the structures that were present in 2000, both Lots 23 and 25 were in part treed. In particular, Lot 25 was heavily treed surrounding both the house and all of the outbuildings. The removal of trees either at the same time as the removal of the structures or at a different time could have further disturbed any insitu deposits relating to the occupation of the houses.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Forest Green Homes to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of King's Mill Development Plan, Part of the East Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, WHS, City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property comprises approximately six acres.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that no sites had been registered within the limits of the subject property and 13 sites had previously been registered within a two kilometre radius. Review of the general physiography of the study area and local nineteenth century land uses suggested that the subject property encompasses areas that would generally be considered to exhibit potential for the presence of pre-contact Aboriginal and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources in those locales that have not been disturbed by recent land uses and low/wet areas.

The Stage 2 field assessment of the property was conducted on those lands deemed to have archaeological potential using a test pit survey at a five metre transect interval as well as a visual survey of portions of the property that had been subject to grading. During the course of the survey, two historical archaeological sites were documented AjGw-502 and AjGw-503.

The land use history for Sites AjGw-502 and AjGw-503, in combination with their artifact assemblages indicate a long and intensive occupation of Lots 23 and 25. The disturbances caused by grading, tree removal and the demolition of structures over the last decade across the entire site area, however, have removed any in situ deposits. The lack of site integrity precludes any further archaeological concern.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Site AjGw-502 and AjGw-503 may each be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. The balance of the subject property be considered clear of any further archaeological concern.
3. This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

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

4. The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.

The documentation and artifacts related to the archaeological assessment of this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.

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7.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Looking southwest at test pit survey of northern corner of property



Plate 2: Looking southeast of test pit survey around Mullet Creek



Plate 3: Looking north at test pit survey of southern corner of property



Plate 4: Looking southeast at terrace and upper slope in southern corner of property



Plate 5: Looking southwest at visual survey of site AjGw-502



Plate 6: Looking northeast at remediated area



Plate 7: Looking southeast at remediated area across site AjGw-502

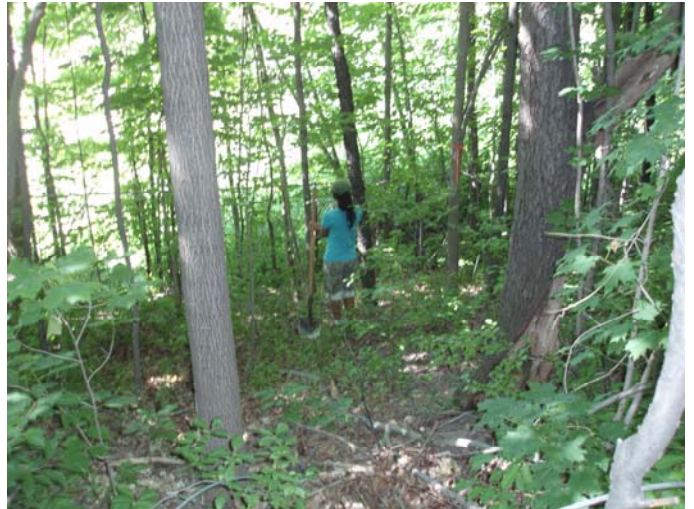


Plate 8: Looking southeast at steep slopes around remediated area



Plate 9: Looking northwest at berm



Plate 10: Looking southwest at asphalt driveway



Plate 11: Looking southeast at Mullet Creek



Plate 12: Looking east at low/wet area



Plate 13: Removed topsoil



Plate 14: Artifact assemblage of AjGw-502; Top Row: H1, H2, H7, H12, H16, H19, H23; Middle Row: H24, H28, H29, H33, H41, H42; Bottom Row: H49, H50, H52, H67



Plate 15: Artifact assemblage of AjGw-503; Top Row: H7, H9, H10, H15, H16; Bottom Row: H24, H26, H27, H36

8.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Stage 2 Ceramic Artifact Inventory of AjGw-502

Sub-Operation	Cat #	Qty	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Colour	Colour 2	Comments
Surface	H1	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage service	Teaware	Ceramic	Jackfield	Glazed	Lid	Brown		
Surface	H2	2	Kitchen/Food	Beverage service	Teaware	Ceramic	Yellowware	Rockingham	Lid	Brown		floral motif above lid, 2 mend to 1
Surface	H3	1	Kitchen/Food	Food storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware - coarse	Glazed	Holloware	Brown		motif on interior and exterior surfaces
Surface	H4	2	Kitchen/Food	Food storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware - coarse	Glazed	Holloware	Brown		2 mend to 1
Surface	H6	2	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Edgeware - straight	Flatware	Blue		feather edged, under surface exfoliated
Surface	H5	2	Kitchen/Food	Food storage	Kitchenware	Ceramic	Red earthenware - coarse	Glazed	Unidentifiable	Red		one surface exfoliated
Surface	H8	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Stamped	Holloware	Green	Yellow	motif fades from green to yellow, interior surface exfoliated
Surface	H7	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Stamped	Saucer	Brown		brown rim line and geometric motif on upper surface
Surface	H10	3	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Teacup	Blue		fine and dense motif on exterior surface and rim of upper surface, 3 mend to 1
Surface	H14	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Plate - general			motif on upper surface, mostly exfoliated
Surface	H15	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Teacup	Blue		landscape motif on exterior surface and floral motif on base of fluted cup
Surface	H9	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Saucer	Blue		fine and dense motif on upper surface
Surface	H18	2	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Green		light green landscape motif on upper surface, 2 mend to 1
Surface	H16	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Holloware	Blue		floral motif on both surfaces
Surface	H17	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Blue		landscape motif on upper surface, maker's mark on under surface impressed "M E/INA" in a circle with a bird and a shield at the centre
Surface	H19	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Holloware	Green		floral motif on interior surface
Surface	H20	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Unidentifiable	Brown		moulded rim, one exfoliated surface
Surface	H12	2	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print - blue willow	Plate - muffin	Blue		
Surface	H13	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Holloware	Blue		floral motif on both interior and exterior surfaces
Surface	H11	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Spongeware	Flatware	Blue		fine and dense motif on upper surface
Surface	H22	3	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Flatware	Brown		floral motif on upper surface
Surface	H21	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Holloware	Brown		fluted vessel with landscape motif on exterior surface, interior surface exfoliated
Surface	H23	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	Transfer print	Holloware	Blue		motif on exterior surface with moulded lines near rim

Appendix 1: Stage 2 Ceramic Artifact Inventory of AjGw-502

Sub-Operation	Cat #	Qty	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Colour	Colour 2	Comments
Surface	H24	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Flatware	Blue		motif on upper surface
Surface	H26	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Floware	Flatware	Blue		motif on upper surface
Surface	H27	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Porcelain	Transfer print	Flatware	Pink	Green	floral motif on flower moulding
Surface	H29	2	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Pearlware	Undecorated	Holloware			
Surface	H30	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Other	Plate - general	Brown		Tim Horton's plate fragment
Surface	H28	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Flatware			incomplete circular maker's mark with "SEMI" printed along the inside of the circle and "STOR" on the outside fluted with a moulded line on exterior surface of rim
Surface	H31	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Holloware			motif on exterior surface
Surface	H32	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Holloware			one molded line on upper surface of rim
Surface	H33	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Flatware			motif on upper surface, 2 of 3 mend to 1
Surface	H34	3	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded - wheatware	Flatware			
Surface	H36	2	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware			
Surface	H35	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Flatware			
Surface	H37	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable			
Surface	H38	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable			
Surface	H39	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print - blue willow	Flatware	Blue		motif on upper surface
Surface	H40	4	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Transfer print	Unidentifiable	Blue		floral motif on one surface
Surface	H42	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Stoneware	Glazed	Holloware	Brown	Yellow	brown glaze on exterior surface, mottled yellow and brown glaze on interior surface, 2 mend to 1
Surface	H41	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Yellowware	Factory-made slip - banded	Holloware	White	Blue	blue and white lines across exterior surface
Surface	H43	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Stoneware	Glazed	Holloware	Red		glazed exterior and interior surfaces, colour was thermally altered
Surface	H44	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Hand-painted - late palette	Unidentifiable	Green		floral motif on one surface
Surface	H45	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Factory-made slip - other	Unidentifiable	Brown	Orange	mostly exfoliated
Surface	H46	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Blue		interior and exterior surfaces coloured in navy blue
Surface	H47	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable			
Surface	H48	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Holloware			moulded band on handle
Surface	H67	1	Architectural	Building component	Door Knob	Ceramic						white ceramic door knob with spindle, three holes at the end of the spindle

Appendix 2: Stage 2 Non-ceramic Inventory of AjGw-502

Sub-Operation	Category	Cat #	Qty	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Portion	Burned	Comments
Surface	Historic	H49	1	Tools/Equipment	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Finish		stopper finish fragment with one mould seam present on neck, hand finished and some patination on surface
Surface	Historic	H50	1	Tools/Equipment	Lighting device	Lamp Chimney	Glass	Rim		solarized lamp chimney rim, template mould-made
Surface	Historic	H51	1	Tools/Equipment	Food storage	Container - Food	Glass	Other		blue glass liner fragment with embossed "H" on upper surface between two moulded ridges parallel to edge
Surface	Historic	H52	2	Tools/Equipment	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Base		cobalt blue circular base fragment with embossed "CO./TIMOR E.M" on body, 2 mend to 1
Surface	Historic	H53	2	Tools/Equipment	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Base		cobalt blue glass fragments
Surface	Historic	H54	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Indeterminate		light blue moulded glass
Surface	Historic	H55	1	Tools/Equipment	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Body		light green glass with incomplete embossed letters
Surface	Historic	H56	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Incomplete		beveled light blue glass fragment
Surface	Historic	H61	4	Tools/Equipment	Beverage storage	Container - Liquor	Glass	Body		dark green glass fragments
Surface	Historic	H59	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Body		solarized glass fragments
Surface	Historic	H63	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Body		grey glass fragment with patination
Surface	Historic	H60	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Body		olive green glass fragments
Surface	Historic	H65	1	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete		wire reinforced window glass fragment
Surface	Historic	H57	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Incomplete		light green glass fragment with incomplete embossed letters
Surface	Historic	H62	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Body		light green glass fragment with patination
Surface	Historic	H64	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Body	Yes	green glass fragment
Surface	Historic	H66	2	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete		
Surface	Historic	H58	5	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Body		light green glass fragments
Surface	Historic	H69	1	Architectural	Building component	Other	Clay	Incomplete		drainage tile fragment
Surface	Historic	H68	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Porcellaneous Ware	Rim		porcellaneous ware glaze unevenly distributed
Surface	Historic	H70	1	Organic	Other	Unidentified	Coal	Incomplete		
Surface	Historic	H73	1	Tools/Equipment	Indeterminate	Wire	Metal - Ferrous	Incomplete		
Surface	Historic	H71	3	Architectural	Building component	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Complete		
Surface	Historic	H72	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Complete		67.2mm long metal with circular cross section (6mm in diameter) and two pointed ends
Surface	Historic	H74	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Scrap	Metal - Ferrous	Incomplete		
Surface	Historic	H75	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Metal - Composite	Complete		48mm x 37mm rectangular metal plate

Appendix 3: Stage 2 Faunal Inventory of AjGw-502

Sub-Operation	Category	Cat #	Qty	Class	Type	Element	Portion	Body Region	Identifiable	Mends With
Surface	Faunal	F1	1	Shell - bivalve					Yes	
Surface	Faunal	F2	2	Mammal	Indeterminate	indeterminate	Fragment	Appendage		
Surface	Faunal	F3	2	Mammal	Cow – Bos taurus	Tooth	Fragment	Head		2 mend to 1

Appendix 4: Stage 2 Ceramic Artifact Inventory of AjGw-503

Sub-Operation	Test Pit #	Layer	Cat #	Qty	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Ware	Motif	Form	Colour	Colour 2	Colour 3	Comments
Surface			H1	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware				
Surface			H2	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware				
Surface			H3	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Holloware				
Surface			H4	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware				One surface completely exfoliated.
Surface			H6	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teacup				
Surface			H7	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	RWE	Moulded	Plate - general				Moulded flower design, scalloped edge.
Surface			H8	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Lid				
Surface			H9	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer print	Saucer	Brown	Green	Gilt	Gilt on top of the rim, brown flower with green leaves design, decorative vertical moulded lines, modern. 2 horizontal decorative gold lines along the rim.
Surface			H10	1	Personal Artifacts	Personal gear	Toy	Ceramic	Porcelain	Gilt	Teacup	Gilt			
Surface			H12	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Saucer				
Surface			H11	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable				
Surface			H13	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Brown			Brown glaze on beige ceramic, may be a rockingham fragment.
Surface			H15	1	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Other	Plate - general	Brown	Green		Mustard yellow glaze on both surfaces, moulded line designs; brown and green motifs on the interior surface, modern.
Surface			H14	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable				Heavily thermally altered white ceramic.
Surface			H16	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Glazed	Holloware	Blue	Green		Mended rim sherds, blue glaze on the exterior surface, green glaze on the interior surface.
Surface			H17	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	Other	Unidentifiable	Green			Modern handle with green overglaze.
Surface			H19	1	Kitchen/Food	Beverage consumption	Teaware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teacup				
Surface			H18	2	Kitchen/Food	Food consumption	Tableware	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Plate - general				Mended foot ring sherds, 3 decorative moulded lines along the foot ring
Test pit	1	Topsoil	H31	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Unidentifiable				Very small handle fragment.
Test pit	2	Topsoil	H32	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable				
Test pit	3	Topsoil	H34	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable				One surface completely exfoliated.
Test pit	3	Topsoil	H35	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware				
Test pit	5	Topsoil	H37	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Holloware				

Appendix 5: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Artifact Inventory of AjGw-503

Sub-Operation	Test Pit #	Layer	Cat #	Qty	Class	Sub-Class	Type	Material	Portion	Burned	Comments
Surface			H5	1	Kitchen/Food	Indeterminate	Tableware	Indeterminate	Rim	No	Gold line decoration.
Surface			H21	3	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Base	No	Colorless glass.
Surface			H22	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Body	No	Colorless glass.
Surface			H20	2	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Base	No	Colorless glass with white plastic on the interior surface.
Surface			H24	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Body	No	Dark green glass, mould seam.
Surface			H25	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Unidentified	Glass	Indeterminate	No	Light blue glass, octagonal shape.
Surface			H23	1	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Base	Yes	Heavily thermally altered window glass.
Surface			H27	1	Personal Artifacts	Personal gear	Marble	Glass	Complete	No	Modern marble, clear glass with brown and while lines.
Surface			H26	1	Personal Artifacts	Personal gear	Pipe	White Ball Clay	Bowl	No	Undecorated fragment.
Surface			H28	1	Architectural	Building component	Brick	Clay	Incomplete	No	Small brick fragment, well finished, fired to red colour, "FABRIQUE ___ MADE___" inscription.
Surface			H30	1	Architectural	Building component	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	Complete	No	
Surface			H29	5	Architectural	Building component	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	Complete	No	
Test pit	2	Topsoil	H33	1	Architectural	Building component	Window Glass	Glass	Incomplete	No	Colorless glass.
Test pit	4	Topsoil	H36	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Base	No	Blue glass, key motif near the foot ring, part of the handle still attached, appears to be a fragment of a modern glass mug.

Appendix 6: Stage 2 Faunal Inventory of AjGw-503

Sub-Operation	Category	Catalogue Number	Qty	Class	Element	Identifiable
Surface	Faunal	F3	2	Mammal		Yes
Surface	Faunal	F1	2	Bird		Yes
Surface	Faunal	F2	1	Mammal	Tooth	Yes