Revised

Report on the 2008 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the De Zen Property, Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 W.H.S., (formerly within the Township of Toronto, County of Peel) City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel.

Submitted to

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Executive Summary

This report describes the results of the 2008 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed De Zen Property, Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 W.H.S., (formerly within the Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel conducted by AMICK Consultants Ltd. on behalf of De Zen Industrial Lands. The present study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P038 issued by the Minister of Culture for the Province of Ontario to Ms. Marilyn E. Cornies. All work was conducted in conformity with the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (OMCzCR 1993) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1980).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake this assessment, and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork on the subject property on July 29, 2008. Those portions of the property which did not consist of steep slope, low-lying and wet areas, or previous disturbance, were subject to physical assessment on October 16, 2008 and October 28, 2008, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of 2.5 metres between individual test pits and high-intensity pedestrian survey methodology at an interval of 5 metres between individual transects.

As a result of the physical assessment of the subject property, three (3) isolated First Nations find spots, one (1) First Nations lithic site, and one (1) Euro-Canadian homestead site were encountered. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the isolated findspots as they represent few artifacts over a large area and further investigation of these finds is unlikely to result in further information. The

First Nations lithic site has been registered with the Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ontario Ministry of Culture as the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) and the Euro-Canadian site has been registered as the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490). Stage 3 archaeological investigations are recommended for the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) and the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) as there is potential for each of these sites to be of historic interest or significance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of the 2008 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed De Zen Property, Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 W.H.S., (formerly within the Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel conducted by AMICK Consultants Ltd. on behalf of De Zen Industrial Lands. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P038 issued by the Minister of Culture for the Province of Ontario to Ms. Marilyn E. Cornies. All work was conducted in conformity with the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (OMCzCR 1993) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1980).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake this assessment, and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork on the subject property on July 29, 2008. The subject lands consist of approximately 24.2 hectares within the limits of the City of Mississauga. This assessment was completed under ideal conditions for pedestrian survey and ideal conditions for test pit survey. Conditions were sunny with an average temperature of 12 degrees Celsius.

The conduct of the archaeological assessment followed two phases: Background Research and Archaeological Field Assessment. This research was carried out on behalf of the proponent by AMICK Consultants Ltd. All work was conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 2005) under Archaeological Consulting License #P038 issued to Marilyn E. Cornies by the Minister of Culture for the Province of Ontario. All project records, materials, artifacts, notes and photographs are maintained at the Lakelands District office of AMICK Consultants Ltd. in Port McNicoll, Ontario.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Current Conditions

This report describes the results of the 2008 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed De Zen Property, Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 W.H.S., (formerly within the Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, as illustrated in Figure 1. Approximately 24.2 hectares in size, Northeastern boundary is adjacent to Hurontario Street; the southeastern boundary is adjacent to existing development; the southwestern boundary is adjacent to Fletcher's Creek and the northern boundary is adjacent to agricultural lands. The nearest major

intersection is located at Hurontario Street and Highway 407 roughly 370m northwest of the subject property.

A plan of the subject property is included within this report as Figure 3. The subject property is irregular in shape and approximately 24.2 hectares in size. The subject property consists mainly of ploughed, disked and well weathered agricultural field. The property also contains an area of scrub lot, an area of steep slope descending to Fletcher's Creek, a low lying and wet pond near the property's centre, an unnamed drain flowing from this low lying and wet area to Fletcher's creek, a strip of disturbed land along the northwestern edge and a large disturbed area. The scrub lot consists of a grassy area with tree cover along the southwestern edge of the property and along the top of a steep slope that descends to the flood plain of Fletcher's Creek. The disturbed strip along the northwestern edge was an area of deep gravel. The disturbed area lay along Hurontario Street and is a former residential complex currently used as a large parking lot. This disturbed area consists of a gravel driveway, and large gravel parking area covered intermittently with large mounds of gravel, a demolished house area, and an adjacent low lying and wet area. Also the subject property is crossed by high tension power lines, the land around the towers for these lines was ploughed right up to the footings, and only the land immediately beneath the towers was unploughed.

2.2 ***Environmental Context***

2.2.1 Physiographic Region

The subject property is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region. This region covers portions of the Regional Municipalities of York, Peel and Halton. The general elevation is 500 -700 feet a.s.l. and there is a gradual and fairly uniform slope towards Lake Ontario. There is no large undrained depression swamp or bog in the whole area. In some areas drainage is still imperfect. The underlying geological material is a till modified by a veneer of clay, which when deep enough is clearly seen to be varved. The soil is generally heavy textured and the water supply is somewhat of a problem. The overburden is not deep, the till is dense and there are few beds of sand to act as aquifers (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 173-175).

2.2.2 Water Resources

Fletcher's Creek courses through the southern corner of the subject property in a southwest-to-northeast direction. An unnamed tributary of Fletcher's Creek begins in the centre of the property and flows roughly east into Fletcher's creek. Both water courses are potable sources of water. Based on proximity to water, whereby lands within 300 metres distance to sources of potable water are deemed to have been attractive to First Nations cultures, the property has a high potential for archaeological resources related to the history of First Nations occupation and land use in the area.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As part of the present study, background research was conducted in order to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the subject property and if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to assist in the assessment of the archaeological potential of the subject property and in order to establish the significance of any resources which might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. The requisite data was collected from the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Ltd.

3.1 Native Occupation:

Information regarding Native settlement and land use in the vicinity of the subject property was obtained through the registered Archaeological Sites Database which is collected by the Province of Ontario through the Ministry of Culture. All of the sites which have been registered within a radius of 2.0 km were collected and analyzed from this source to determine the nature and extent of Native occupation within the area. It was determined that a series of 15 registered archaeological sites have been documented in close proximity to the subject property. These sites are briefly described below.

TABLE 1 Documented First Nations Archaeological Sites within 2-km

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Date
AjGw-220	Manhattan #6	Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-219	Manhattan #5	Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-221	Manhattan #7	Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-85		Findspot	Prehistoric
AjGw-147		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-148		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-149		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-152		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-161		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-160		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-162		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-164		Findspot	Indeterminate
AjGw-218	Manhattan #4	Findspot	Prehistoric
AjGw-298		Findspot	Archaic, Late; Susquehanna
AjGw-290		Findspot	Archaic, Middle; Brewerton

3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement:

The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County (H.R. Page 1875) shows that at the time that the Atlas was compiled, one homestead owned by James Cracker was situated within the subject boundary on the southern half of Lot 12, Concession 1 W.H.S. (Figure 2). The Archaeological Sites Database (see Table 2) indicates that 1 Euro-Canadian homestead, the Wiggins Site (AjGw-379), dating to the early-to-mid 19th Century, was registered within 200 metres of the southwestern edge of the subject property.

The data gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ontario Ministry of Culture was collected within a 2-kilometre radius about the study area. As a result it was determined that 11 archaeological sites relating directly to Euro-Canadian habitation/activity had been formally documented. These sites are briefly described below:

TABLE 2 Documented Euro-Canadian Archaeological Sites within 2-km

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Date
AjGw-84	Fletcher's Creek	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-150		Midden	1860s-1930s; Historic, European
AjGw-151		Indeterminate	1820s-1880s; Historic, European
AjGw-160		Homestead, Pioneer?	1805-1885 A.D.; Historic, Canadian; Undetermined
AjGw-162		Indeterminate	1805-1885 A.D.; Historic, Canadian; Undetermined
AjGw-163		Indeterminate	Early – Mid 19th Century; Historic, Canadian
AjGw-164		Indeterminate	Historic, Canadian; Undetermined
AjGw-255	McKillip	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-379	Wiggins	Homestead	Euro-Canadian; Early-to-Mid 19th Century
AjGw-250	Tilt	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AjGw-251	George Graham	Homestead	Euro-Canadian

Conclusions:

Background research indicates that the subject property exhibits a high potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins and a high potential for those of Euro-Canadian origins. In addition, the environmental setting (proximity to water) of the

subject property, indicates that the property has a high potential for significant archaeological resources relating to the history of Native land use in the area.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD ASSESSMENT

4.1 ***Methodological Approach***

This report describes the results of the 2008 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed De Zen Property, Part of Lots 11 & 12, Concession 1 W.H.S., (formerly within the Township of Toronto, County of Peel), City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel, as illustrated in Figure 1. Approximately 24.2 hectares in size, Northeastern boundary is adjacent to Hurontario Street; the southeastern boundary is adjacent to existing development; the southwestern boundary is adjacent to Fletcher's Creek and the northern boundary is adjacent to agricultural lands. The nearest major intersection is located at Hurontario Street and Highway 407 roughly 370m northwest of the subject property.

A plan of the subject property is included within this report as Figure 3. The subject property is irregular in shape and approximately 24.2 hectares in size. The subject property consists mainly of ploughed, disked and well weathered agricultural field; this area was assessed using high intensity test pit survey methodology. The property also contains an area of scrub lot, an area of steep slope descending to Fletcher's Creek, a low lying and wet pond near the property's centre, an unnamed drain flowing from this low lying and wet area to Fletcher's creek, a strip of disturbed land along the northwestern edge and a large disturbed area. The low lying and wet areas, as well as the steep slope descending to them were not assessed. The scrub lot consists of a grassy area with tree cover along the southwestern edge of the property and along the top of a steep slope that descends to the flood plain of Fletcher's Creek; this area was assessed using high intensity test pit survey methodology at an interval of 2.5 meters between individual test pits. The interval was reduced from the outset of test pitting due to the location of the scatter already discovered during pedestrian survey adjacent to this area. The disturbed strip along the northwestern edge was an area of deep gravel; this area was therefore not assessed. The disturbed area lay along Hurontario Street and is a former residential complex currently used as a large parking lot. This disturbed area consists of a gravel driveway, and large gravel parking area covered intermittently with large mounds of gravel, a demolished house area, and an adjacent low lying and wet area. This area was deeply disturbed and therefore was not assessed, also the low lying and wet area within this disturbed area was not assessed. Also the subject property is crossed by high tension power lines, the land around the towers for these lines was ploughed right up to the footings, and only the land immediately beneath the towers was unploughed. These areas were not assessed for several reasons, the construction of the towers would have deeply impacted a significant portion of the area beneath the towers, and these disturbed portions would not require assessment. Also the total area of undisturbed lands beneath the tower is small enough that the systematic survey conducted around the tower was sufficient to uncover any remains should they have been present. Finally the land

beneath the towers is part of a hydro right of way and as such we did not have permission or proper safety training to conduct work under these structures.

Those portions of the property which did not consist of steep slope, low-lying and wet areas, or previous disturbance, were subject to physical assessment on October 16, 2008 and October 28, 2008, consisting of high-intensity test pit survey at an interval of five metres between individual test pits and high-intensity pedestrian survey methodology at an interval of five metres between individual transects. All test pits measured 30 centimetres in diameter and were dug into the sterile subsoil beneath the topsoil. All excavated soil was screened through 6 mm wire mesh to ensure that any artifacts contained within the soil matrix were recovered. All test pits were subsequently backfilled. This assessment was completed in ideal conditions under sunny skies.

Where artifacts were encountered, pedestrian transect intervals were reduced to 1 metre for a distance of 20 metres out in all directions surrounding any artifact observed on the surface of the agricultural fields. This was done to ensure that the total area of artifact distribution was recorded. The location of each artifact observed on the surface was recorded using GPS and the artifacts were collected according to the logged location. Figure 3 illustrates areas surveyed at this reduced interval.

Where artifacts were encountered, test pit intervals were reduced to 2.5 metres for a distance of 20 metres out in all directions surrounding any positive test pit. This was done to ensure that the total area of artifact distribution was recorded. The location of each positive test pit observed was recorded using GPS and the artifacts were collected according to the logged location. Figure 3 illustrates areas surveyed at this reduced interval.

4.2 ***Results***

As a result of the physical assessment of the subject property, three (3) isolated First Nations find spots, one (1) First Nations lithic site, and one (1) Euro-Canadian homestead site were encountered. The two sites have been registered with in the Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ontario Ministry of Culture. The First Nations lithic site has been registered as the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) and the Euro-Canadian site has been registered as the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490). The location of each of these finds is illustrated in Figure 3. A plan of the De Zen Site (AjGw- 489) is included in this report as Figure 4 and a plan of the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) is included in this report as Figure 5. Each of the archaeological resources encountered as a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property is discussed below.

4.2.1 Findspots

Isolated Find 1

Located in the ploughed agricultural field at GCS WGS 1984 Latitude 43°38'50.39''N, Longitude 79°43'4.30''W, Isolated Find 1 consists of a single piece of chipping detritus produced from Onondaga chert. This term refers to flakes intentionally removed from a core to produce a tool, or to material removed as a by product of intentional flaking.

Isolated Find 2

Located in the ploughed agricultural field at GCS WGS 1984 Latitude 43°38'48.72''N, Longitude 79°43'1.42''W, Isolated Find 2 consists of a single piece of chipping detritus produced from Onondaga chert. This term refers to flakes intentionally removed from a core to produce a tool, or to material removed as a by product of intentional flaking.

Isolated Find 3

Located in the ploughed agricultural field at GCS WGS 1984 Latitude 43°38'48.85''N, Longitude 79°43'1.31''W, Isolated Find 3 consists of a single piece of chipping detritus produced from Onondaga chert. This term refers to flakes intentionally removed from a core to produce a tool, or to material removed as a by product of intentional flaking.

4.2.2 *De Zen Site (AjGw-489)*

Located in the ploughed agricultural field just northeast of the steep slope descending to the unnamed tributary of Fletcher's Creek, the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) consists of 7 artifacts from 7 CSP points covering an area approximately 50 metres from north to south and 40 metres from west to east. At GCS NAD 1983 Latitude 43°38'49.36''N and Longitude 79°42'49.70''W, the number and types of artifacts collected from the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) are listed below in Table 3. Descriptions of these artifact types can be found appended to this report in Appendix 1.

Table 3 De Zen Site (AjGw-389) Artifacts

CAT #	CSP #	Description	Freq	Chert	L	W	T
1	107	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
2	106	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
3	105	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
4	104	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
5	103	Chipping Detritus	1	ANC			
6	102	Biface Fragment	1	ONO	45.3mm	27.2mm	8.9mm
7	101	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			

The artifacts recovered from this site during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment suggest that a variety of tool and material types were made and possibly utilized at this site. Stage 3 Test Excavations are recommended for this site in order to

determine if cultural or temporal diagnostics are present, if subsurface features are present beneath the topsoil, to determine if the site is of potential interest or significance.

4.2.3 *James Cracker Site (AjGw-490)*

Located in the scrub lot and along the edge of the ploughed field area in the western corner of the subject property, the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) consists of 455 artifacts from 137 CSP points and 156 artifacts from 47 positive test pits covering an area approximately 100 metres from northwest to southeast and 50 metres from northeast to southwest. At GCS NAD 1983 Latitude 43°38'47.62''N and Longitude 79°43'5.23''W, the number and types of artifacts collected from the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) are listed below in Table 4. Descriptions of these artifact types can be found appended to this report in Appendix 2.

The location of this site appears to coincide with the residence of James Cracker as illustrated on this Historic Atlas map of 1875 (see Figure 2). A total of 455 artifacts were recovered from the ploughed portion of this site and 156 from the unploughed portion. Over half of the entire site assemblage consists of ironstone which, although manufactured as early as 1835, did not become popular until sometime after 1860. It became the dominant household tableware after 1870. Next to ironstone, the most prolific artifacts recovered from the site included colourless clear glass and clarified glass. Clarified glass dates to after 1870. Porcelain does not find its way into houses of modest means until after 1880. Decalcomania decoration is of 20th century origins. In general, the site assemblage is indicative of an occupation dating to the last quarter of the 19th century and extending into the first quarter of the 20th century.

A few earlier artifacts have been recovered which may indicate the presence of early 19th century deposits. These items include five (5) scalloped shell edge refined white earthenware sherds. This form of decoration on this type of ceramic dates to the period 1825-1840. In addition, a forged nail was recovered. These nails generally date to the period before 1825 when cut nails begin to dominate the construction industry. The very small number of goods dating to the first half of the 19th century may indicate that these goods were transported to this site rather than an early occupation at this location. This would appear to be more likely as there are few examples of material which could date to the period between 1850 and 1870. One would expect to find some amount of material from this period had the site been continuously occupied throughout the 19th century. Stage 3 Test Excavations are recommended for the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) in order to determine if potentially significant early deposits are located within the site.

TABLE 4 James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) CSP Artifact Summary

Description	Freq	%
Butter Knife	1	0.2198
Bone China	4	0.8791
Bone Button	1	0.2198
Clarified Bottle Finish	4	0.8791

Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	24	5.2747
Clay Marble	3	0.6593
Coarse Red Earthenware	8	1.7582
Glass Button	4	0.8791
Window Glass	14	3.0769
Harmonica Plate	2	0.4396
Plain Hard Paste Porcelain	3	0.6593
Plain Ironstone	191	41.9780
Decalcomania Printed Ironstone	2	0.4396
Indeterminate Ferrous Metal Object	2	0.4396
Hand Painted Ironstone	2	0.4396
Relief Moulded Ironstone	55	12.0879
Sponge Decorated Ironstone	1	0.2198
Transfer Printed Ironstone	4	0.8791
Lantern Glass Clarified	1	0.2198
Cut Nail	4	0.8791
Forged Nail	1	0.2198
Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	5	1.0989
Pressed Glass Tableware	2	0.4396
Scalloped Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	5	1.0989
Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	0.2198
Hand Painted Soft Paste Porcelain	2	0.4396
Plain Soft Paste Porcelain	1	0.2198
Straight Rim Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	3	0.6593
Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	5	1.0989
Unidentified Bone Fragment	19	4.1758
Unidentified Bone Handle	1	0.2198
Unidentified Copper Fragment	1	0.2198
Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	43	9.4505
Refined White Earthenware	9	1.9780
White Clay Pipe Fragment	2	0.4396
Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware	1	0.2198
Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware	1	0.2198
Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware	5	1.0989
Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	15	3.2967
Plain Yellow Ware	3	0.6593
Total	455	100

TABLE 5 James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) Test Pit Artifact Summary

Description	Freq	%
Bristol Glaze Stoneware	1	1%
Undiagnostic Blue Coloured Bottle Glass	2	1%
Brick Handmade	2	1%
Copper Alloy Object	1	1%
Colourless Bottle Glass	4	3%
Chipping Detritus	1	1%
Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	3	2%
Coarse Red Earthenware	14	9%

Ferrous Metal Object	2	1%
Ferrous Metal Wire	2	1%
Window Glass	28	18%
Decalcomania Printed Hard Paste Porcelain	1	1%
Plain Hard Paste Porcelain	1	1%
Plain Ironstone	15	10%
Decalcomania Printed Ironstone	6	4%
Flown Transfer Printed Ironstone	1	1%
Relief Moulded Ironstone	4	3%
Sponge Decorated Ironstone	1	1%
Transfer Printed Ironstone	1	1%
Mis. Modern Object	4	3%
Mortar Pieces	8	5%
Cut Nail	19	12%
Forged Nail	2	1%
Wire Nail	4	3%
Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	2	1%
Slate Pencil	1	1%
Sole of Shoe Fragment	2	1%
Spoon	1	1%
Rhenish Glazed Stoneware	1	1%
Undiagnostic Amber Bottle Glass	8	5%
Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	3	2%
Unidentified Bone Fragment	4	3%
Plain Refined White Earthenware	2	1%
White Clay Pipe Fragment	1	1%
Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware	1	1%
Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware	1	1%
Scalloped Shell Edge Refinded White Earthenware	2	1%
Total	156	100%

5.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the physical assessment of the subject property, three (3) isolated First Nations find spots, one (1) First Nations lithic site, and one Euro-Canadian homestead site were encountered. The two sites have been registered with in the Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ontario Ministry of Culture. The First Nations lithic site has been registered as the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) and the Euro-Canadian site has been registered as the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490). No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the isolated findspots as they represent few artifacts over a large area and further investigation of these finds is unlikely to result in further information. Stage 3 archaeological investigations are recommended for the De Zen Site (AjGw-489) and the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) as there is potential for each of these sites to be of historic interest or significance.

However, it must be noted at this time that no archaeological survey, regardless of its intensity, can entirely negate the possibility of deeply buried cultural material, notably human interments. In consequence, it is further recommended that should any such remains be encountered during construction activities, the Regulatory Operations Group, OMC and/or the Cemeteries Regulation Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations be contacted immediately.

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TABLE 6 Cultural Chronology for South-Central Ontario

Period		Group	Date Range	Traits
Palaeo-Indian		Fluted Point	9500-8500 B.C.	Big game hunters.
		Hi-Lo	8500-7500 B.C.	Small nomadic groups.
Archaic	Early		8000-6000 B.C	Hunter-gatherers.
	Middle	Laurentian	6000-200 B.C.	Territorial divisions arise.
	Late	Lamoka	2500-1700 B.C.	Ground stone tools appear.
		Broadpoint	1800-1400 B.C.	
		Crawford Knoll	1500-500 B.C.	
		Glacial Kame	c.a. 1000 B.C.	Elaborate burial practices.
Woodland	Early	Meadowood	1000-400 B.C.	Introduction of pottery.
		Red Ochre	1000-500 B.C.	
	Middle	Point Peninsula	400 B.C.-500 A.D.	Long distance trade.
		Princess Point	500-800 A.D.	Horticulture.
	Late	Pickering	800-1300 A.D.	Villages and agriculture.
		Uren	1300-1350 A.D.	Larger villages.
		Middleport	1300-1400 A.D.	
		Huron	1400-1650 A.D.	Warfare
Historic	Early	Odawa, Ojibwa	1700-1875 A.D.	Social displacement.
	Late	Euro-Canadian	1785 A.D.+	European settlement.

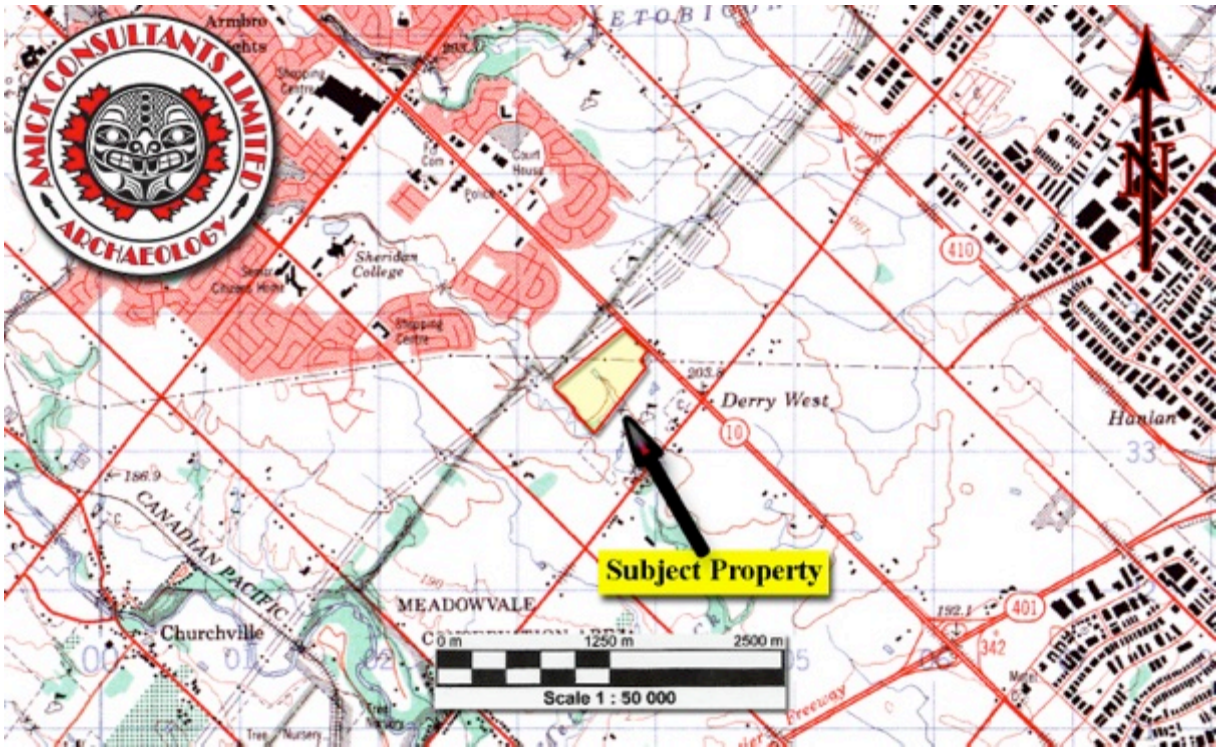

Figure 1 Location of the Subject Property

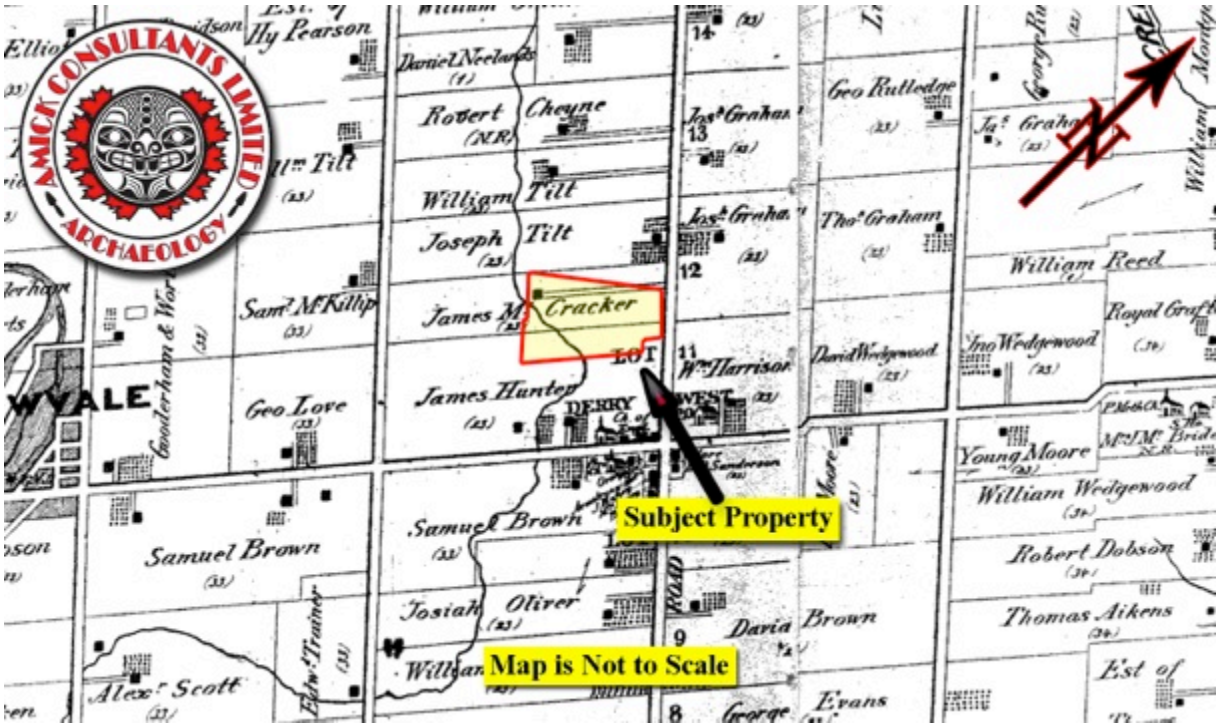

Figure 2 Segment of Historic Atlas Map (1875)

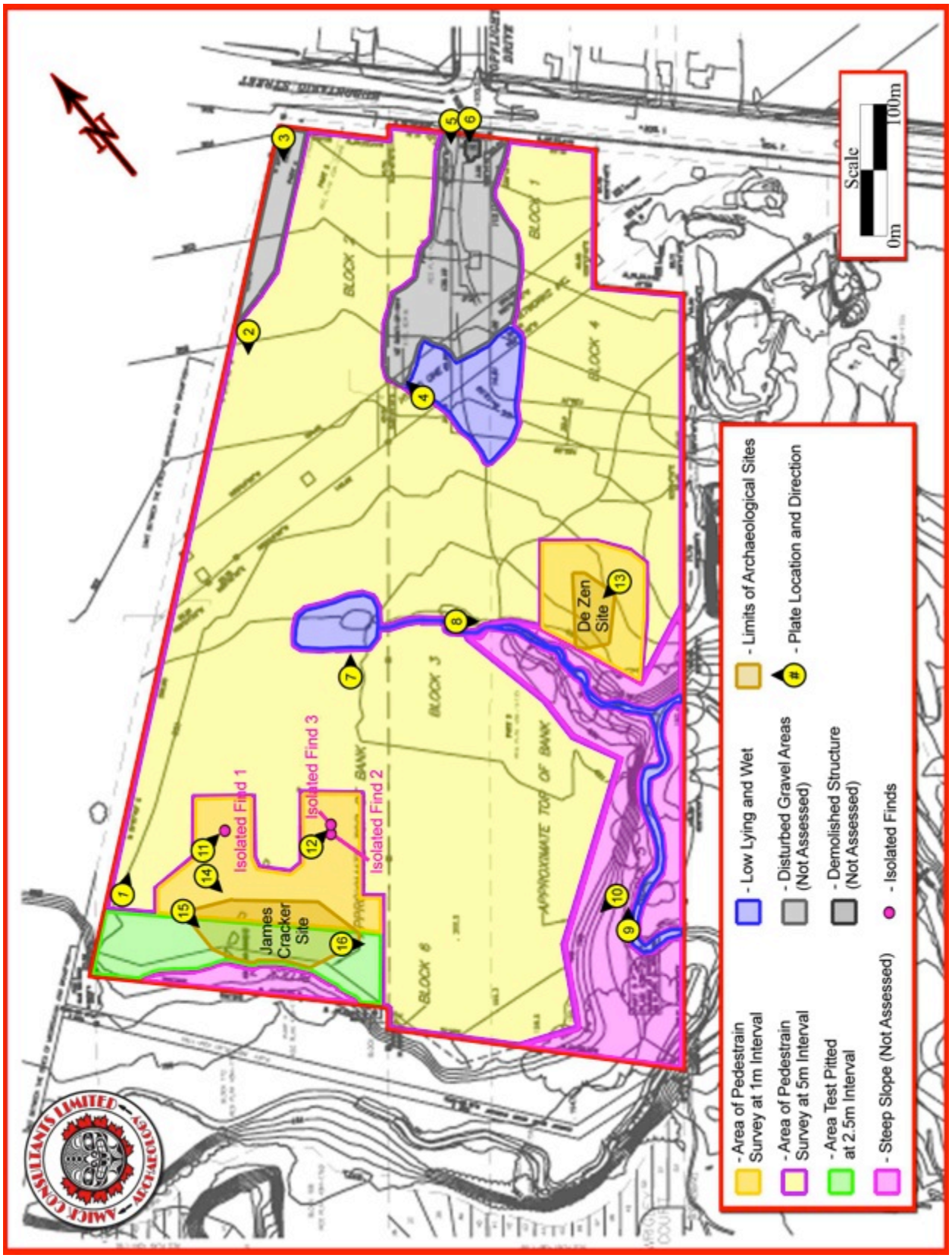

Figure 3 Detailed Plan of the Archaeological Assessment

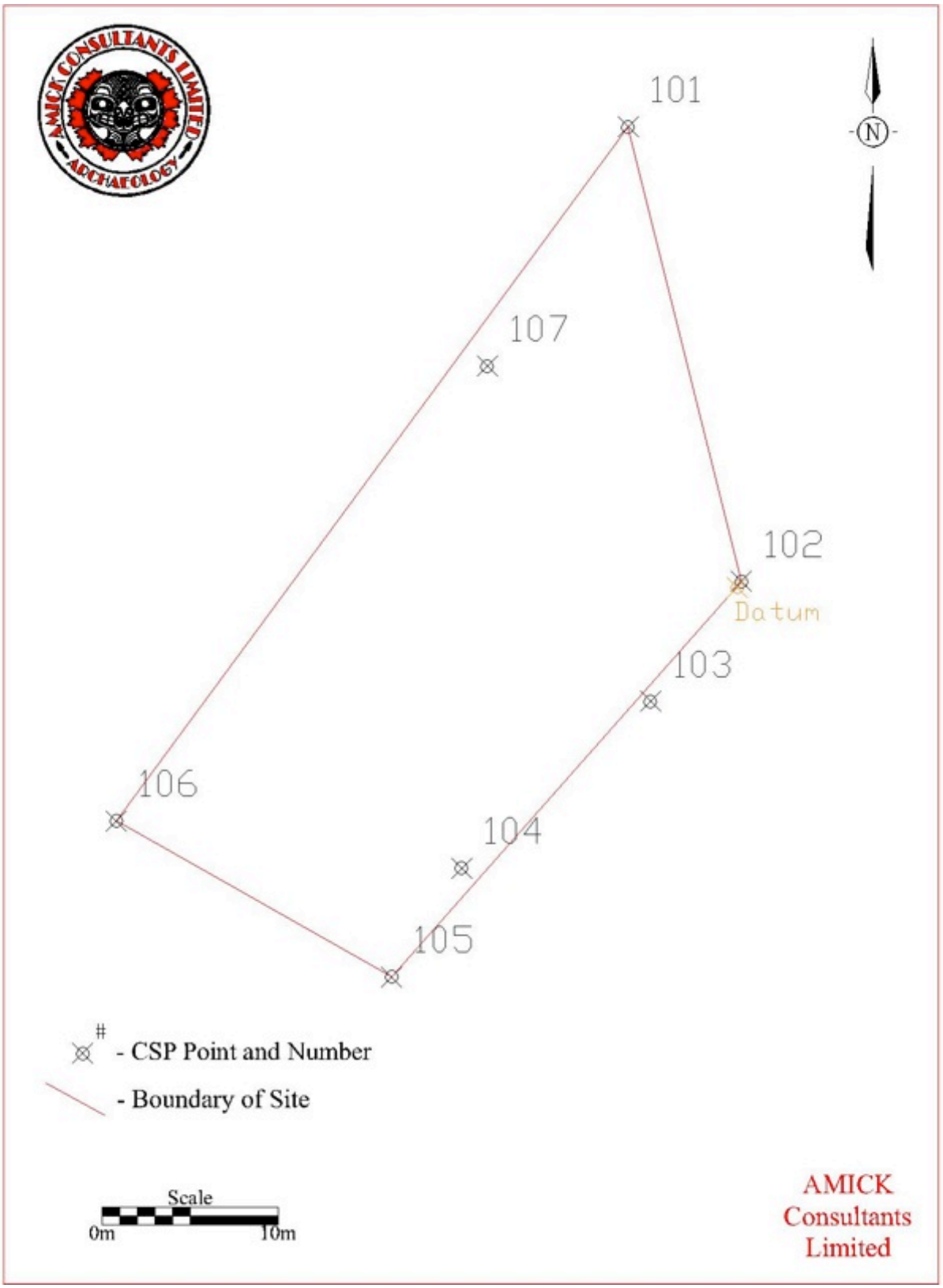

Figure 4 Detailed Plan of the De Zen Site (AjGw-489)

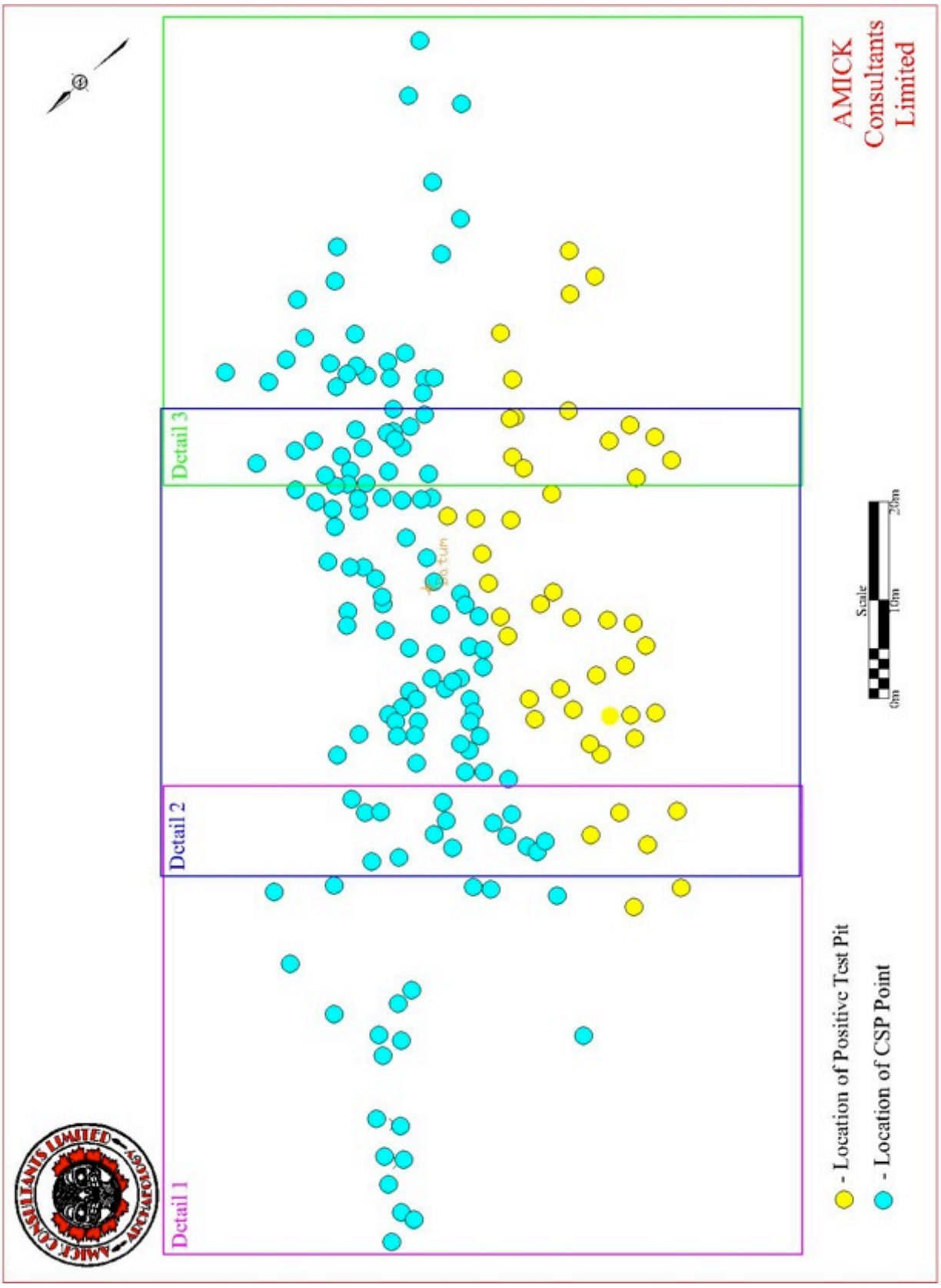

Figure 5 Detailed Plan of the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490)

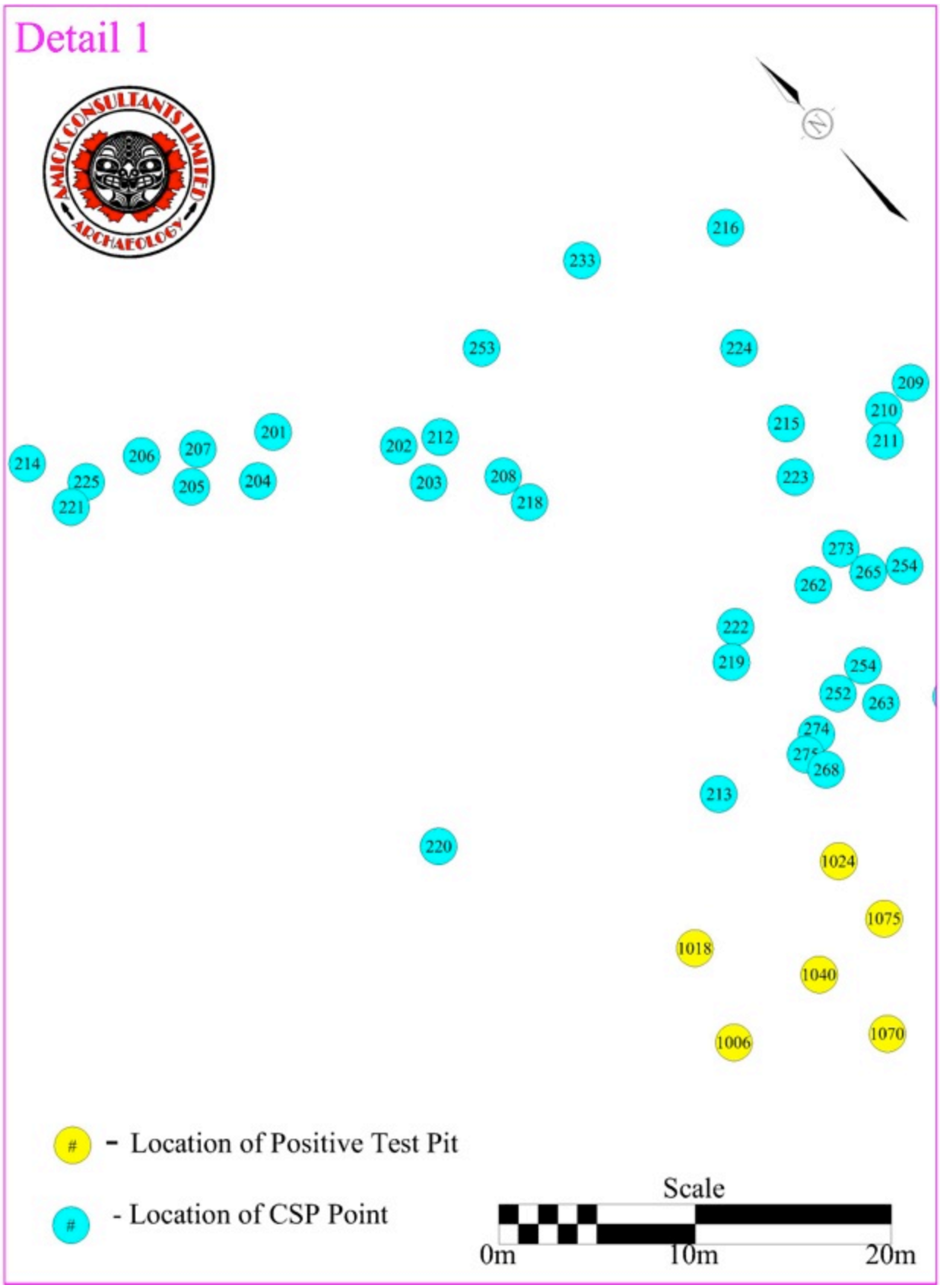

Figure 6 Detail 1 of James Cracker Site (AjGw-490)

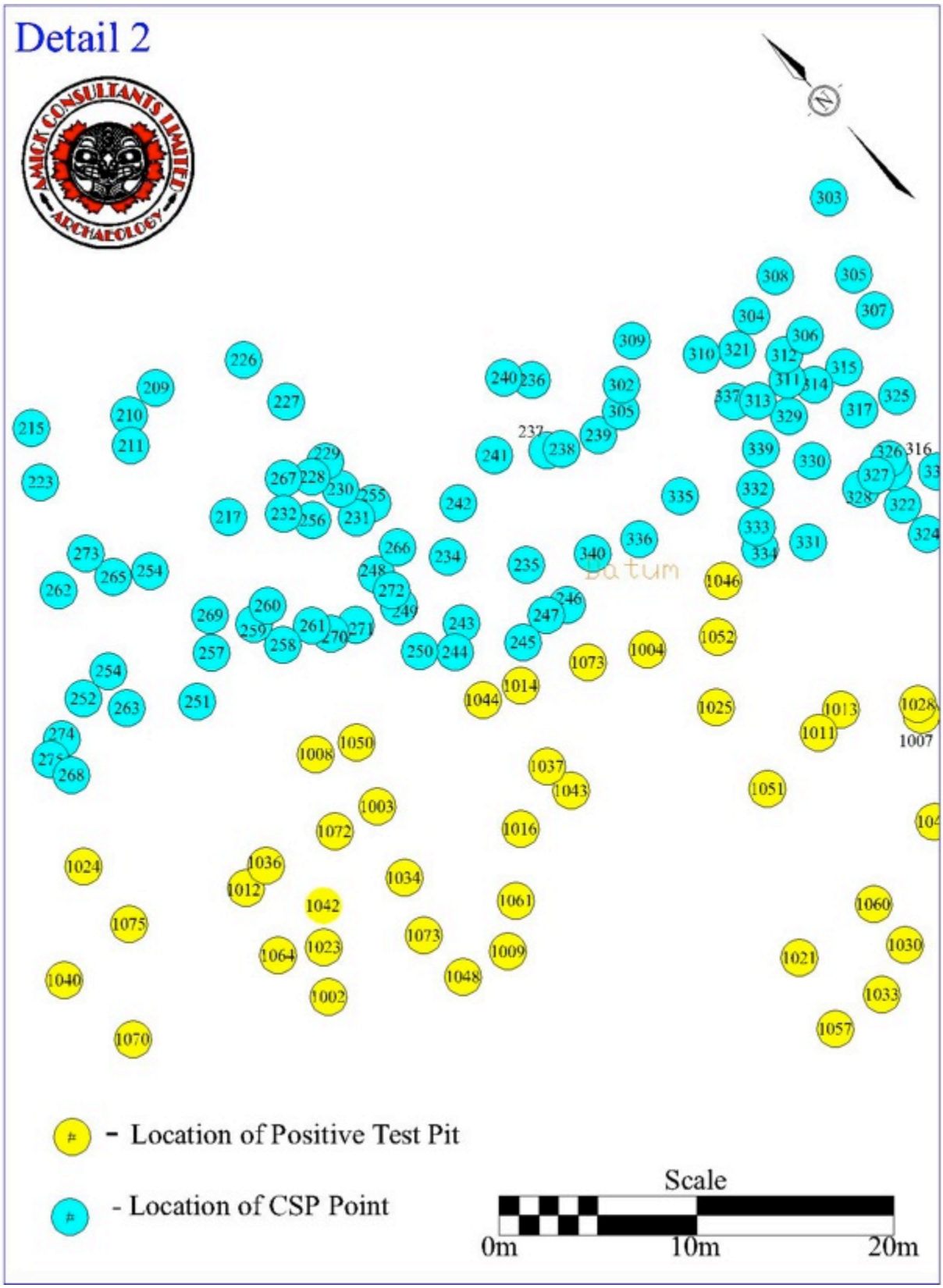

Figure 7 Detail 2 of the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490)

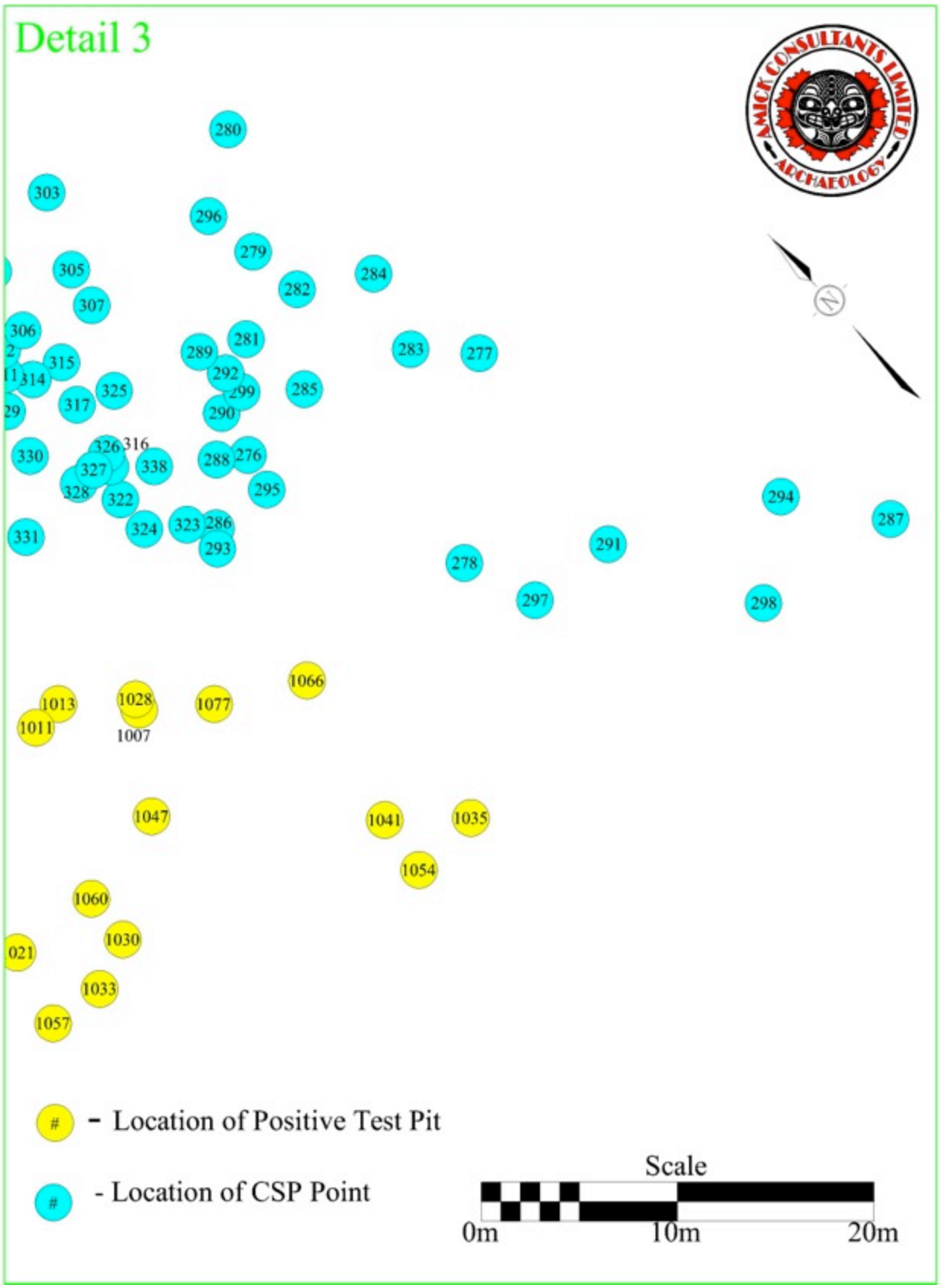

Figure 8 Detail 3 of the James Cracker Site (AjGw-490)

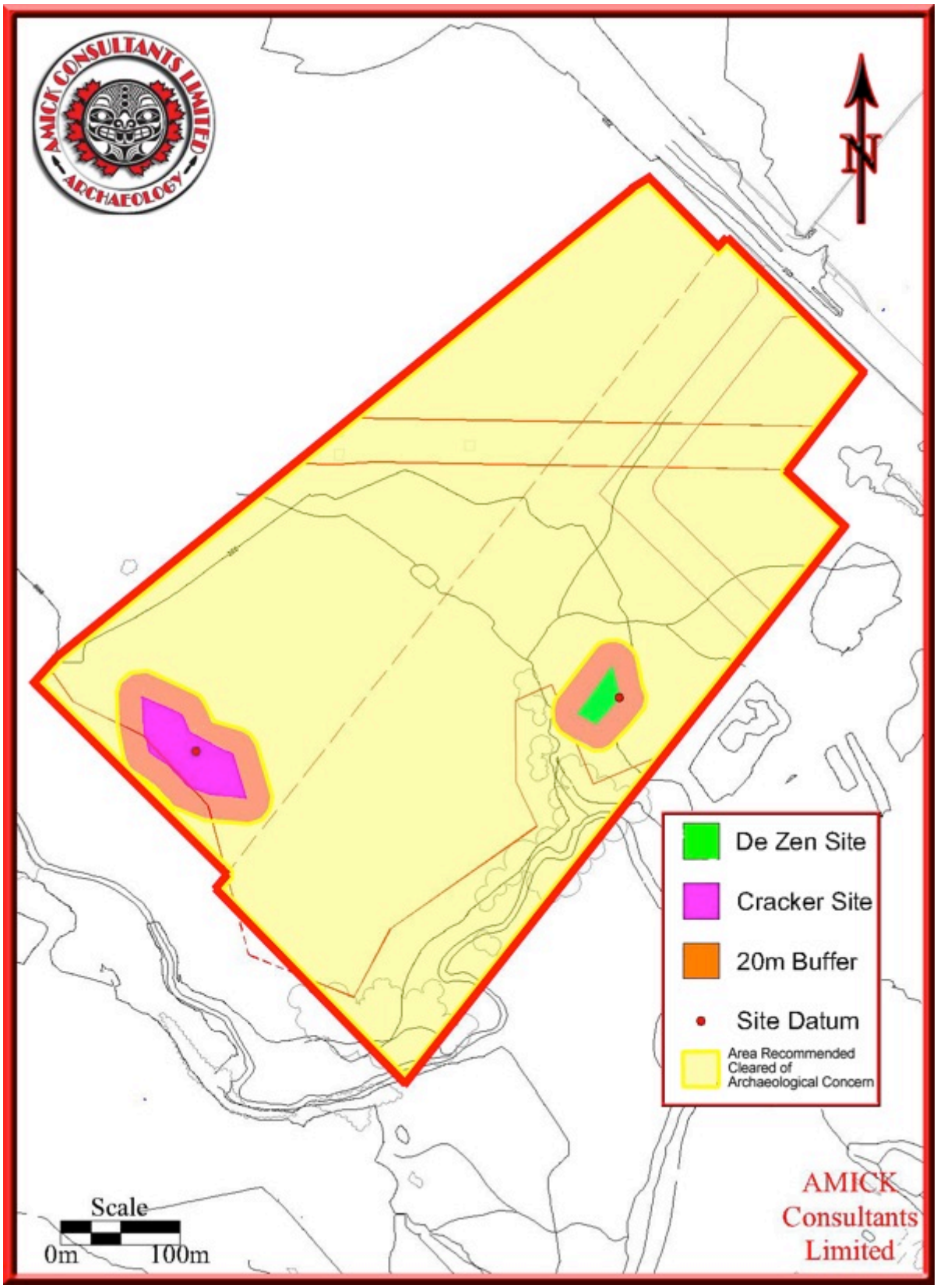

Figure 9 Sites with 20m Avoidance Buffer

Plate 1 Ground Conditions from West Corner of Subject Property facing Northeast

Plate 2 Ground Conditions from North Corner of Subject Property facing Southwest

Plate 3 Disturbed Area at North Corner facing Southwest

Plate 4 Disturbed Area in Former Residential Area facing North

Plate 5 Disturbed Area in Former Residential Area facing Southwest

Plate 6 Location of Former Residence facing South

Plate 7 Low-Lying and Wet Area in Central Part of Subject Property facing Northeast

Plate 8 Low-Lying and Wet Area in Central Part of Subject Property facing Southwest

Plate 9 Fletchers Creek along Southeast Edge facing Northeast

Plate 10 Steep Slope above Fletchers Creek facing Northwest

Plate 11 Ground Conditions at Findspot 1 facing East

Plate 12 Ground Conditions at Findspots 2 & 3 facing East

Plate 13 Ground Conditions at De Zen Site (AjGw-489) facing West

Plate 14 Ground Conditions at James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) facing Southwest

Plate 15 Ground Conditions at James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) facing South

Plate 16 Work Shot of Field Crew

Plate 17 Findspot Artifacts

(from left to right): **Findspot 1 –** Chipping Detritus produced from Onondaga Chert; **Findspot 2** – Chipping Detritus produced from Onondaga Chert; **Findspot 3** – Chipping Detritus produced from Onondaga Chert.

Plate 18 De Zen Site (AjGw-489) Artifacts

Top Row (from left to right): Chipping Detritus of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0001); Chipping Detritus of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0002); Chipping Detritus of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0003); Chipping Detritus of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0004); **Bottom Row (from left to right):** Chipping Detritus of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0005); Biface Fragment of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0006); Chipping Detritus of Onondaga Chert (Cat. No. 0007).

Plate 19 James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) Artifacts

Top Row (from left to right): Plain Bone China (Cat. No. 0116); Scalloped Shell Edge RWE (Cat. No. 0093); Sponge Decorated Ironstone (Cat. No. 0003); Hand Painted Soft Paste Porcelain (Cat. No. 0042); Knife with Wood Scale Handle (Cat. No. 0167); Froged Nail (Cat. No. 0047); **Bottom Row (from left to right):** Pressed Milk Glass Button (Cat. No. 0220); Decal Decorated Ironstone (Cat. No. 0194); Clarified Pressed Glass Tableware (Cat. No. 0189); Transfer Printed Ironstone (Cat. No. 0159).

APPENDIX 1

Datable Historic Artifact Type Descriptions

The descriptions offered below are confined to datable goods recovered during the investigations. Although other materials were found, they do not lend themselves to dating archaeological assemblages and are therefore not included in the following discussion.

Pearlware

Pearlware was the next stage after creamware in the quest for a white ceramic body. For many years the development of pearlware was attributed to Josiah Wedgwood, who, after many experiments introduced a ceramic which he termed "pearl white" in 1779 (Hume 1982: 128; Sussman 1977: 105). Recently, a reconsideration of the evidence seems to suggest that pearlware, termed "china glaze", may have been in production sometime in the 1760s and certainly by 1775 (for a detailed discussion see Miller 1987).

Pearlware is essentially a variation of creamware. The body of the ware is essentially the same with slightly higher flint content, but the real difference is in the glaze. Cobalt was added to the glaze of this ceramic as a bluing agent to make the off-white colour of the glaze appear whiter. This ceramic was called "pearl white and "china glaze" amongst other things, but is now more commonly identified as pearlware.

Plain Pearlware

Plain undecorated pearlware fragments can be dated within the general production range of the ware itself, 1770 – 1830.

Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware

Polychrome painted pearlware is simply pearlware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There has been some attempt to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Relief Moulded Pearlware

decorative technique is most commonly identified with ironstone. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone, such as pearlware, incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Pearlware

This type of decoration is made by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of vessels. This type of decoration was used on ceramics both before and after the production of pearlware and is therefore not useful in refining a date from that of general pearlware production.

Sponge Decorated Pearlware

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Pearlware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing

process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Shell Edge Decorated Pearlware

Shell edge came into production on creamware during the 1770s. It remained a status item of the middle and upper classes until the close of the century. Following the War of 1812, transfer printed wares began to rise very quickly in popularity and edged wares quickly became the cheapest of the decorated wares in the 19th century. Edged wares remained in production on refined white earthenware long after pearlware ceased to be produced as a table ware around 1830 (Miller 1990: 115).

Creamware

Cream coloured earthenware was developed during the early 18th century in England. Creamware achieved widespread production and general popularity as tableware by about 1750. By the late 1790s Creamware became the cheapest tableware in production. This was due to a number of factors, but it was mainly due to the introduction of pearlware which was whiter and more closely resembled oriental porcelain. This new ware quickly displaced Creamware as the most popular of the tableware produced during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1830 truly white (refined white earthenware) tableware was available. Creamware, known from about 1790 as "CC Ware", had changed as well. Officially "CC Ware" remained in production throughout the 19th century but it became indistinguishable from refined white earthenware.

Plain Creamware

Plain creamware was in production throughout the production history of the ware; however it is uncommon prior to 1790.

Ironstone

Ironstone is partially vitrified white earthenware. Plain ironstone was first produced in the 1840s and featured no decorative elements apart from ribs, scrolls, or panels which were an intrinsic part of the vessel design. Various designs in relief moulded decoration were patterned from 1848 onward. One pattern, known generally as the "wheat" Pattern has remained in production in various styles from 1848 up to the present day (Sussman 1985: 7).

Ironstone was manufactured specifically for the North American market. In general, those potteries which produced this ceramic did so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985: 8). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was evidently as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman 1985:

9). This ware was being advertised in London (Ontario) newspapers by the early 1860s and by the 1870s was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon n.d.: 11). By 1897 it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985: 9).

Plain Ironstone

These pieces are not precisely datable and were most likely produced some time after 1840. Ironstone and a number of related vitrified and semi-vitrified wares were produced in great quantities during the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th century. These ceramics were a continuation of the development techniques and styles employed in the production of other earlier contemporary wares.

Relief Moulded Ironstone

The most common decorative technique identified with ironstone is relief moulding. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Ironstone

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Ironstone

This decorative style is produces by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Ironstone

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830

and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118). The decorative technique of transfer printing on ironstone has no affect on the general date range of this type of ware as it was applied to ironstone throughout the history of the production of this ceramic type.

Stoneware

Stoneware is a class of ceramic which belongs under the larger heading of vitrified wares. Stoneware is manufactured from different clays that that used to make earthenware. This is because the objects in this medium are fired at much higher temperatures such that the clay is brought nearly to its melting point thereby causing the body to fuse together. It renders the body of the finished product much harder and therefore more durable. It has the added effect of rendering the paste of the fired ware wholly or partially water impermeable. Stoneware has been used to produce a wide variety of goods from the most elaborate and expensive to the most robust and utilitarian of the potter's craft.

Albany and Salt Glazed Stoneware

There was 1 piece of Albany slip-lined salt glazed stoneware and 1 piece of salt glazed stoneware within the assemblage of this site. Salt glazed stoneware was first made in England during the latter years of the 16th century. This particular variety of stoneware is relatively cheap and easy to produce as it requires only one firing to harden the vessel and to apply the glaze. The name "salt glaze" derives from the process by which this product is manufactured. At the appropriate time during the firing of the vessels, salt is shovelled into the kiln. The heat of the kiln causes the salt to separate into its constituent elements of sodium and chloride. The chloride gas escapes through the vent holes of the kiln and the sodium bonds with the silica present in the clay of the vessels to form a glass over the surface of the vessel. The manufacture of utilitarian wares of this type has been popular from the time of its development until well into the 20th century. Salt glazed vessels rose to prominence as larger more efficient potteries were established in North America which could produce these high firing durable products at low cost. The industrial production of utilitarian stoneware goods displaced the localized red earthenware industry in the closing decades of the 19th century.

Yellow Ware

Yellow ware was generally used for kitchen crockery and utility bowls. Yellow ware which is decorated with coloured horizontal bands is often referred to as "banded ware". This is the most readily recognizable of the yellow ware products which became popular after 1840. Undecorated plain yellow ware is termed "common yellow" and dates from about 1830 onward. Yellow ware did not pass out of common usage in Canada until the 1930s (Lueger 1981: 141).

Coarse Red Earthenware

Coarse red earthenware refers to a class of ceramic which was used largely for general purpose utilitarian kitchen and household wares. It is very difficult to date with precision as this form of vessel manufacture was pursued in the main by small cottage industries supplying what was normally a local market. As a result, they appear in highly variant forms based upon the clays, glazes, and techniques of each potter. They are common on historic sites from the beginning of settlement in North America until 1900. Two of the earliest potteries to be established in Ontario both began production in 1849. Many other potteries were soon established which provided domestic and utilitarian wares to primarily local consumers.

Slip Lined Coarse Red Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Refined White Earthenware

The various forms of refined white earthenware which came into production during the 1820s remained in production for an extended period of time and do not lend themselves well to dating unless one has the advantage of makers' marks. In the case of this site there is not one example of refined white earthenware which has a maker's mark. This is not surprising since the ceramics from this ware category recovered from this site represent the cheapest types produced. The cheapest goods were often not marked since it was not considered worth the time and material.

Plain Refined White Earthenware

Lacking any definitive attributes, these sherds have been assigned a date of post 1825.

Polychrome Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware

Polychrome painted refined white earthenware is simply refined white earthenware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There have been some attempts to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Slip Decorated Refined white Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Soft Paste Porcelain

Porcelain was first produced in Europe at Meissen by the firm "Royal Saxon Porcelain Manufacture" in 1710, although it had been developed by Johann Friedrich Bottger two years previously in 1708 (Savage 1954:125). This development reflects the

high regard Europeans had held for porcelain imported from China and Japan. Loved for their beauty and durability, European ceramic producers lost considerable revenue to this import and were determined to discover a means of duplicating the ware. In England the discovery of a formula for porcelain production was not achieved until probably 1743 when the "Chelsea" works went into production. A patent for soft paste porcelain was made the following year in the joint names of Edward Heylyn and Thomas Frye (Savage 1954: 210). Throughout the early period of European production these wares tended to be heavily ornamented with thick overglaze polychrome enamels and as processes were refined the decorative techniques of underglaze painting and transfer patterns were used extensively. These decoration techniques predominated well into the 19th century. It was not until the late 19th century, and particularly, the 20th century that porcelain became accessible as a standard household ware. By this time its decorative characteristics were substantially debased, with plain porcelain becoming increasingly common.

Soft paste porcelain is the lowest grade of this ware, and is different from the more costly hard paste porcelain in a number of ways. First, soft paste porcelain generally exhibits a greyish cast, whereas hard paste porcelain or true porcelain is white. When broken soft paste porcelain has a granular paste in appearance and a glassy glaze which is visibly distinct from the body. Hard paste is entirely glassy in cross section and it is very difficult to assess where the body ends and the glaze begin. High firing in this case ensures a more complete fusion of body and glaze which accounts for the difference in appearance of these two wares.

Plain Soft Paste Porcelain

Lacking any other diagnostic datable attributes, plain sherds of this ware cannot be more precisely dated beyond the general date range of this type of ceramic.

Bottle Glass

Machine Made Bottle Glass

In the late 19th century a trend started toward the manufacture of bottles with semi-automatic and fully automatic machines. Machine made bottles are hollowware containers shaped using air pressure supplied by a machine, both automatic and semi-automatic machines produce bottle with similar characteristics. The first workable semi-automatic machines were patented in 1881 in the United States and in 1886 in England, in the next few decades machine made containers become increasingly popular as they are cheaper to produce with continually refined techniques; by the early 20th century hand blown bottle are becoming uncommon.

Undiagnostic Bottle Glass

These pieces are likely from two-piece moulded vessels or from vessels produced using two-or-more vertical body moulds with separate bases. However these pieces were

too small or did not have any diagnostic traits needed to identify the technology used in there manufacture.

Contact Moulded Bottle Glass

Contact moulding is a process by which full-sized objects or portions of objects are formed in a mould using air pressure from a mouth or machine. Hot glass is introduced into a mould, that may or may not have had a design, and expanded by air pressure until it fills the mould, at which point the object or partial object is removed. This technique was used during Roman times extensively for containers. It was reintroduced in the 17th century but did not come into wide use in containers until the 18th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 23-24).

Pressed Glass Tableware

During the press moulding manufacturing process hot glass is dripped into a mould which might consist of any number of pieces. The only limitation to the process is that the plunger must be able to enter and exit the mould without the necessity of it being opened. For decorated pieces, a design is embossed on the on the interior surface of the mould. The glass takes the form of the mould on its outer surface while the plunger shapes the inner surface. Once the object is removed from the mould it may be fire polished to restore the brilliance of the glass which has been lost due to contact with the mould (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 33)

Press moulding has been used on a small scale in England since the late 17th century. At this time it was employed in the production of small solid objects such as imitation precious stones, glass seals, watch faces, etc. By the 1780s decanter stoppers and feet for vessels were being made using this technique. During the 1820s the technique was further developed in the United States and applied to the manufacture of complete vessels. By the early 1830s mass production of pressed table wares was underway in the New England states. Early pressed glass was manufactured primarily out of lead glass. William Leighton developed a lime glass in 1864 which resembled lead glass, but was one third cheaper. Non-lead glass becomes common on Canadian sites from about 1870 onward (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 34-35)

Nails

Cut Nails

Around 1800, machines for cutting nails began to be used. At first these were simple machines resembling a table with a guillotine-like knife at one end. Strips of metal which were as broad as the resulting nails were to be long were fed against the blade. The strip of metal was shifted from side-to-side following each cut. This produced the tapered shank of the nail. Nails made by this method remained square in cross section and still required heads to be fashioned by hand. Around 1820 improved machines were developed for the manufacture of cut nails which included mechanical

headers (Rempel 1980: 369). In general terms, cut nails dominated the construction industry from roughly 1825 to 1890 when they were displaced by wire nails.

Forged Nails

Towards the end of the 18th century all nails were made by the blacksmith out of nail stock. Nail stock was typically produced by a special mill on location at the iron works. Wrought iron strips were fed into the mill which cut it into sections which were square in cross-section. The resulting nail stock was cut into the required length by the smith, then heated, tapered and headed. These nails were not displaced by cut nails until around 1825 in developed areas. In more remote areas forged nails remained in use quite longer. This was especially the case with larger spikes which were often required to meet very particular specifications and not required in quantity (Rempel 1980 : 367). Blacksmiths continued to fill the void between accessibility to commercial products and the needs of their clients into the first three decades of the twentieth century. Forged nails most likely date to the first half of the 19th century although it is possible that they were produced at a later date.

APPENDIX 2

Find Spot Artifact Catalogues

Project Number: 28095-L
Project Name: De Zen Lawson
Site: Find Spot 1

Cat #	Find Spot #	Description	Freq.	Chert
1	1	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO

Project Number: 28095-L
Project Name: De Zen Lawson
Site: Find Spot 2

Cat #	Find Spot #	Description	Freq.	Chert
1	2	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO

Project Number: 28095-L
Project Name: De Zen Lawson
Site: Find Spot 3

Cat #	Find Spot #	Description	Freq.	Chert
1	3	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO

APPENDIX 3

De Zen Site (AjGw-489) Artifact Catalogue

Project Number: 28095-L Borden # AjGw-489
Project Name: De Zen Lawson
Site: De
Zen

CAT #	CSP #	Description	Freq	Chert	L	W	T
1	107	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
2	106	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
3	105	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
4	104	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
5	103	Chipping Detritus	1	ANC			
6	102	Biface Fragment	1	ONO	45.3mm	27.2mm	8.9mm
7	101	Chipping Detritus	1	ONO			
			7				

APPENDIX 4

James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) CSP Artifact Catalogue

Project Number: 28095-L
Project Name: De Zen Lawson
Site: James Cracker

CAT #	CSP #	Description	Freq	Comments and Colour
88	201	Plain Ironstone	4	
103	202	Plain Ironstone	2	
210	203	Plain Ironstone	1	
209	203	Cut Nail	2	
207	204	Plain Ironstone	7	
172	205	Relief Moulded Ironstone	48	
208	206	Plain Ironstone	8	
2	207	Plain Ironstone	7	
3	207	Sponge Decorated Ironstone	1	
213	208	Plain Ironstone	2	
211	208	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
212	208	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	1	
222	209	Plain Ironstone	6	
146	210	Relief Moulded Ironstone	2	
170	211	Plain Ironstone	4	
200	212	Plain Ironstone	1	
171	213	Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	2	
105	214	Plain Ironstone	5	
7	215	Plain Ironstone	1	
118	216	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
92	217	Plain Ironstone	2	
41	218	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	4	
40	218	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	19	
32	219	Plain Ironstone	1	
37	220	Plain Hard Paste Porcelain	3	
38	220	Plain Ironstone	6	
39	220	Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	1	
181	221	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1	
23	222	Plain Ironstone	2	
84	223	Plain Ironstone	1	
102	224	Plain Ironstone	2	
195	225	Glass Button	1	
176	226	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
90	227	Plain Ironstone	2	
119	228	Plain Ironstone	2	
202	229	Plain Ironstone	1	
231	230	Plain Ironstone	3	
232	230	Transfer Printed Ironstone	1	
229	230	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1	
230	230	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	

129	231	Plain Ironstone	3	
128	231	Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	
57	232	Plain Ironstone	2	
177	233	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	1	
127	234	Plain Yellow Ware	1	
56	235	Window Glass	1	
55	235	Refined White Earthenware	1	
54	235	Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware	3	colbalt blue
53	235	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	3	colbalt blue
197	236	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
220	237	Glass Button	1	
221	237	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
109	238	Plain Ironstone	1	
184	240	Plain Ironstone	1	
76	241	Plain Ironstone	1	
75	241	Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	1	
83	242	Plain Ironstone	2	
82	242	Unidentified Bone Fragment	2	
144	243	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
145	243	Plain Ironstone	5	
69	244	Window Glass	1	
68	244	Plain Ironstone	4	
67	244	Refined White Earthenware	1	
66	244	Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware	1	colbalt blue
29	245	Hand Painted Ironstone	2	
30	245	Transfer Printed Ironstone	1	
31	245	Cut Nail	2	
225	246	Plain Ironstone	1	
226	246	Lantern Glass Clarified	1	
224	246	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
104	247	Straight Rim Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	2	
187	248	Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	1	
185	248	Refined White Earthenware	1	
186	248	Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware	1	
227	249	Bone China	1	
228	249	Plain Ironstone	1	
95	250	Bone China	1	
96	250	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	
94	250	Plain Ironstone	2	
93	250	Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	2	
199	251	Plain Ironstone	2	
140	252	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
139	252	Coarse Red Earthenware	2	
141	252	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	2	brown
174	253	Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	1	
196	254	Plain Ironstone	2	
86	255	Plain Ironstone	2	
85	255	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
162	256	Plain Ironstone	2	
154	257	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1	

22	258	Plain Ironstone	1	
151	259	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	3	colbalt blue
169	260	Plain Ironstone	2	
1	261	Plain Ironstone	2	
130	262	Plain Ironstone	1	
131	263	Refined White Earthenware	2	
132	263	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	2	
87	264	Plain Ironstone	1	
33	265	Plain Ironstone	2	
180	266	Plain Ironstone	3	
155	267	Plain Ironstone	1	
91	268	Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	1	
156	268	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
183	269	Plain Ironstone	2	
12	270	Plain Ironstone	1	
134	271	Pressed Glass Tableware	1	milk glass
133	271	Refined White Earthenware	1	
142	272	Glass Button	1	
25	273	Window Glass	1	
24	273	Plain Ironstone	3	
26	273	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
47	274	Forged Nail	1	
50	274	Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	1	colbalt blue
49	274	Refined White Earthenware	1	
48	274	White Clay Pipe Fragment	2	unmarked stems
51	274	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	1	colbalt blue
138	275	Window Glass	1	
137	275	Plain Ironstone	2	
58	276	Plain Ironstone	2	
173	277	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
43	278	Plain Ironstone	1	
44	278	Indeterminate Ferrous Metal Object	2	
42	278	Hand Painted Soft Paste Porcelain	2	
201	279	Plain Ironstone	1	
71	281	Plain Ironstone	1	
70	281	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
143	282	Unidentified Bone Fragment	2	
198	283	Refined White Earthenware	1	
182	284	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
46	285	Plain Ironstone	2	
61	286	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	2	
60	286	Plain Ironstone	1	
62	287	Plain Ironstone	1	
179	288	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
178	288	Plain Ironstone	1	
35	289	Window Glass	1	
34	289	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
36	290	Harmonica Plate	2	
63	291	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	2	
52	292	Plain Ironstone	1	

123	293	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	3	
126	293	Window Glass	4	
125	293	Decalcomania Printed Ironstone	1	
124	293	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1	
72	294	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	10	
164	295	Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware	2	colbalt blue
101	296	Unidentified Bone Fragment	2	
80	297	Plain Ironstone	5	
79	297	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1	
81	297	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
120	298	Relief Moulded Ironstone	2	
89	299	Plain Ironstone	1	
106	302	Plain Ironstone	3	
107	302	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
14	303	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	2	
13	303	Plain Ironstone	1	
15	304	Clay Marble	1	
16	304	Plain Ironstone	1	
20	305	Clay Marble	1	
204	305	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	
21	305	Plain Ironstone	1	
206	305	Plain Ironstone	1	
19	305	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1	
205	305	Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware	1	
110	306	Plain Ironstone	3	
112	306	Straight Rim Shell Edge Refined White Earthenware	1	
111	306	Plain Yellow Ware	1	
11	307	Plain Ironstone	2	
10	307	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1	
17	308	Plain Ironstone	1	
117	309	Plain Ironstone	1	
65	310	Plain Ironstone	2	
98	311	Plain Ironstone	1	
97	311	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
78	312	Window Glass	1	
77	312	Plain Ironstone	2	
160	313	Clarified Bottle Finish	4	
161	313	Window Glass	1	
158	313	Plain Ironstone	3	
159	313	Transfer Printed Ironstone	1	brown
157	313	Unidentified Bone Handle	1	
190	314	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
191	314	Window Glass	1	
192	314	Plain Ironstone	3	
194	314	Decalcomania Printed Ironstone	1	
193	314	Transfer Printed Ironstone	1	
189	314	Pressed Glass Tableware	1	
203	315	Refined White Earthenware	1	
223	316	Plain Ironstone	4	
59	317	Plain Ironstone	1	

9	321	Plain Ironstone	1	
8	321	Plain Soft Paste Porcelain	1	
64	322	Plain Ironstone	1	
28	323	Bone China	1	
27	323	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
175	324	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	3	
121	325	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
135	326	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
136	326	Plain Ironstone	2	
219	327	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	
218	327	Unidentified Bone Fragment	2	
116	328	Bone China	1	
113	328	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
114	328	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	
115	328	Plain Ironstone	2	
167	329	Butter Knife	1	wood handle
166	329	Plain Ironstone	4	
168	329	Unidentified Copper Fragment	1	brooch
165	329	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	2	
147	330	Clay Marble	1	
149	330	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	
150	330	Unidentified Bone Fragment	2	
148	330	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
45	331	Plain Ironstone	2	
122	332	Plain Ironstone	2	
163	333	Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware	1	
153	334	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1	
152	334	Plain Yellow Ware	1	
18	335	Plain Ironstone	1	
74	336	Glass Button	1	4 hole, milk glass
73	336	Plain Ironstone	1	
215	337	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1	
214	337	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	
216	337	Window Glass	1	
217	337	Plain Ironstone	1	
100	338	Plain Ironstone	3	
99	338	Undiagnostic Clear Bottle Glass	1	
108	339	Plain Ironstone	1	
6	340	Bone Button	1	4 hole
4	340	Window Glass	1	
5	340	Plain Ironstone	1	
188	480	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1	
			455	

APPENDIX 5

James Cracker Site (AjGw-490) Test Pit Artifact Catalogue

CAT #	Test Pit #	Description	Freq	Colour	Comments
288	1040	Bristol Glaze Stoneware	1	Amber	
251	1007	Undiagnostic Blue Coloured Bottle Glass	2	Light Blue	
266	1072	Brick Handmade	1		
297	1002	Brick Handmade	1		
349	1046	Copper Alloy Object	1		
269	1072	Colourless Bottle Glass	1		
271	1070	Colourless Bottle Glass	1		
275	1042	Colourless Bottle Glass	1	Solarized Amethyst	
334	1012	Chipping Detritus	1		
308	1014	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1		
310	1008	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1		
344	1028	Undiagnostic Clarified Bottle Glass	1		
255	1054	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		Pink flowers, green leaves
265	1072	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
270	1070	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
278	1064	Coarse Red Earthenware	2		Mendable
292	1073	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
306	1013	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
309	1008	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
311	1044	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
324	1036	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
336	1024	Coarse Red Earthenware	1		
307	1013	Ferrous Metal Object	4		
317	1043	Ferrous Metal Object	5		
264	1051	Ferrous Metal Wire	1		
340	1047	Ferrous Metal Wire	2		
268	1072	Window Glass	1		Burnt
287	1040	Window Glass	1		
294	1073	Window Glass	2		Mendable
312	1044	Window Glass	1		
329	1011	Window Glass	1		
332	1012	Window Glass	4		Cork Board
343	1028	Window Glass	1		
348	1033	Window Glass	1		
262	1009	Decalcomania Printed Hard Paste Porcelain	1		
274	1042	Plain Hard Paste Porcelain	3		
256	1016	Plain Ironstone	1		
260	1075	Plain Ironstone	1		
263	1058	Plain Ironstone	1		
272	1042	Plain Ironstone	1		

277	1064	Plain Ironstone	5		
293	1073	Plain Ironstone	1		No Handle Ferrous Metal
298	1002	Plain Ironstone	1		
304	1077	Plain Ironstone	1		
328	1011	Plain Ironstone	1		
338	1034	Plain Ironstone	2		
347	1033	Plain Ironstone	1		
273	1042	Decalcomania Printed Ironstone	1		
276	1064	Decalcomania Printed Ironstone	1		
284	1037	Flown Transfer Printed Ironstone	1		
282	1048	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1		
315	1043	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1		
326	1011	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1		
346	1033	Relief Moulded Ironstone	1		
283	1037	Sponge Decorated Ironstone	1		
327	1011	Transfer Printed Ironstone	3		
281	1064	Mis. Modern Object	1		
285	1037	Mortar Pieces	1		
316	1043	Mortar Pieces	1		
254	1025	Cut Nail	1		
267	1072	Cut Nail	1		
279	1064	Cut Nail	1		
286	1037	Cut Nail	2		
290	1052	Cut Nail	1		
295	1073	Cut Nail	1		
299	1021	Cut Nail	5		
301	1003	Cut Nail	1		
314	1044	Cut Nail	1		
318	1043	Cut Nail	2		With Nails
323	1036	Cut Nail	1		
331	1041	Cut Nail	1		
337	1024	Cut Nail	1		Blue and Gold
300	1030	Forged Nail	1		
345	1028	Forged Nail	1		
253	1001	Wire Nail	1		
258	1060	Wire Nail	1		
261	1009	Wire Nail	1		
325	1035	Wire Nail	2		
305	1073	Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	2		
339	1034	Undiagnostic Olive Green Bottle Glass	7		
333	1012	Slate Pencil	1		
319	1043	Sole of Shoe Fragment	16		
291	1052	Spoon	1		
259	1023	Rhenish Glazed Stoneware	1		
250	1007	Undiagnostic Amber Bottle Glass	1		
330	1066	Undiagnostic Amber Bottle Glass	1		
257	1060	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	2		
280	1064	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1		

342	1028	Undiagnostic Amethyst Solarized Bottle Glass	1		
252	1004	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1		
296	1002	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1		
313	1044	Unidentified Bone Fragment	1		
321	1036	Plain Refined White Earthenware	2		
341	1028	Plain Refined White Earthenware	1		
335	1006	White Clay Pipe Fragment	1		
322	1036	Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware	1		
303	1018	Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware	1		
289	1040	Scalloped Shell Edge Refinded White Earthenware	4		
320	1036	Scalloped Shell Edge Refinded White Earthenware	1		
			156		