



REVISED REPORT

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment

Duncan Pit Property, Part of Lot 5, Concession 10, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario

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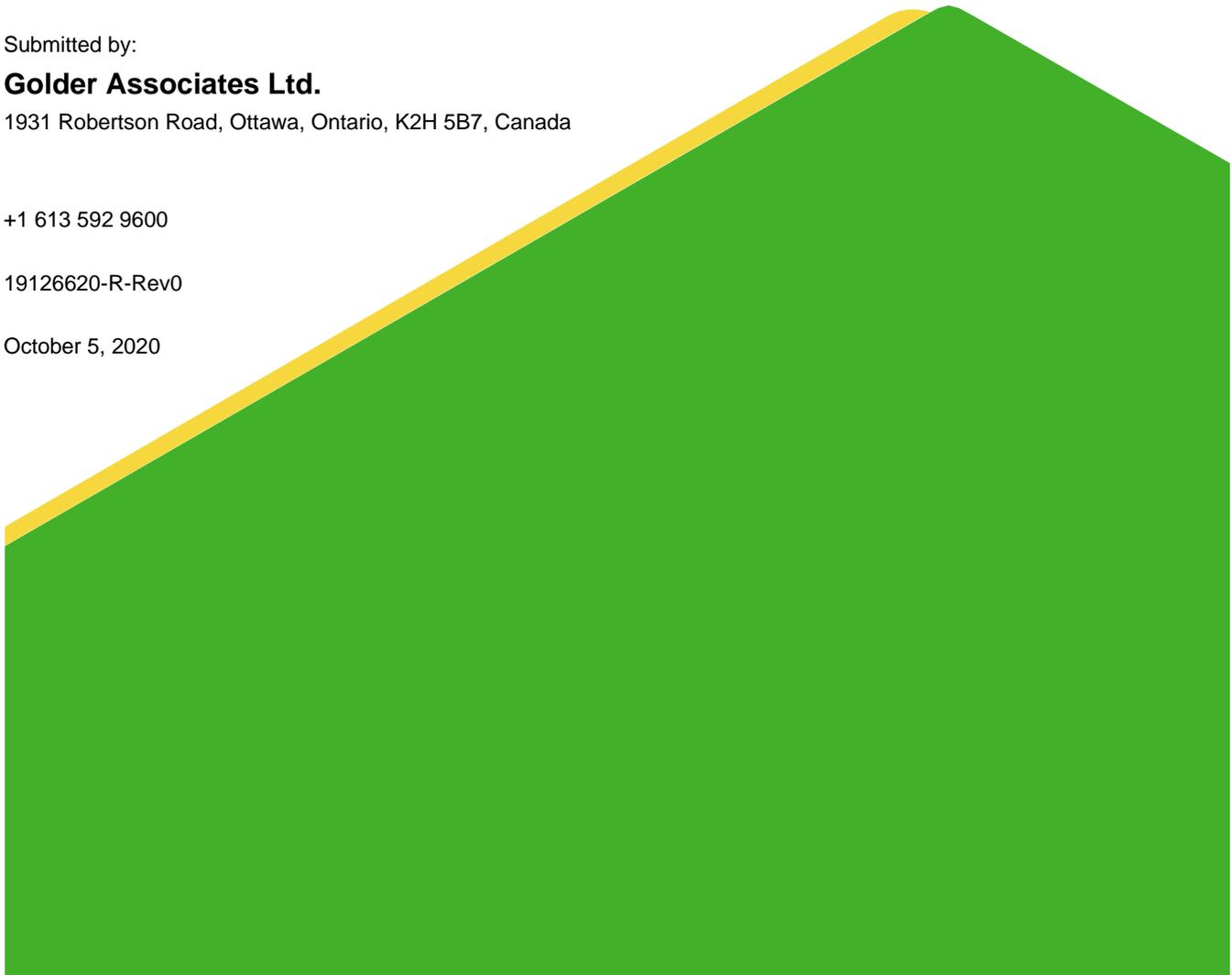
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19126620-R-Rev0

October 5, 2020



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Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Thomas Cavanagh Construction Limited to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in support of an *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) license application for the proposed Duncan Pit located within part of Lot 5, Concession 10, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario. The study area is approximately 33 ha (Maps 1 and 2).

The objectives of this Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment are to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition, evaluate the archaeological potential, document archaeological resources within the study area to be impacted by the project, to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment, and where applicable, to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites identified.

Evidence for human occupation of Eastern Ontario dates to at least 11,000 BP following the retreat of the Champlain Sea. During the succeeding Archaic Period (9,000 to 2,500 BP), the environment of Ontario approached modern conditions with the Ottawa River and its many tributaries serving as a major transportation route that facilitated trade in copper mined from surface deposits near Lake Superior. The Woodland Period (2,500 BP to 400 BP) saw the introduction of pottery and agriculture which led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages in southern Ontario. Within eastern Ontario, Woodland subsistence strategies were still based on hunting and gathering and their migratory routes followed seasonal patterns to proven hunting locations. European contact began in 1610 following the expedition of French explorer Étienne Brûlé who passed through the area that would become Ottawa. Settlement of Dalhousie Township began in 1820. Land registry records indicate that Lot 5, Concession 10 was first settled by the mid-19 century. By 1863 there were at least two farmsteads located within the study area.

The Stage 1 portions of this archaeological assessment determined that there is high potential for historic archaeological resources due to two 19th century farmsteads known to have been located within the study area and the proximity to Highland Line which follows an early transportation route within Lanark County. Indigenous archaeological potential also exists within areas of high elevation and within 300 m of water sources, particularly Barber's Lake. Archaeological potential is not present in the poorly drained and permanently wet low areas within the study area as well as all locations containing slopes measuring greater than 20 degrees.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed in 8 days between May 27 and June 17, 2020 and consisted of both pedestrian and test pit survey at 5 m intervals. Two archaeological sites and one find spot were identified: the Turnbull (BfGd-8) and the Duncan (BfGd-9) sites. Both are mid-19th century domestic scatters likely associated with the two historic farmsteads known to have existed within the study area during this period. Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) was conducted for both sites with 106 artifacts collected at the Duncan site and 197 artifacts collected from the Turnbull site. Two additional artifacts were identified at the Find Spot 01 but did not meet the minimal standards to have cultural heritage value or interest to warrant any additional work.

This Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the following recommendations:

- 1) The Turnbull site (BfGd-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment of the Turnbull site (BfGd-8) should involve the hand excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m x 1 m infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid at 5 m intervals.
- 3) The Duncan site (BfGd-9) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 4) The Stage 3 assessment of the Duncan site (BfGd-9) should involve the hand excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m x 1 m infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid at 5 m intervals.
- 5) Should ground disturbance extend beyond the present Stage 1 and 2 study area, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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Abbreviations

AA	Archaeological Assessment
ASDB	Archaeological Site Database
BP	Before Present, taken to mean before 1950 and used as an alternative to BC/AD
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP	Controlled Surface Pickup
Golder	Golder Associates Ltd.
m	Metre(s)
MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
PIF	Project Identification Form

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by Thomas Cavanagh Construction Limited to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment (AA) in support of an *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) license application for the proposed Duncan Pit located within part of Lot 5, Concession 10, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario. The study area is approximately 33 ha (Maps 1 and 2).

Permission to access the properties was provided by the client.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Stage 1 and 2 AA follow the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011, p.13 & 27);

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, to determine areas requiring Stage 2 survey and appropriate strategies;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Indigenous History

The Ottawa Valley and surrounding area was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea which is interpreted to have extended from the Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating in the vicinity of Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unconfirmed as current elevation levels reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers which has obscured definitive traces of the Champlain Sea shoreline at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

During the much of the Paleo Period (11,000–ca. 9,000 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, although as the Champlain Sea receded towards the end of this period it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront landscape eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley and surrounding area (Watson 1999a).

The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels generally represent areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo occupation in this region, however identifying the location and dates of these ancient shorelines has proved challenging. The boundaries of the Champlain Sea are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially in its western shore where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beaches (Chapman and Putman 1973). Attempts to use deposits of marine mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates to delineate the transgression of the shorelines have proved unreliable as shells absorb carbon at different rates according to their depth below the surface and geological location (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations showing discrete stages of regression (see Chapman 1937) have proven not to be supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic event that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpretation of the presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its current elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richards 1987). Flooding resulting from the overflow of glacial Lake Agassiz also eroded and manipulated topographic landforms within the evolving landscape (Fulton et al. 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the Ottawa region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely upon deposits of mollusk shells have provided some favourable results (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa Valley and its surrounding areas would have occurred during the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife began to develop within the area, which enabled the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of Paleo Period occupation in the region. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have suggested these early sites may be identified within the 550 foot (167.6 metres) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976). Evidence of human occupation within the Ottawa Valley and surround areas during this period has been documented by a variety of archaeological discoveries including fluted points (laurel leaf shaped points with a channel flake scar extending from the base of the point) recorded in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982; 1999b). In Ottawa, sites interpreted to have produced Paleo Period material have been recorded near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003), Albion Road and Rideau Road

(Swayze 2004), although the lack of diagnostic material represented at these sites and the inferred climatic environment suggests these sites may rather be reflective of Archaic Period occupation following the recession of the Champlain Sea.

During the succeeding Archaic Period (ca. 9,000 to 2,800 BP), the environment of eastern Ontario approached modern conditions (Ellis et al. 1990). Occupation within the Ottawa Valley and surrounding areas developed as the environment became habitable, with an Early Archaic Dovetail projectile point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918-1920 (Pilon and Fox 2015) potentially representing the earliest diagnostic evidence of human interaction within the local landscape.

Archaic Period inhabitants generally continued to employ a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focused on localized faunal and floral resources including deer, fish, berries and nuts. The McIntyre Site, located on the north shore of Rice Lake and south of Peterborough, contained the remains of a large variety of floral and faunal species (Ellis et al. 1990). Plant remains recovered from the site included butternut, acorn, hickory, plum, cherry, blueberry and hawthorn. Faunal remains included deer, canine, beaver, muskrat, bear, and a large variety of fish including bass, bullheads, and suckers. The inhabitants of the site may also have been gathering wild rice (McAndrews 1984). In the Ottawa Valley, a stone fish weir likely dating to the Archaic Period found upstream from Morrison Island and Allumette Island demonstrates the increasingly sophisticated technology that was being employed during the period (Allen 2010).

The Ottawa Valley and its many tributaries were an important route for the movement of copper, either through direct trade between individual groups, or through trips to Lake Superior to exploit the native copper deposits located there. Copper artifacts similar to those documented on Allumette Island in the Ottawa River have been discovered in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York State and Manitoba (Kennedy 1970). This commodity, as well as other tradable goods, was presumably transported by canoes and other vessels along the navigable waterways including the Ottawa River and its tributaries.

The earliest evidence of human burials within the Ottawa Valley are interpreted to date to the Archaic Period (Pilon & Young 2009). Excavations at Allumette and Morrison Islands have found burial sites containing the remains of dozens of individuals within deposits that appear to have been used continuously for millennia (Kennedy 1966). The inclusion of grave offerings such as native copper pieces in burials found at the site of Coteau-du-Lac provides evidence for Archaic ritual practice (Pilon & Young 2009). Other sites with Archaic Period components within the Ottawa Valley region have been noted on Aylmer Island, Chaudière Falls, Wilber Lake, Leamy Lake, the Rideau Lakes (Watson 1982), Jessups Falls, and in Pendleton (Daechsel 1980). Archaic sites have been documented within the vicinity of the Rideau River (BhFw-19; BhFw-110, Golder 2017), and evidence from archaeological investigations around Honey Gables, Albion Road and Rideau Road may contain Early Archaic material (Swayze 2004). Evidence of Archaic Period occupation has also been recovered from isolated find spots within the City of Ottawa (Jamieson 1989), although the context of many of these have been poorly documented.

The Woodland Period (ca. 2,800 to 450 BP) is primarily distinguished from the Archaic Period by the introduction of ceramics (Wright 1972). Early Woodland Period inhabitants continued to live as hunters, gatherers and fishers in much the same way as earlier populations had done. They also shared an elaborate burial ceremonialism influenced by the inclusion of exotic artifacts within grave deposits (Spence *et al.* 1990, p. 129).

By the Middle Woodland Period (2,400 to 1,150 BP) regional cultural expressions or traditions have been distinguished by archaeologists. These traditions have been identified based on patterns of ceramic decorations, use of lithic materials, and are the primary basis to differentiate the Middle Period from the Early. A greater

number of known sites from this period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland “family” hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored for the approaching winter.

Along the Ottawa River and surrounding area, Middle Woodland sites have been identified in the northwest end of Ottawa at Marshall’s and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1980; Daechsel 1981), Rockcliffe Park (Pilon 2008; Pilon and Boswell 2015), as well as at Leamy Lake (Laliberte 1995), along the Rideau River (BhFw-6, BhFw-101, BhFw-110 and BhFw-118; Golder 2017; Patterson 2016) and within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014). Sawdust Bay 2 (BiGb-6), located approximately 750 m west of where the Mississippi River drains into the Ottawa, represents a camp site radiocarbon dated to 1560 BP (\pm 290 BP) and interpreted to reflect the Point Peninsula Tradition. The corresponding artifact assemblage shows that subsistence was focused around hunting fauna living in the adjacent lakes and swamps. The Leamy Lake and Rockcliffe Park Sites (BiFw-16 and BiFw-91), all located in the area around the mouth of the Gatineau River and the east shore of the Ottawa River, show evidence of seasonal warm weather settlement spanning a period from 4000 BP up to at least the Middle Woodland period (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

Another significant development of the Woodland Period was the introduction of agriculture and appearance of domesticated plants ca. 1,450 BP. Initially, only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance during the Late Woodland Period. Unlike in southern Ontario, where the shift in subsistence resulted in the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages, evidence suggests that the Ottawa Valley remained occupied by mobile hunter-gatherers. In part, this was because the terrain was less than suitable for early agriculture. It was also a reflection of the increased pressure on hunting territories and conflict over trade routes at the end of the Woodland Period.

By the end of the Late Woodland Period, distinct regional populations occupied specific areas of Southern Ontario separated by vast stretches of largely unoccupied land, including the Huron along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Iroquois along the St. Lawrence River. Facing persistent hostilities with Iroquoian populations based in what is now New York State, the Huron moved from their traditional lands on the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay region. The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared sometime in the late 16th century with refugees possibly dispersing among the Algonquin populations in the Ottawa Valley region (Pendergast 1999).

The Algonquins, who occupied the lands north of the Huron, had historical hunting territories that may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec. They also claimed the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River after the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century (Trigger & Day 1994). At the time of initial contact, the French documented several Algonquin groups residing in the vicinity of the present location of the City of Ottawa (Heidenreich and Wright 1987, Plate 18). These included the Kichesipirini of Morrison Island, the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River to the west, the Onontcharonon in the Gananoque River basin to the southwest, and the Weskarini, the largest of the three, situated in the Petite Nation River basin to the northeast.

Late Woodland sites have been recorded throughout the Ottawa Valley and surrounding areas. Two small Late Woodland sites were identified on a property near the Village of Cumberland (Ferris 2002). A significant Woodland Period occupation has also been identified at the Leamy Lake site and several burials dating to the Archaic Period have also been documented on the north side of the Ottawa River, just east of the Chaudière Falls. Many of these burials were observed during the mid-19th century, with upwards of twenty individuals

documented along the northern shore of the Ottawa River between the Chaudière Falls and the Gatineau River. Many of these internments were associated with red ochre deposits, although there does not appear to be a consistent deposition positional pattern to those recorded (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

Though it is often difficult to link archaeological sites to specific historic Indigenous groups, the Highland Lake site (BiGh-1), located west of Ottawa, may be an Algonquin site associated with the Matouweskarini (von Gernet 1992). Ottawa Valley Algonquin sites typically consist of shallow deposits characteristic of seasonal occupation by small family groups within family or band territorial limits and are typically located on the headwaters of major tributaries (Pendergast 1999). Exceptions include a number of summer camps identified at Morrison Island and Leamy Lake where larger groups came together (Pilon and Boswell 2015).

The Algonquins' location along the same river networks used for transportation by early French traders positioned them to monopolize the early fur trade with the two communities becoming close allies following Champlain's expedition in 1603. Competition for furs increased existing tensions between the Algonquin communities and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations, such as the Mohawk, residing to the south in what is now Ontario and New York. The 17th century saw a long period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee that resulted in the significant disruption of life. Mohawk raids against Algonquin Villages in the Upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulted in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994). Some Algonquin's found refuge in French settlements such as Trois Rivières, Quebec City, Sillery, and Montreal while others may have retreated to interior locations along the Ottawa River's tributaries (Holmes 1993). At the end of the 17th century, the Haudenosaunee were driven out of much of southern Ontario by the Mississaugas though they continued to occupy parts of eastern Ontario on a seasonal basis.

The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, the French, and the Haudenosaunee agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs which the Haudenosaunee used to secure their alliance with the British. Between 1712-1716, Algonquins were noted as living along the Gatineau River with the Haudenosaunee occupation located south of the St. Lawrence (Holmes 1993). By 1740, Algonquin communities were present in the vicinity of Trois-Rivières, Rivière Lièvre and Lake of Two Mountains and Mohawk community members were residing near Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993).

Following the Seven Years' War in the mid-18th century, the defeat of the French, Algonquin, and their allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in Southern Quebec and Eastern Ontario as the British seized France's colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary of Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquins between two government administrations (AOP ND).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French in that the Crown was much more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by Europeans. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous rights to their land and hunting grounds, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain.

The Crown implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and had begun to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

Between 1783 and 1784, Captain William Redford Crawford negotiated on behalf of the Crown with the Mississauga chiefs living in the Bay of Quinte region. In the so-called “Crawford Purchase,” Crawford negotiated for the lands located east of the Bay of Quinte to the Trent River. This agreement was intended to provide land to the United Empire Loyalists and Indigenous allies following the American Revolution (Ontario 2020). The lands covered by the Crawford Purchase now includes the communities of Kingston and Brockville.

Land cession agreements between Indigenous groups and the Crown increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown implemented annuity systems in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum.

The Crown again negotiated with the Mississauga of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas during the Rideau Purchase (1819/1822) which included a portion of Algonquin territory in the Ottawa Valley (Surtees 1994). The Algonquin and Nipissing, who were left out of the talks, protested the purchase, but were largely ignored (Holmes 1993). The Rideau Canal was later built through the territory of the Rideau Purchase. In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquins and Nipissings the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the Crown did little to prevent further additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become cautious of these agreements and had begun to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

In 1839, the Crown denied the Algonquins and Nipissings the right to lease portions of their land, including islands in the Ottawa River, to settlers with whom they had previously been collecting rent payments (Holmes 1993). Furthermore, the Crown did little to prevent further additional encroachments by settlers on Indigenous lands.

A reserve was purchased for use by the Algonquins in Golden Lake in 1873 (Holmes 1993). The Golden Lake reserve, now known as the Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, has a registered population of around 2,000 people with over 400 living on the reserve (INAC 2013). Additional reserves and settlements for the Algonquins were established in Quebec during the mid-20th century.

The Indian Act of 1876 framed the relationship between the Canadian government and Canada’s Indigenous peoples as a paternalistic one where the government served as their guardian until their cultures were able to integrate into Canadian society (INAC 2011). The Department of Indian Affairs was granted the authority to make policy decisions such as determine who was classified as Indigenous, manage their lands, resources and money, and promote “civilization”. The consequence was the further erosion of Indigenous rights to autonomy and self-governance. The implementation of residential schools and adoption of Algonquin children by non-Indigenous families in the mid-20th century reflected further discrimination and the disregard of rights (AOP ND).

The Algonquins of Ontario today consists of ten communities: Antoine, Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and Area (AOO ND).

The Ottawa Valley is unceded Algonquin land and land claim negotiations with Canada and Ontario are in progress. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principal to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (INAC 2016; Tasker 2016). While this represents an important step in the negotiations, the talks are ongoing.

2.2 Post-Contact Regional History

Samuel de Champlain was the first European to document his explorations of the Ottawa Valley, initially in 1613 and again in 1615. He was preceded by two of his emissaries, Etienne Brule around 1610 and Nicholas de Vigneau in 1611. It is likely that all three travelled at least the lower reaches of the Rideau River. In the wake of Champlain's voyages, the Ottawa River became the principal route for explorers, missionaries and fur traders travelling from the St. Lawrence to the interior, and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this route remained an important link in the French fur trade.

The Rideau River, which continued to serve as a seasonal hunting, fishing, and gathering area for Indigenous peoples living in the area, was used as a travel corridor that connected the Ottawa Valley to the St. Lawrence River (Watson 2018). The construction of the Rideau Canal (1826–1832) brought increased European settlement along the shores of the Rideau River. Further development of the Rideau shorelines during the 19th and 20th centuries resulted in diminished opportunities for Indigenous hunting and gathering in the area as Euro-Canadian settlement increased.

2.2.1 Lanark County and Dalhousie Township

Settlement of Lanark County began in 1815 following the British proclamation which offered free passage and land to emigrants to Upper Canada (Mika and Mika 1981, pp. 490). The establishment of the military town of Perth in 1816 enabled the expansion of settlement into surrounding lands. Dalhousie Township was opened for settlement in 1820 (Mika and Mika 1977, pp. 517-518). Many of the first settlers of the township were families of impoverished Scottish weavers who immigrated to Canada following a decline in the weaving industry in Scotland. A second wave of immigration occurred during the 1830s and 1840s consisting primarily of immigrants from Ireland (Lanark Highlands ND).

Due to steep and rocky terrain, agriculture was restricted to floodplains beside rivers and lakes so many early settlers participated in lumbering. Beside lumbering, early industry included grist mills, flour mills, pork packing, tanning, and maple syrup operations (Lanark Highlands ND)

In 1857, flooding at Crotch Lake, located approximately 18 km west of Dalhousie Township caused the Mississippi River to overflow. All three of the township's bridges were destroyed in this disaster along with a grist mill located at Dalhousie Lake (Lanark Highlands ND).

In 1850, Dalhousie Township was united with North Sherbrooke and Lavant Townships. Subsequent amalgamation took place in 1975 with Dalhousie Township joining the Township of Lavant, Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke. Most recently, Lavant, Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke Township amalgamated with Lanark Township and Lanark Village to become the Lanark Highlands in 1997.

2.3 Study Area History

Land registry records for Dalhousie Township indicate that the east half of Lot 5, Concession 10 was first granted to John Camfield in 1857. Camfield sold all but 8 and a half acres to Alexander Turnbull in 1859. William Forgue purchased the property in 1876. The property appears to have changed hands a couple additional times during the late 19th century but this portion of the land registry was largely illegible. John Duncan purchased the east half of Lot 5, Concession 10 for \$2,000 in 1928 and it has remained within the Duncan family throughout the 20th century.

The west half of Lot 5, Concession 10 was granted by the Crown in 1859 to someone whose name is illegible in the land registry records. The property was purchased by James Duncan in 1870 who appears to have owned the

property until 1895. Duncan must have resided on the property well before the purchase recorded in the land registry records as Duncan's name appears on the 1963 Walling Map of Lanark County (Map 3). John Duncan also purchased the west half of the lot in 1928 where it has stayed in the family throughout the 20th century.

The 1863 Walling Map of Lanark County (Map 3) shows the locations of the Turnbull and Duncan farmsteads. The Turnbull farmstead is located on the east side of the property along the road while Duncan's farmstead is located immediately northwest of the Stage 2 study area. A. Turnbull is likely the Alexander Turnbull who occupied the east half of the lot between 1859 and 1876. Likewise, the J. Duncan whose farmstead is shown on the west side of the study area is probably James Duncan. Canada Census Records for 1861 list Alexander Turnbull as a 51 year old farmer from Scotland. He is listed as living with his wife Margaret (33) and their children Ellen (8), Alex (7) and Elizabeth (5) in a one storey log house. James Duncan is a 49 year old farmer born in Scotland living with his wife Joan (48) and their children Anne (18), Euphemia (15), Jane (12), and John (8). The family is listed as living in a one storey log house.

No structures are shown on the property in the 1880-1881 Belden Map of Dalhousie Township (Map 3). While Turnbull had sold his property by this time, Duncan still owned his property so his farmstead may still have been occupied.

Unfortunately, historic aerial photographs of the property could not be obtained due to the closure of the National Air Photo Library during the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, the 20th century landscape could not be assessed.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Study Area Environment

The study area is located within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region, a region spanning over 40,000 square km and characterized by rough terrain underlain by Precambrian rocks (Chapman and Putnam 1984, p. 213). Low lying areas are commonly swamps and bogs. Common trees include sugar maple, yellow birch, white pine, hemlock and balsam fir (Chapman and Putnam 1984, p. 213). Black spruce and white cedar grow in the swamplands.

The Stage 2 study area contains kame moraines and eskers which results in heavily undulating topography with much of the lower lying areas wet and swampy. Barbers Lake is situated to the east. Soils consist of Tweed and White Lake series soils (Map 4). The surficial geology consists of bedrock-drift complex in Precambrian terrain, coarse textured glaciolacustrine deposits, organic deposits, and ice-contact stratified deposits (Map 5).

3.2 Previous Archaeology

The MHSTCI's Archaeological Report Database was searched on July 7, 2020 for previous archaeological assessments completed within 50 m of the study area. This search determined that there are no previous archaeological assessments conducted within 50 m of the study area.

Archaeological assessments within Dalhousie Township have been few. The only known archaeological assessments were all conducted for the McKinnon-Crain Pit located approximately 170 m north of the present Stage 1 and 2 study area. In 2006, Adams Heritage conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the east half of Lot 6, Concession 11 and southwest half of Lot 6 Concession 10 under PIF# P003-111-2006. The report was not available on the MHSTCI's report database, so the boundaries of the study area and recommendations made in the report are unknown. Kinickinick Heritage Consultants conducted the Stage 2 portion of the assessment under PIF# P039-097-2006. Again, information available on Kinickinick's assessment is limited but it appears to have identified two pre-contact archaeological sites which are described in Section 3.3 of this report. Kinickinick Heritage Consultants conducted a Stage 3 assessment of one of the two sites under PIF# P039-125-2007. The findings and recommendations of this assessment were not available.

3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites in the MHSTCI archaeological sites database. The database was consulted on June 26, 2020 which revealed 2 registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the Stage 1 and 2 study area. No sites are known within 50 m of the study area.

BfGd-3 and BfGd-4 are pre-contact lithic scatters identified by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants in 2006 and are located approximately 300 m to the northwest of the study area. A report for either site was not available on Past Portal, but the archaeological site database provides some information on the two sites. BfGd-3 consisted of 31 artifacts interpreted by Kinickinick Heritage Consultants to date to 9,000 BP. The site was assessed through Stage 3 archaeological assessment under PIF# P039-125-2007.

The second site, BfGd-4, consisted of 41 artifacts interpreted by the Kinickinick Heritage Consultants to date to approximately 6,000 BP. The site is listed as disturbed and was not recommended for further archaeological investigation.

3.4 Assessing Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In accordance with the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites;
- Water sources:
 - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
 - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
 - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
 - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux);
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground; Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases (there may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings);
- Resource areas including:
 - Food or medicinal plants;
 - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
 - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
- Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
- Early historical transportation routes.

In recommending a Stage 2 property survey based on determining archaeological potential for a study area, the MHSTCI stipulates the following:

- No areas within 300 metres of a previously identified site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian Settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants can be recommended for exemption from further assessment;
- No areas within 100 metres of early transportation routes can be recommended for exemption from further assessment; and,
- No areas within the property containing an elevated topography; pockets of well-drained sandy soil; distinctive land formations; or resource areas can be recommended for exemption from further assessment.

3.5 Features Indicating Archaeological Potential has been Removed

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present when the area has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources, including:

- Quarrying;
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil;
- Building footprints; and,
- Sewage and infrastructure development.

3.6 Potential for Archaeological Resources

The study area contains several features indicating the potential for archaeological resources. Highland Line, which borders the northern boundary, follows a road dating to before 1863 (Map 3) and is an early Euro-Canadian transportation route within Lanark County. Following Standard 1D of Section 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), archaeological assessment is required within 100 m of historic transportation routes.

Additional Euro-Canadian archaeological potential is present due to the two historic structures, Duncan and Turnbull's farmsteads, shown on the 1863 map (Map 3). As per Standard 1c of Section 1.4 (MHSTCI 2011), archaeological assessment is required within 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement.

The potential for Indigenous archaeological resources is present due to the proximity to water sources (most notably Barbers Lake, but also several streams and low-lying wet areas within the study area), areas of elevated topography, and pockets of well-drained sandy soil. Archaeological assessment is required for all areas within 300 m of the water sources (Standard 1C of Section 1.4) and for the areas with elevated topography or well-drained sandy soil (Standard 1D of Section 1.4).

4.0 STAGE 2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

The Stage 2 AA was completed by the licensee in 8 days between May 27 and June 17, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P1107 issued to Randy Hahn, Ph.D. of Golder, PIF# P1107-0027-2020. All Stage 2 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The weather conditions are summarized in Table 1. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recognition and recovery of archaeological material; field visibility and lighting conditions were appropriate.

Table 1: Weather Conditions

Date	Weather Conditions	High Temperature in degrees Celsius
May 27, 2020	Sunny	32
June 2, 2020	Cloudy	19
June 5, 2020	Sunny	29
June 8, 2020	Sunny	22
June 9, 2020	Cloudy	22
June 12, 2020	Partly Cloudy; Strong Wind Gusts	22
June 15, 2020	Sunny	23
June 17, 2020	Sunny	29

The Stage 2 AA consisted of both pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and hand excavated test pits, placed at 5 metre intervals and dug at least 30 centimetres in diameter and at least 5 centimetres into sterile subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6 millimetre mesh and backfilled upon completion. Each individual test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill or previous disturbances. For the areas assessed through pedestrian survey, the lands were allowed to sufficiently weather after ploughing prior to survey. The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure. Surface visibility ranged between 80% to 100%. There were no standing structures, or evidence of former structures, within the Stage 2 study area documented in this report.

When archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, survey transects were decreased to 1 m intervals over a minimum 20 m radius around the find locations following Standard 7 of Section 2.1.1. The locations of artifacts were flagged in the field. Survey at 1 m intervals continued until the entire extent of the surface scatter was defined. Controlled surface pick-up (CSP) was then conducted over the scatter. The locations of artifacts were recorded with a Garmin GPSMAP62 handheld GPS. As this unit has an accuracy of 5 m, all artifacts within a 5 m radius were recorded and collected together. All formal artifact types and diagnostic categories were collected as well as a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts. The methods used during the CSP follow Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MHSTCI 2011).

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 2 field investigation detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the tested areas, general field conditions, specific representative test pits and general landscape and topography. The location and direction of each photograph documented in this report is represented on Map 7.

In order to ensure the entire Stage 2 study area was fully archaeologically investigated, the study area was uploaded to a Garmin GPSMAP62 handheld GPS unit to accurately locate the boundaries of the Stage 2 study area in the field. All photo locations and features of topographic or archaeological significance were also surveyed with the Garmin GPS MAP62 unit. The Garmin MAP62 GPS unit is a 12 channel SiRFstar III high-sensitivity GPS receiver (WAAS-enabled), which continuously tracks and uses up to 12 satellites to compute and update plotted positions. The accuracy of the unit is <10 meters 95% typical. The positions recorded for this Stage 2 field investigation were typically accurate to 5 meters or less. The projection used was the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Grid Zone 18, and referenced to the North American Datum (NAD) 1983.

Permission to access the properties was provided by the client.

5.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was conducted employing methods described in Section 4.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated from the fieldwork is provided in Table 2, and the results of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork are described below.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Original field notebook with digital copies in project file. 13 pages.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in the project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file. 139 photos.
GPS Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file.
Artifact Assemblage	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored in 1 bankers box.

5.1 Pedestrian Survey

Dates of Assessment: May 27 and June 17, 2020

Number of Artifacts Found: 305

Number of Sites Found: 2

The pedestrian survey was conducted on May 27 and June 17, 2020 (Images 1 to 9, pp. 31-34). The pedestrian survey study area consisted entirely of agricultural fields. The topography was sloping with soils consisting of medium to dark brown sand and loamy sand (Image 6, p. 33). A small gravel parking space has been constructed along Highland Line which has impacted topsoil in a small portion of the study area (Image 10, p. 35).

Two archaeological sites were found, both located within 100 m of the two farmsteads shown on the 1863 map of Lanark County (Map 3). One other isolated Find spot (Map 7) was identified with two sherds of hand painted ceramic teacup. The findings from the two sites are discussed in Sections 5.3 and 5.4.

5.2 Test Pit Survey

Number of Artifacts Found: June 5 to 17, 2020

Number of Artifacts Found: 0

Number of Sites Found: 0

Test pit survey was conducted in the portions of the study area that could not be ploughed, particularly the treed portions of the property (Images 11 to 15, pp. 36-38). Due to the undulating terrain, much of area assessed through test pit survey was either on the top or along the base of slopes in areas that were unsuitable for agriculture. Any slopes measuring greater than 20 degrees were not assessed (Images 16 to 20, pp. 38-40). At the time of the Stage 2 AA, much of the vegetated portions of the property had been recently lumbered.

The low areas of the study area typically proved to be permanently wet, particularly the portion of the study area adjacent to Barber's Lake (Images 21 to 25, pp. 41-42). Soils in these areas were typically darker due to increased amounts of humus and organics (Images 26 and 27, p. 43).

Soils within the elevated and well drained portions of the study area typically consist of 20 to 30 cm of medium brown to dark grey brown sandy topsoil over an orange brown sand subsoil (Images 28 to 30, pp. 44-45). A few areas of recent disturbance were noted, mostly impromptu roads cut for the heavy machinery that was used in lumbering (Images 31 to 33, pp. 46-47).

No archaeological resources or sites were identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

5.3 Turnbull Site (BfGd-8)

The Turnbull site was identified during the pedestrian survey on the eastern portion of the site in the vicinity of Alexander Turnbull's farmstead on the 1863 map (Map 3). CSP (Image 8, p. 34) resulted in the collection of 197 artifacts. The CSP indicates that the site may have two components as there is a cluster of artifacts close to the road on the west and a cluster to the east (see supplementary documentation). CSP location DP2015, which is located approximately 20 m south of the core of the site, consisted of only 2 artifacts. These artifacts were therefore likely redistributed by ploughing and are not within the boundaries of the site. Analysis of the artifacts indicates, overwhelmingly, the majority of these artifacts had a food/beverage related function (Table 3).

Table 3: Turnbull Site Artifact Functions

FUNCTION	# OF ARTIFACTS
fauna: indeterminate	4
food/beverage	162
indeterminate	9
personal/societal	4
structural	12
tools/equipment	6
TOTAL	197

5.3.1 Food/Beverage Artifacts

All of the food/beverage artifacts were ceramic except four sherds of wine bottle and one sherd of alcohol bottle. All of the ceramic sherds were tableware, except one sherd of stoneware storage hollowware and nine sherds of coarse red earthenware of a utilitarian function.

As noted above, tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in Table 4 below (Image 34, p. 47). Relevant date information is stated where available. Decoration types that are starred have further detail below.

Table 4: Turnbull Site Ceramic Tableware Decoration Types

Decoration Type	# of Artifacts	Date	Reference
Edged*	2	Commonly used between 1790 and 1860	(Hunter and Miller 1994, p. 443)
hand painted*	36	19 th century	(Samford 2014)
indeterminate	3	n/a	
industrial slip*	7	Introduced in the 18 th century	(Sussman 1997, p.1)
Moulded	4	1840s to 1900	(MACL 2002)
plain	72	n/a	
Sponged*	14	common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s	(Samford 2013, p. 500)
transfer printed*	9	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
TOTAL	147		

Edge Decorated Ceramics

Edge decorated ceramics were one of the most common decorative types used on tablewares in North America between 1790 and 1860. The earliest documented occurrence of the decorative type was in the mid-1770s (Miller 2013, p. 487). Edged wares were produced into the 1890s. Different types of edged wares have different date ranges. Blue edge decoration becomes rare by around 1860 but is produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991, p. 6). The two sherds found at the Turnbull Site were blue. As one sherd was spalled, only one sherd could be identified further as unscalloped and unmoulded (Image 34, p. 47). This type dates from the 1860s to 1890s (Miller 2013, p. 488).

Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of 36 sherds of ceramic were noted with hand painted decoration. Sherds included blue, polychrome early palette, and polychrome late palette decoration. One sherd was noted to have a large blue floral design, which likely dates from circa 1815 to 1830. One sherd (Image 34, p. 47) was decorated with polychrome early palette which began use in 1795 and continues into the 1820s (Miller 1991, p. 8). A further 34 sherds were decorated with polychrome late palette which began to appear around 1835 and remained common into the 1870s (Samford 2014).

Industrial Slipped Ceramics

A total of six industrial slipped ceramic sherds were identified, all with banded decoration. All had blue bands but one sherd, which had thin brown bands at its rim. Blue banded industrial slip ceramics are common after the 1840s (Miller 1991, p. 6).

Transfer Printed Ceramics

Nine sherds of transfer printed ceramics were recovered. Key dates in the history of transfer print are noted in (Table 5). Transfer print colours included black, blue and brown, peak production ranges are noted below:

Table 5: Transfer Printed Ceramic Colours

Colour	# of Artifacts	Peak Production	Reference
Black	1	1825 to 1838	(MACL 2002)
Blue	4	1784 to 1867	(MACL 2002)
Brown	3	1829 to 1843	(MACL 2002)

5.3.2 Indeterminate Artifacts

Indeterminate Artifacts included iron strapping, iron container/hollowware, three sherds of glass bottle, and one sherd of glass that could not be identified beyond hollowware.

5.3.3 Personal/Societal

The personal/societal artifacts included two fragments of clay pipe stem and a copper alloy button (Image 35, p. 48). The back of the button was impressed “TREBLE ORANGE STANDARD” and had gilt remaining.

5.3.4 Structural Artifacts

Structural function artifacts were the second most prevalent type of artifact. Artifacts included sherds of window glass and two machine cut nails (Image 36, p. 48). The first nails were hand wrought individually by a blacksmith. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993, p. 159). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993, p. 163). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became of common use in the 1860s (Miller 2000, p. 14).

5.3.5 Tools/equipment

The tools/equipment artifacts included six diverse artifacts. The remains of two large blades were found, likely both agricultural, one likely a from a scythe or sickle, and the other possibly from farm machinery (Image 36, p. 48). The other agricultural artifact was a sherd of flowerpot. Other artifacts included the iron handle reinforcement for a bucket and a possible chisel or punch type tool.

5.4 Duncan Site (BfGd-9)

The Duncan Site, located within 100 m to the south of James Duncan’s farmstead on the 1863 Map (Map 3), was identified on the west side of the study area. A total of 106 artifacts were collected during the CSP (Image 9, p. 35). Two CSP locations, DPCS007 and DPCS027, are located over 15 m to the south and north of the site core (see supplemental documentation). As DPCS007 consists of a single body sherd of refined white earthenware and DP027 3 fragments of a single refined white earthenware bread plate, these find locations likely represent redistributed artifacts or outliers and are not part of the core of the site or additional components.

Overwhelmingly, the majority of the Duncan artifacts had a food/beverage related function (

Table 6; Image 37, p. 49). Of note was that there were no structural artifacts present. Fauna artifacts included seven fragments of mammal bone (Image 38, p. 49). The tools/equipment artifacts included three sherds of unglazed earthenware, likely from a flowerpot, and two pieces of heavy iron hardware, likely from 20th century farming. The single personal/societal artifact was a fragment of clay smoking pipe bowl.

Table 6: Duncan Site Artifact Functions

FUNCTION	# OF ARTIFACTS
fauna: indeterminate	7
food/beverage	92
indeterminate	1
personal/societal	1
tools/equipment	5
TOTAL	106

Of the 92 food/beverage artifacts, only a single sherd of dark green glass (Image 38, p. 49) was identified as alcohol bottle, the rest of the artifacts were ceramic. All of the ceramic sherds were further identified as tableware pieces, besides one sherd of coarse stoneware which was identified as a storage jug. Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in the table 7 below (Image 37, p. 49). Relevant date information is stated where available. Decoration types that are starred have further detail below.

Table 7: Duncan Site Ceramic Tableware Decoration Types

Decoration Type	# of Artifacts	Date	Reference
Edged*	10	Commonly used between 1790 and 1860	(Hunter and Miller 1994, p. 443)
hand painted*	7	19 th century	(Samford 2014)
indeterminate	2	n/a	
industrial slip*	1	Introduced in the 18 th century	(Sussman 1997, p. 1)
plain	60	n/a	
sponged (closely spaced, dabbed colour)	6	common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s	(Samford 2013, p. 500)
transfer printed*	4	1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
TOTAL	90		

Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of seven sherds of ceramic were noted with hand painted decoration. Sherds included blue, polychrome early palette, and polychrome late palette decoration. Two of the painted sherds were noted to have large blue floral designs, which likely date from c. 1815 to 1830. One sherd was decorated with polychrome early palette which began use in 1795 and continues into the 1820s (Miller 1991, p. 8). A further four sherds were decorated with polychrome late palette which began to appear around 1835 and remained common into the 1870s (Samford 2014).

Industrial Slipped Ceramics

The industrial slipped sherd found had brown and yellow bands, with possible blue cabling. Industrial slipped ceramics with decoration types other than banding usually date to before the 1840s (Miller 1991, p. 7). The cabling decoration type was introduced in 1811 (Sussman 1997, p. 49).

Transfer Printed Ceramics

Four sherds of transfer printed ceramics were recovered. Transfer print as a ceramic decoration began in 1750s and was developed by John Sadler and Guy Green of Liverpool. It was then adopted by Josiah Wedgwood who used it on his Creamware. Transfer printing is a process by which a pattern or design is etched onto a copper (or other metal) plate. The plate is then inked and the pattern is "transferred" to a special tissue. The inked tissue is then laid onto a bisque fired ceramic item, glazed, and fired again. Key dates in the history of transfer print are noted in the following table. Two sherds were identified as light blue, and two sherds were identified as brown, dates are also noted in the table.

Table 8: Transfer Printed Ceramic Dates

Date	Reference
technique invented c. 1753 (over-glaze)	(Kybalova 1989, p. 212)
1783 first overglaze printed patterns	(Shaw 1829)
1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	(Little 1969, p. 15)
declined in popularity in 1850s	(Miller 1991, p. 9)
revival in the 1870s	(MACL 2002)
produced into the early 20 th century	(Samford 1997, p. 18)
Light blue, peak production 1833 to 1848	(MACL 2002)
Brown, peak production 1829 to 1843	(MACL 2002)

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 1 and 2 AA resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites; the Turnbull (BfGd-8) and Duncan (BfGd-9) sites. Both sites are located within 100 m of two farmsteads shown on the 1863 map of Lanark County (Map 3). The interpretation of the two sites as being associated with the 19th century farmsteads on the map is supported by the artifact assemblage. Both consist primarily of mid-19th century ceramic tablewares. As both the Turnbull and Duncan sites contain at least 20 artifacts that date to before 1900, the two sites have further CHVI following Standard 1c of Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines* (2011).

As the 1863 map (Map 3) shows the Duncan farmstead was located outside of the Stage 2 study area to the north of the Duncan site (BfGd-9) and no structural artifacts were recovered during the CSP, it is unlikely that the Duncan site is the remains of the farmstead. Instead, the Duncan site may be where the Duncan family were dumping their household waste.

The Turnbull site (BfGd-8) is closer to where the Turnbull farmstead is shown on the 1863 map (Map 3) and is therefore more likely to be the remains of the farmstead or an outbuilding. A small number (n = 12) structural artifacts were collected during the CSP, but Stage 3 excavation will better elucidate the nature of the site.

Find Spot 1, which consists of only 2 ceramic sherds, does not meet the requirements to have further CHVI.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 and 2 AA has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The Turnbull site (BfGd-8) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 2) The Stage 3 assessment of the Turnbull site (BfGd-8) should involve the hand excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m x 1 m infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid at 5 m intervals.
- 3) The Duncan site (BfGd-9) possesses Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the site should be subject to Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment prior to any development impacts.
- 4) The Stage 3 assessment of the Duncan site (BfGd-9) should involve the hand excavation of 1 m x 1 m test units in a 5 m grid across the site and the excavation of additional 1 m x 1 m infill test units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, as outlined in Sections 3.2 and Table 3.1 of the MHSTCI' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). As a controlled surface pickup was completed during the Stage 2, one is not required as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The test unit excavation should consist of one metre by one metre square test units laid out in a systematic grid at 5 m intervals.
- 5) Should ground disturbance extend beyond the present Stage 1 and 2 study area, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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 Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

9.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder by Thomas Cavanagh Construction Limited (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

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

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

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

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11.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Field conditions within the pedestrian survey study area, view southeast.



Image 2: Field conditions within the pedestrian survey study area, view north.



Image 3: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey, view west.



Image 4: Field conditions within the pedestrian survey study area, view northwest.



Image 5: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey, view southwest.



Image 6: Field conditions within Stage 2 study area, view southeast.



Image 7: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey, view southeast.



Image 8: Field crew conducting CSP of Turnbull Site, view northwest.



Image 9: Field crew conducting CSP at location of Duncan Site, view east.



Image 10: Gravel parking lot located along Highland Line, view east.



Image 11: Field crew conducting test pit survey along western boundary of the study area, view west.



Image 12: Field crew conducting test pit survey on top of a hill located within the western portion of the study area, view northwest.



Image 13: Field crew conducting test pit survey near the northwest corner of the study area, view north.

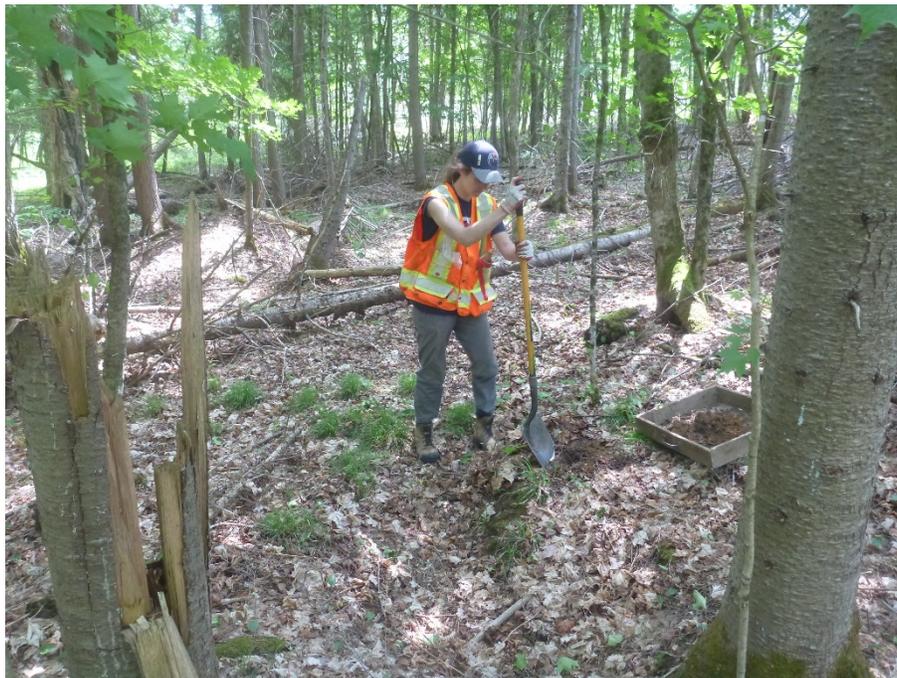


Image 14: Field crew conducting test pit survey view west.



Image 15: Field crew test pitting on area of level terrain beside slope, view north.



Image 16: Slope leading down to permanently wet area, view west.



Image 17: Field crew at the base of a steep slope on the west side of the Test Pit Survey study area, view northeast



Image 18: Slope of hill located along the eastern boundary of the study area, view southeast.



Image 19: Undulating topography with permanently wet area located between the two slopes, view northeast.



Image 20: Steep slope located on the east side of the study area, view southeast.



Image 21: Wetland located on the eastern portion of the study area, view west.



Image 22: Representative vegetation and spongy ground cover of permanently wet area bordering Barber's Lake, view southeast.



Image 23: Standing water within permanently wet area adjacent to Barber’s Lake, view southeast.



Image 24: Standing water visible within permanently wet area between two moraines, view southwest.



Image 25: Permanently wet area at bottom of slope, view south.



Image 26: Water saturated test pit, view north.



Image 27: Water saturated test pit, view north.



Image 28: Test pit consisting of approximately 30 cm of dark grey sand over orange sand, view north.



Image 29: Test pit containing approximately 25 cm of medium brown sand over orange brown sand and gravel, view north.



Image 30: Test pit containing 20 cm of medium brown sand over orange brown subsoil, view north.



Image 31: Area disturbed by construction of road, view east.



Image 32: Construction disturbance on top of slope for construction of gravel road, view southwest.



Image 33: Road cut through hilltop, view northeast.



Image 34: Representative decorated ceramics from the Turnbull Site. Top row (left to right): edged, late palette hand painted, and industrial slip. Bottom row (left to right): brown transfer print, sponged, and moulded.



Image 35: Impressed and gilded copper-alloy button (left) and smoking pipe stem fragment (right) from the Turnbull Site.



Image 36: Knife blade (top), window glass (left), and cut nail (right) collecting during the Turnbull site CSP.

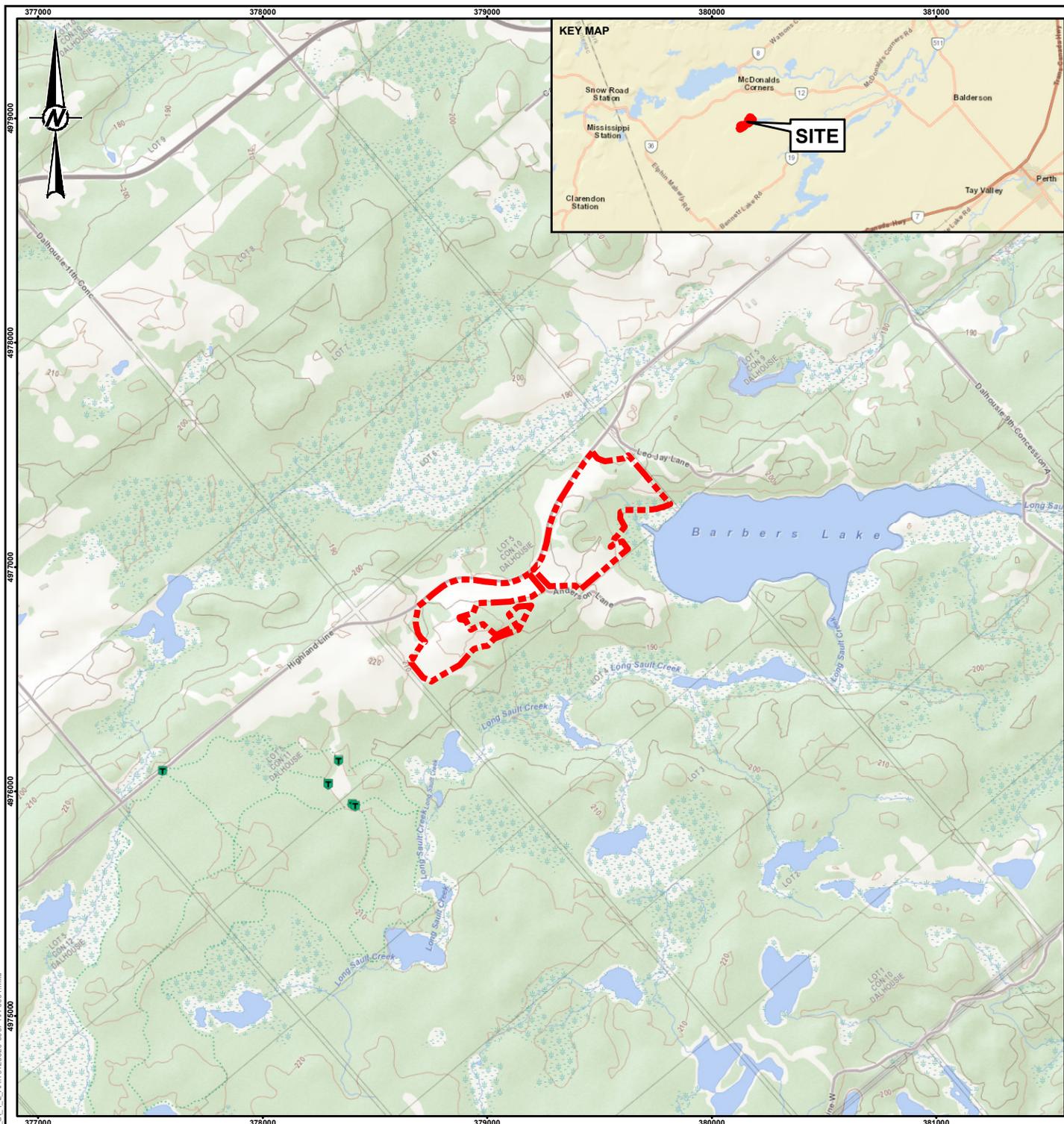


Image 37: Representative decorated ceramics from the Duncan Site. Top row (left to right): edged, early palette hand painted (top), late palette hand painted (bottom), and banded industrial slip. Bottom row (left to right): sponged and black transfer print.



Image 38: Faunal bone (left) and green bottle glass (right) from the Duncan Site.

12.0 MAPS



LEGEND

 STUDY AREA



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. SERVICE LAYER CREDITS: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN PIT PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-01
	DESIGNED	----
	PREPARED	BR
	REVIEWED	RH/HM
	APPROVED	BD

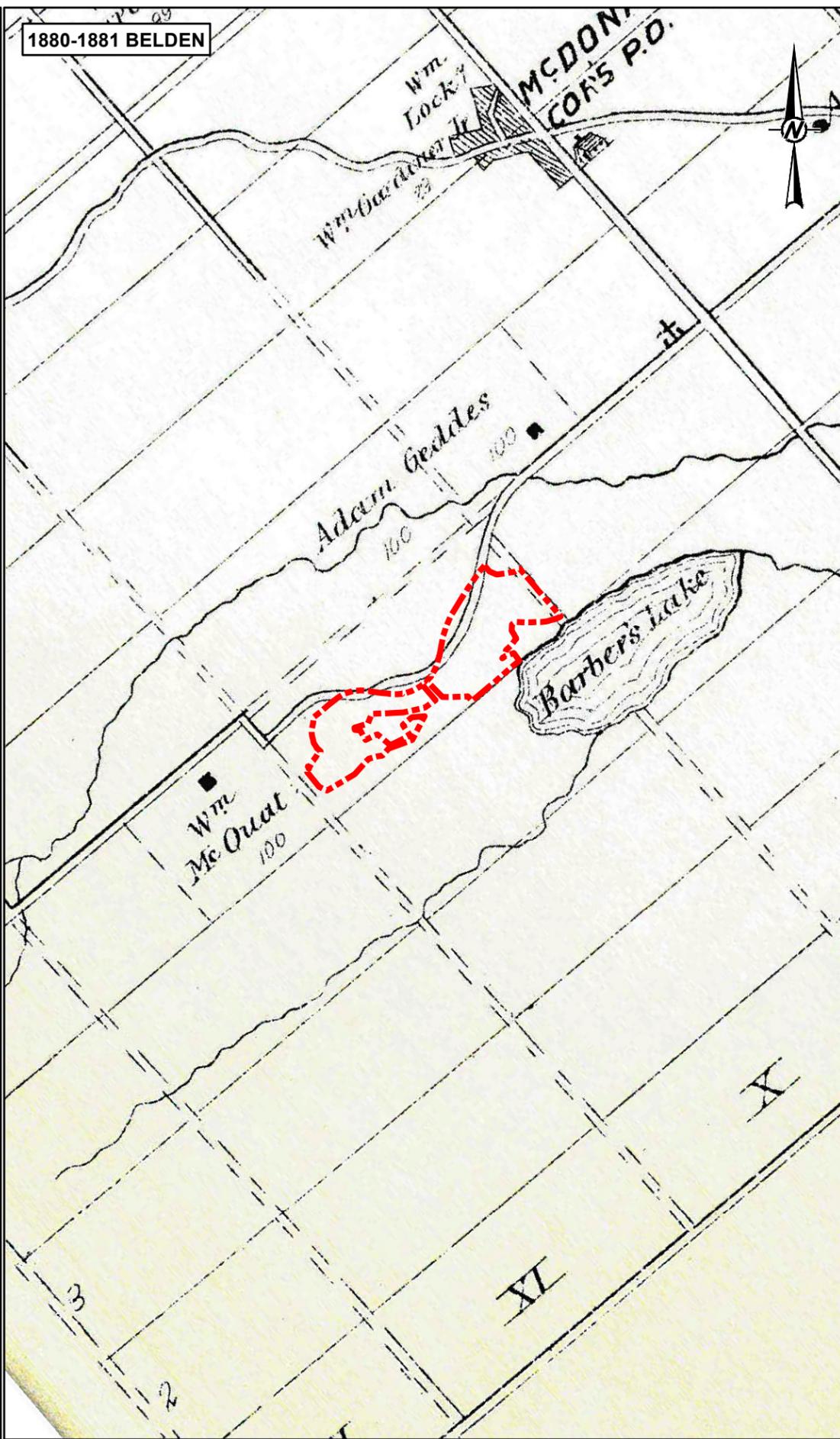
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1863 WALLING



1880-1881 BELDEN



KEY MAP



LEGEND

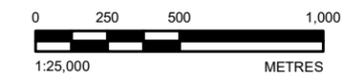
STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

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- 2. H. BELDEN & CO. 1880-1881 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF LANARK & RENFREW COUNTIES
- 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



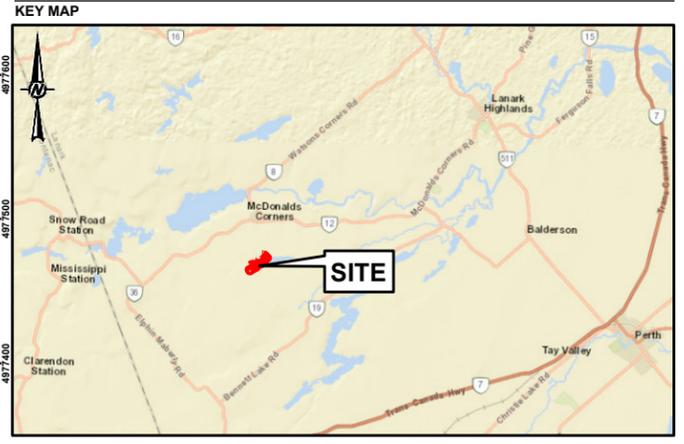
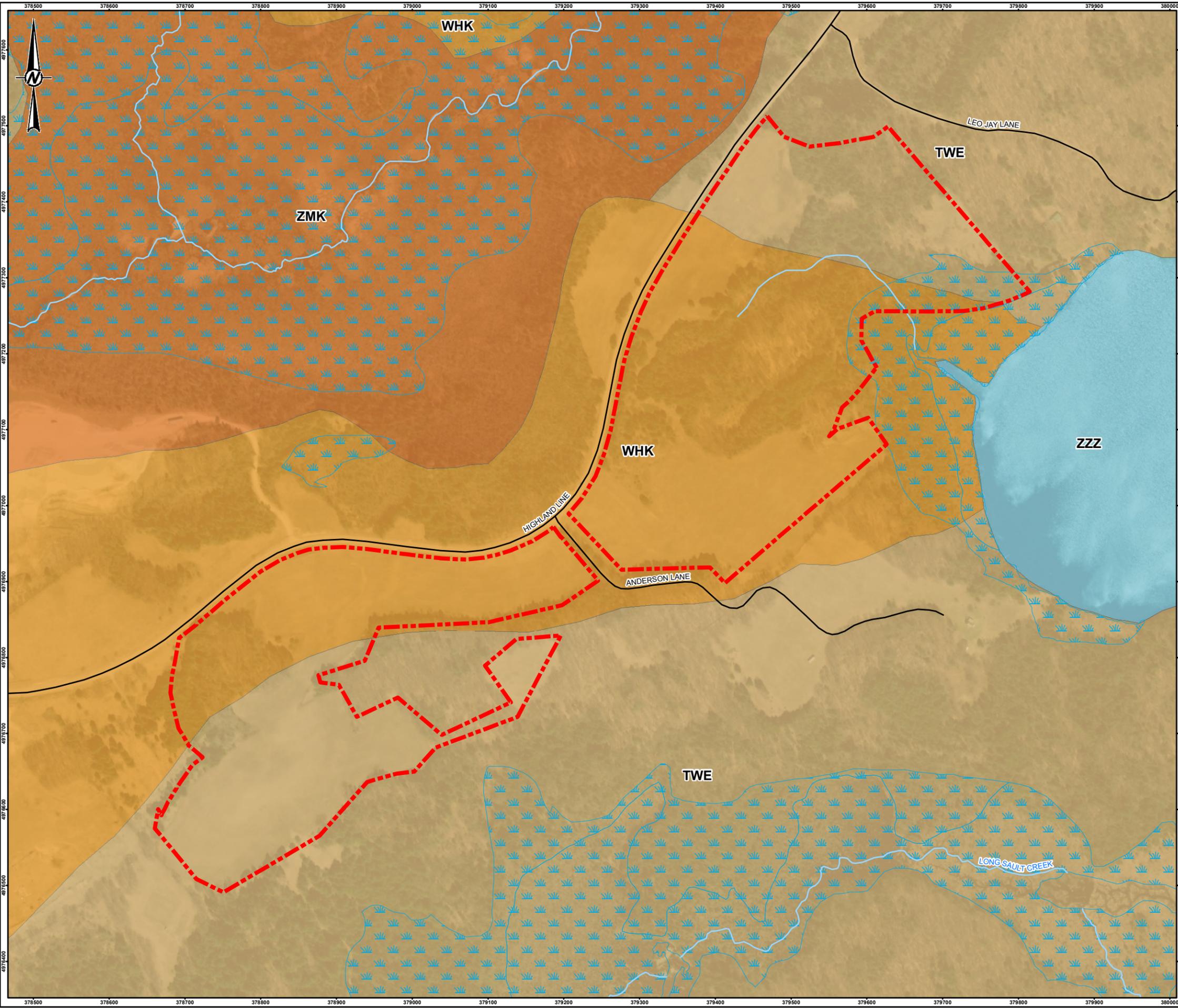
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THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN PIT PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
HISTORIC MAPS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-01
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RH/HM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 19126620 CONTROL 0007 REV. 0 MAP 3



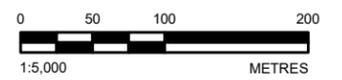
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- LEGEND**
- STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WETLAND
- SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX**
- TWE, TWEED
 - WHK, WHITE LAKE
 - ZMK, MUCK
 - ZZZ, WATER

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. SOIL SURVEY COMPLEX, ONTARIO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS.
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
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4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN PIT PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

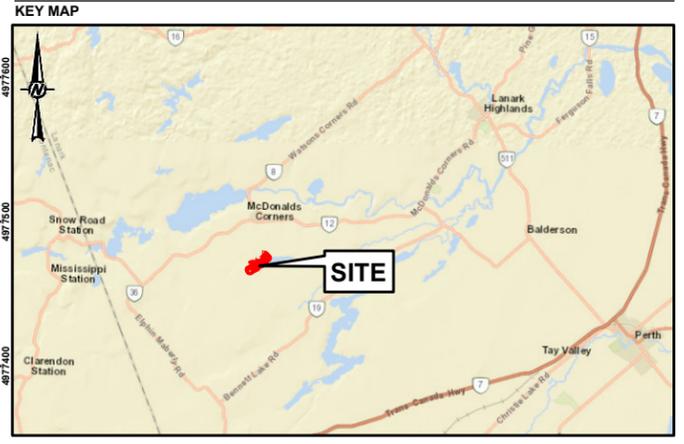
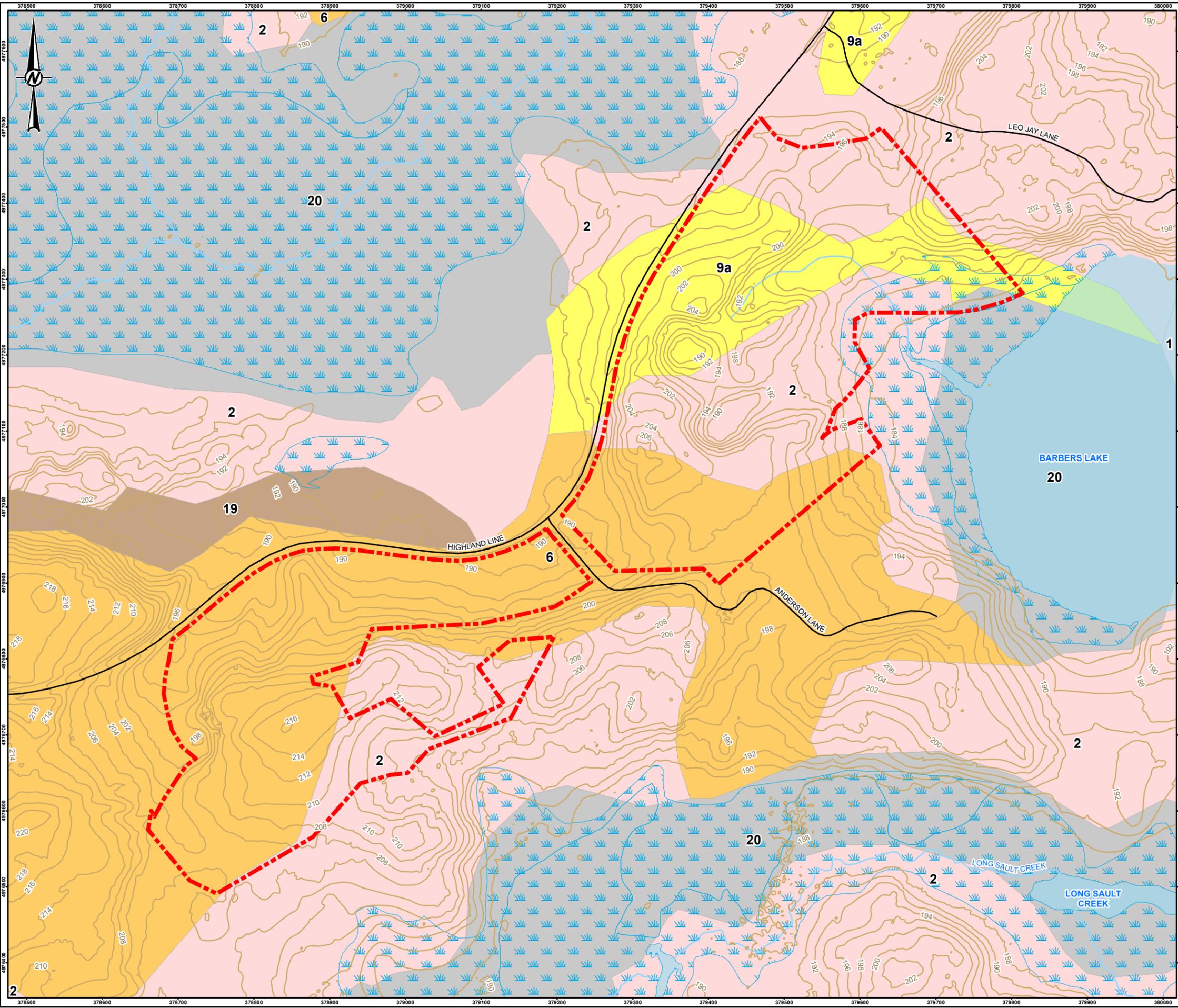
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CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-01
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PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RH/HM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 19126620 CONTROL 0007 REV. 0 MAP 4

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SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

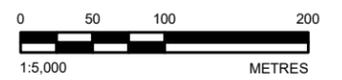
- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- WETLAND

OGS SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- 1. PRECAMBRIAN BEDROCK
- 2. BEDROCK-DRIFT COMPLEX IN PRECAMBRIAN TERRAIN:
- 6. ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DEPOSITS: SAND AND GRAVEL MINOR, SILT, CLAY AND TILL
- 9a. COARSE-TEXTURED GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: SAND, GRAVEL, MINOR SILT AND CLAY; DELTAIC DEPOSITS
- 19. MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: DAY, SILT, SAND, GRAVEL, MAY CONTAIN ORGANIC REMAINS
- 20. ORGANIC DEPOSITS: PEAT, MUCK, MARL

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE-DATA 128-REV
2. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEEN'S PRINTER 2020
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4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN PIT PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

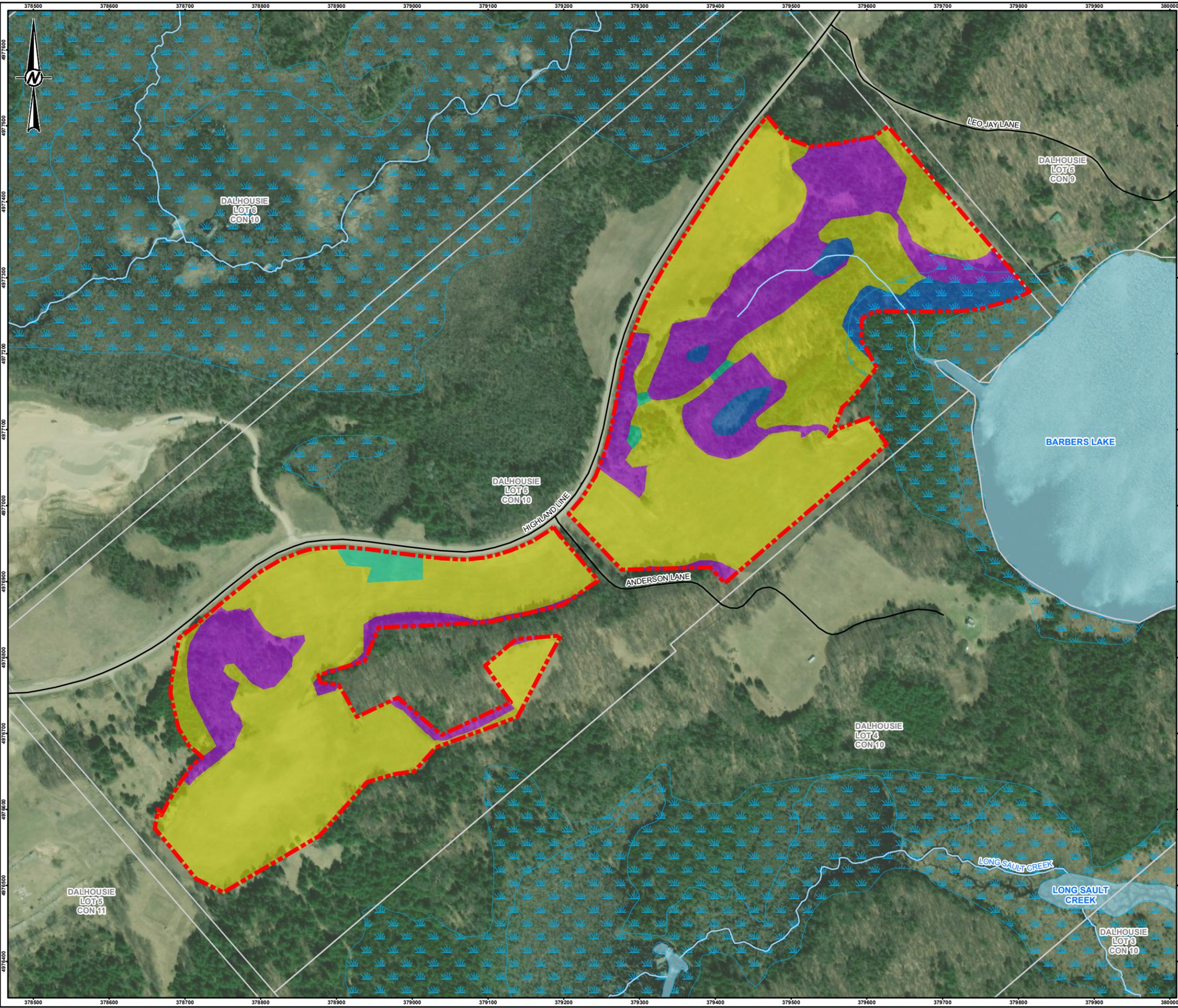
TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-01
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RH/HM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 19126620 CONTROL 0007 REV. 0 MAP **5**

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 26mm



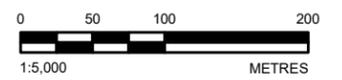
SCALE 1:425,000

LEGEND

	STUDY AREA
	ROADWAY
	WATERCOURSE
	WATERBODY
	WETLAND
	LOT / CONCESSION FABRIC
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
	DISTURBED - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY
	SLOPE (>20 degrees) - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY
	WET - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEEN'S PRINTER 2020
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3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN PIT PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

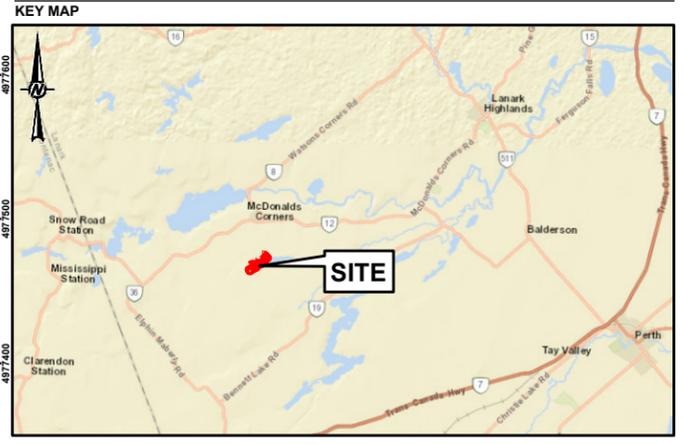
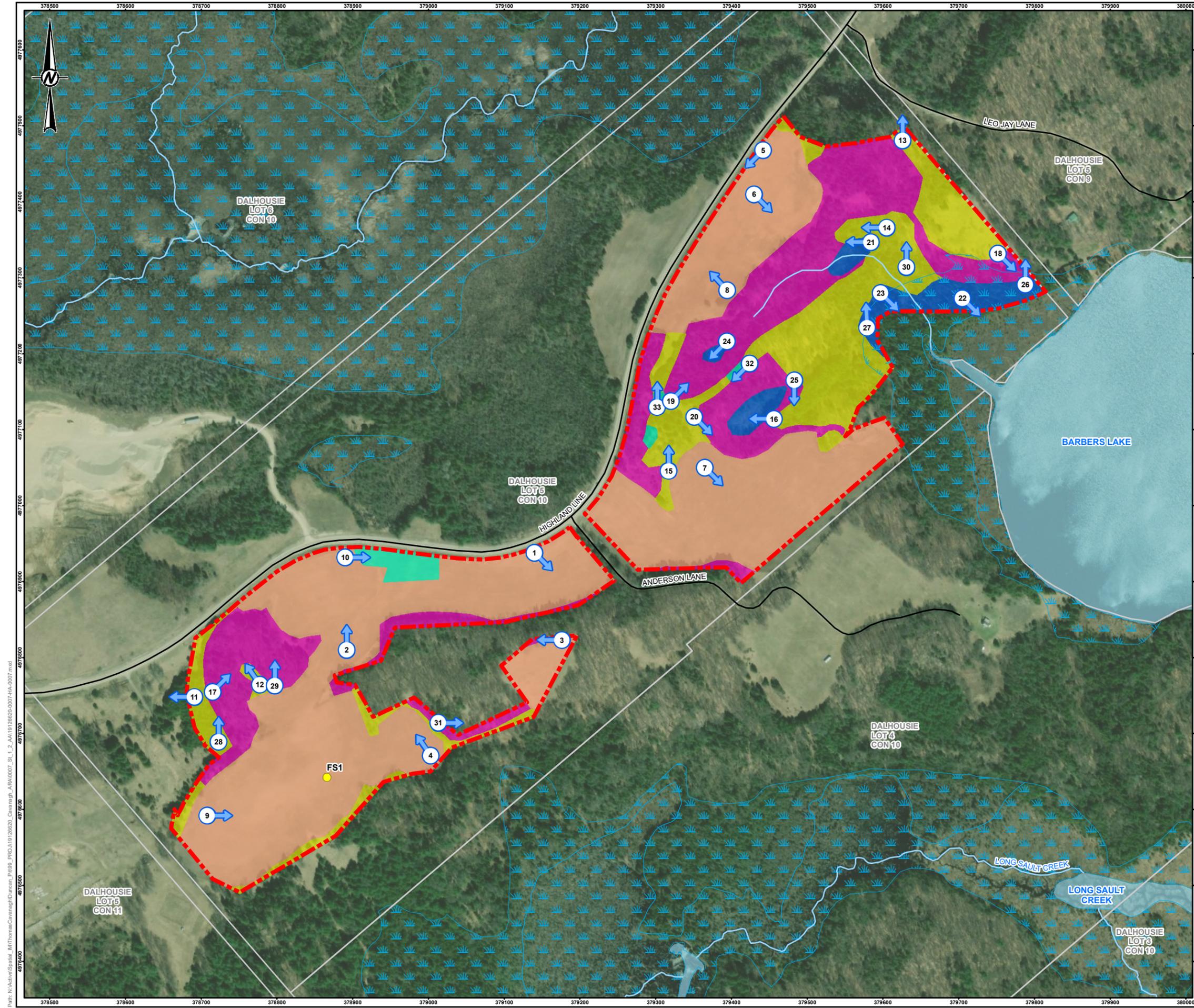
TITLE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-01
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RH/HM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 19126620 CONTROL 0007 REV. 0 MAP 6

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



SCALE 1:425,000

- LEGEND**
- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
 - STUDY AREA
 - ROADWAY
 - WATERCOURSE
 - WATERBODY
 - WETLAND
 - LOT / CONCESSION FABRIC
 - LOCATION OF FS1
 - STAGE 2 PEDESTRIAN SURVEYED AT 5 m INTERVALS
 - STAGE 2 TEST PIT SURVEYED AT 5 m INTERVALS – NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY
 - DISTURBED - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY
 - SLOPE (>20 degrees) - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY
 - WET - NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGY

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
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 SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, USGS, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P, NRCAN, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), ESRI KOREA, ESRI (THAILAND), NGCC, (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
 3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
 THOMAS CAVANAGH CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

PROJECT
 STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT DUNCAN PIT PROPERTY, PART OF LOT 5, CONCESSION 10, DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 2 RESULTS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PHOTO LOCATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-09-01
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	BR	
REVIEWED	RH/HM	
APPROVED	BD	

PROJECT NO. 19126620 CONTROL 0007 REV. 0 MAP 7

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 25mm

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 25mm

Signature Page

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

Golder Associates Ltd.



Randy Hahn, Ph.D.
Archaeologist



Bradley Drouin, M.A.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

RH/BD/ly

[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/112126/project files/6 deliverables/archaeology stage 1 and 2/03 revised report/p1107-0027-2020_oct2020_re.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/112126/project%20files/6%20deliverables/archaeology%20stage%201%20and%202/03%20revised%20report/p1107-0027-2020_oct2020_re.docx)

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APPENDIX A

Artifact Inventory

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5057		FS01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
4990	Duncan Site	DP001	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded		spalled	1	br/yw banded with hint of blue cable?
4991	Duncan Site	DP001	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	
4992	Duncan Site	DP002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless		spalled	1	
4993	Duncan Site	DP003	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue: light		heat altered: burnt	1	
4995	Duncan Site	DP003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		spalled	1	
4994	Duncan Site	DP003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
4996	Duncan Site	DP004	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
4998	Duncan Site	DP005	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	storage container	jug	handle	glaze: Nottingham	brown			1	Nottingham?, br salt glz
5000	Duncan Site	DP005	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
4999	Duncan Site	DP005	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	blk rim line
4997	Duncan Site	DP005	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
5002	Duncan Site	DP006	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5001	Duncan Site	DP006	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
5003	Duncan Site	DP007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		spalled	1	
5004	Duncan Site	DP008	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain			heat altered: smoked	1	
5005	Duncan Site	DP008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5009	Duncan Site	DP009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	lgr vessel
5007	Duncan Site	DP009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: early palette		spalled	1	sm sherd
5008	Duncan Site	DP009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5006	Duncan Site	DP009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
5010	Duncan Site	DP010	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	small
5011	Duncan Site	DP010	metal	iron	tools/equipment	hardware	clevis pin	complete					1	likely modern
5014	Duncan Site	DP011	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5013	Duncan Site	DP011	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	sponged	blue: light			1	

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5012	Duncan Site	DP011	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	black rim line and leaf
5016	Duncan Site	DP012	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5017	Duncan Site	DP012	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue: light			1	
5018	Duncan Site	DP012	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring/footrim	indeterminate	blue			1	
5015	Duncan Site	DP012	metal	iron	tools/equipment	hardware	hook: "S"	complete					1	
5020	Duncan Site	DP013	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5019	Duncan Site	DP013	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5021	Duncan Site	DP014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue: light			1	
5023	Duncan Site	DP014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5022	Duncan Site	DP014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5026	Duncan Site	DP015	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				2	
5025	Duncan Site	DP015	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5024	Duncan Site	DP015	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5028	Duncan Site	DP016	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5027	Duncan Site	DP016	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	brown		spalled	2	
5030	Duncan Site	DP017	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue: light			1	
5029	Duncan Site	DP017	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
5031	Duncan Site	DP017	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
5032	Duncan Site	DP018	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
5035	Duncan Site	DP018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5034	Duncan Site	DP018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue: light			1	lgr vessel
5036	Duncan Site	DP018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle	plain	clear/colourless			1	lgr vessel
5037	Duncan Site	DP018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		spalled	9	
5033	Duncan Site	DP018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue		spalled	1	

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5041	Duncan Site	DP019	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue			1	lg floral pattern
5040	Duncan Site	DP019	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: embossed motifs	blue			1	
5039	Duncan Site	DP019	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
5038	Duncan Site	DP019	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5046	Duncan Site	DP020	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5043	Duncan Site	DP021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footrim/body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
5042	Duncan Site	DP021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: embossed motifs	blue			1	
5045	Duncan Site	DP022	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5044	Duncan Site	DP022	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: symmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue			1	
5048	Duncan Site	DP023	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	blue			1	
5047	Duncan Site	DP023	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless		spalled	1	
5049	Duncan Site	DP023	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5052	Duncan Site	DP024	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5050	Duncan Site	DP024	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	chicken foot
5051	Duncan Site	DP024	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue: light			1	
5054	Duncan Site	DP025	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5053	Duncan Site	DP025	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	sponged	blue: light			1	
5055	Duncan Site	DP026	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
5056	Duncan Site	DP027	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5058	Turnbull Site	DP2001	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	indeterminate	blue			1	
5059	Turnbull Site	DP2001	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
5063	Turnbull Site	DP2002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5060	Turnbull Site	DP2002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded		spalled	1	blue, brown

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5061	Turnbull Site	DP2002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	
5062	Turnbull Site	DP2002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	London or Canova shape?
5064	Turnbull Site	DP2002	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	footring	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5065	Turnbull Site	DP2002	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
5071	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	indeterminate			heat altered: burnt	1	
5069	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue: light			1	
5067	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: early palette			1	brown
5070	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
5068	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue: light			1	
5072	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5066	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim/body	industrial slip	banded			2	blue
5074	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
5073	Turnbull Site	DP2003	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5075	Turnbull Site	DP2003	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
5102	Turnbull Site	DP2004	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	transfer printed	black			1	
5106	Turnbull Site	DP2004	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base/body	plain	clear/colourless			5	partial imp mark, spalled
5103	Turnbull Site	DP2004	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue			3	
5104	Turnbull Site	DP2004	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			3	pink rim line
5105	Turnbull Site	DP2004	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	lg pink & blue floral, Canova shape?
5101	Turnbull Site	DP2004	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	lid	industrial slip	banded			1	blue
5100	Turnbull Site	DP2004	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: rectangular	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	chamfered corner
5099	Turnbull Site	DP2004	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button: flat: 1 piece	complete	plain				1	imp 'TREBLE ORANGE STANDARD', gilt remnants on back
5098	Turnbull Site	DP2004	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	tool: scythe	blade					1	scythe/sickle?
5107	Turnbull Site	DP2005	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	industrial slip	banded			1	2 thin brown bands at rim

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5108	Turnbull Site	DP2005	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	transfer printed	brown		heat altered: burnt	1	
5109	Turnbull Site	DP2005	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim/body	sponged	blue			3	
5111	Turnbull Site	DP2006	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5110	Turnbull Site	DP2006	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
5112	Turnbull Site	DP2006	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
5114	Turnbull Site	DP2007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged: open	black			1	sp: open?
5118	Turnbull Site	DP2007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5116	Turnbull Site	DP2007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
5117	Turnbull Site	DP2007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	blk rim line
5115	Turnbull Site	DP2007	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged: open	brown			1	sp: open?
5113	Turnbull Site	DP2007	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
5123	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain			worn	2	1 stem likely has bite marks
5129	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	blue
5126	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged: cut	blue			2	
5127	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	sponged: cut	brown			1	
5132	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			18	
5125	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown		spalled	1	
5124	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue		spalled	1	
5128	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			1	
5130	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim/footrim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
5131	Turnbull Site	DP2008	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim/body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			11	
5119	Turnbull Site	DP2008	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
5120	Turnbull Site	DP2008	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
5122	Turnbull Site	DP2008	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	base	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		2	cracked off pontil mark
5121	Turnbull Site	DP2008	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
5137	Turnbull Site	DP2009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	moulded	clear/colourless			1	all over beaded brim

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5138	Turnbull Site	DP2009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	
5136	Turnbull Site	DP2009	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	Canova shape
5134	Turnbull Site	DP2009	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	base	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		3	conical push-up
5135	Turnbull Site	DP2009	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
5133	Turnbull Site	DP2009	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	blade	incomplete					1	possible machinery blade/tooth
5139	Turnbull Site	DP2010	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: salt	brown			1	
5140	Turnbull Site	DP2010	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5141	Turnbull Site	DP2010	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	blue: light	moulded: contact		1	
5142	Turnbull Site	DP2011	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5143	Turnbull Site	DP2011	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	blue			1	sponged rim
5144	Turnbull Site	DP2012	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	footrim/base	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5146	Turnbull Site	DP2013	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				2	
5147	Turnbull Site	DP2013	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5148	Turnbull Site	DP2013	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5145	Turnbull Site	DP2013	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
5149	Turnbull Site	DP2014	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
5154	Turnbull Site	DP2015	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	base/body	slipped	cream/yellow			5	2 vessels?
5152	Turnbull Site	DP2015	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	black			3	
5153	Turnbull Site	DP2015	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: lead	brown			1	
5150	Turnbull Site	DP2015	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5151	Turnbull Site	DP2015	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
5155	Turnbull Site	DP2016	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5156	Turnbull Site	DP2016	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
5158	Turnbull Site	DP2017	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			4	

ID	PROV 2	PROV 1	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	# OF ARTIFACTS	NOTE
5157	Turnbull Site	DP2017	metal	iron	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain		cast		1	
5159	Turnbull Site	DP2018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
5160	Turnbull Site	DP2018	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		spalled	1	
5169	Turnbull Site	DP2019	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
5167	Turnbull Site	DP2019	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
5166	Turnbull Site	DP2019	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	pink rim line
5168	Turnbull Site	DP2019	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	
5165	Turnbull Site	DP2019	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		4	
5162	Turnbull Site	DP2019	metal	iron	indeterminate		container: cylindrical	lid					1	
5161	Turnbull Site	DP2019	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	4 square nail holes
5163	Turnbull Site	DP2019	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
5164	Turnbull Site	DP2019	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	
5170	Turnbull Site	DP2020	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	base	transfer printed	brown			1	child's plate? Lg scene? Writing 'S'?
5171	Turnbull Site	DP2020	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless			1	beaded brim, child's plate?
5172	Turnbull Site	DP2020	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
5173	Turnbull Site	DP2021	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
5177	Turnbull Site	DP2021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
5175	Turnbull Site	DP2021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	pink rim line
5174	Turnbull Site	DP2021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, unmoulded, painted lines	blue			1	
5176	Turnbull Site	DP2021	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	
5182	Turnbull Site	DP2022	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			4	
5180	Turnbull Site	DP2022	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teabowl/cup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette		spalled	2	pink, green
5181	Turnbull Site	DP2022	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
5179	Turnbull Site	DP2022	metal	iron	tools/equipment	indeterminate	tool: bucket	handle reinforcement					1	
5178	Turnbull Site	DP2022	metal	iron	tools/equipment	indeterminate	tool: chisel	complete					1	spike or chisel?



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