

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)
Gibb Road Business Park
3516 Perth Road 119 (Highway 7),
Stratford**

Part of Lot 3, Concession 5,
Historical Township of Downie,
Geographical Township of Perth South,
Perth County, Ontario

Submitted to:
GSP Group Inc.
c/o Chris Pigeon, MCIP, RPP

and

Ontario's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



69 Claremont Avenue, Kitchener Ontario, N2M 2P5
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
e-mail: garth@golden.net www.detcon.net

Licensee: Walter McCall
License Number: P389
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ORIGINAL REPORT

June 25, 2019

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Chris Pigeon of GSP Group Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessment for archaeological site Gibb 2 (AiHg-2), located on part of Lot 3, Concession 5, Historical Township of Downie, Geographical Township of Perth South, Perth County, Ontario ('Study Area'; Figure 1).

The current investigation was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Ontario Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 3 assessment was conducted for Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P389, issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

AgGt-260 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area comprising primarily of agricultural field. This assessment was conducted by Detritus in April of 2019 (Detritus 2019; PIF# P389-0403-2018, P389-0413-2018; Figure 2). Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was identified along the western edge of the Study Area and comprised 30 Euro-Canadian artifacts scattered across an area of approximately 20 metres (m) north-south by 27m east-west. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by ceramic sherds, most of which originated from ironstone vessels. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of four bottle glass pieces, two of which appear to have been machine made. Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was interpreted as a small, late 19th century domestic scatter. Given the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) met the criteria for a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retained cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI').

The Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) resulted in the documentation of 384 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 26 test units.

The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage comprises 302 ceramic artifacts, 37 household artifacts, 27 structural artifacts, 11 personal artifacts, and 7 pieces of miscellaneous metal and horse tack. The ceramic assemblage has been generally dated from the middle to late 19th century given the high quantity of ironstone and RWE sherds (combined 72.51% of the Stage 3 ceramic assemblage) with the majority of the decorative styles being indicative of the second half of the 19th century. It should be noted that the assemblage includes 25 artifacts (6.5% of the assemblage) that date to the late 18th and early 19th century, including scalloped edged RWE, early palette painted RWE, and wrought nails.

The land on which the Study Area is located was initially acquired in 1831 by the Canada Company from the Crown. Following that the records are fairly illegible, however, various transactions occurred with Thomas Laly, who mortgaged a portion of the lot to Mr. Schieber, between 1831 and 1854 when Mr. Laly purchased the entire lot from the Canada Company. In 1854 a transaction offered between various families and Mr. Kanan. One of the families was Mary Jane and Thomas Waldie. Mr. Waldie is listed as the landowner on the 1879 map of Downie Township (Figure 3).

The middle to late 19th century date of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage corresponds with the date of occupation of Mr. and Mrs. Waldie. Given the limited presence of late 18th and early 19th century artifacts, they are believed to possibly represent heirloom items. Given the lack of structural artifacts and food preparation wares within the artifact assemblage it is likely that Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) is a deposit associated with the Grand Trunk Railway located to the northwest of the site, rather than the occupation of the Waldie family, who presumably lived in the structure located on Lot 1, Concession 5 to the northeast of the site.

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Given the nature and distribution of the Euro-Canadian artifacts on the site and the lack of cultural features and visible midden area, it is suggested that this activity area represents a middle to late 19th century artifact deposit.

Given that less than 80% of the timespan of occupation of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) dates to before 1870, as indicated by the Stage 3 artifact assemblage, the Euro-Canadian component of the site does not fulfill the criteria for further Stage 4 archaeological investigation as per Section 3.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains no further CHVI.

Therefore, **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts is not recommended for Gibb 2 (AiHg-2).**

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

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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Garth Grimes, P017
Field Director:	Mathew Gibson, R1160; Jon Cousins, R296
Field Technicians:	Ryan Eden; Laura Savoie, R1237
Artifact Analysis:	Laura Savoie, R1237
Report Preparation:	Amanda Laprise, R470
Mapping and GIS:	Amanda Laprise, R470
Licensee Review:	Walter McCall, P389

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Generous contributions by the following individuals and agencies made this report possible.

- Mr. Chris Pigeon, MCIP, RPP of GSP Group Inc.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Chris Pigeon of GSP Group Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessment for archaeological site Gibb 2 (AiHg-2), located on part of Lot 3, Concession 5, Historical Township of Downie, Geographical Township of Perth South, Perth County, Ontario ('Study Area'; Figure 1).

The current investigation was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Ontario Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet this condition, a Stage 3 assessment was conducted for Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P389, issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI') of a site through a controlled collection of material. This information is used to support the determination of whether the site has been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document it fully. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011a), the objectives of the current Stage 3 assessment are:

- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- to determine the extent of each archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- to assess the CHVI of each archaeological site; and
- to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

Stage 3 assessments typically consist of detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history, a controlled surface pick-up ('CSP') of surface artifacts for sites located in ploughed fields, and test unit excavation.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating into southern Ontario from New York State, followed by the arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes.

The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including within the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995:107). Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Governor of Québec, made preparations to grant a large plot of land in south-central Ontario to those Six Nations who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence (Weaver 1978:525). More specifically, Haldimand arranged for the purchase of the Haldimand Tract in south-central Ontario from the Mississaugas. The Haldimand Tract, also known as the 1795 Crown Grant to the Six Nations, was provided for in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25th, 1784 and was intended to extend a distance of six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source (Weaver 1978:525). By the end of 1784, representatives from each constituent member nation of the Six Nations, as well as other allies, relocated to the Haldimand Tract with Joseph Brant (Tanner 1987:77-78; Weaver 1978:525).

The Study Area is situated within the County of Brant, Ontario. The area first enters the Euro-Canadian historical record as part of the Haldimand Tract which:

...is a parcel or tract of land given to the Six Nations Indians, by Governor Haldimand October 25th, 1784, ...and conveyed by Grant the 14th of January, 1793. ... This Grant was composed of the following Townships: Dunn, Sherbrooke, Moulton, Canborough, North and South Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca in Haldimand County; Tusc[aro]ra, Onondaga, Brantford and South Dumfries in Brant County; North Dumfries, Waterloo and Woolwich in Waterloo County; Pilkington and Nichol in Wellington County; and is described as a parcel or tract of land six miles on each side of the Ouse or Grand River from it's mouth toward its source, to be bounded by the tract of land deeded December the 7th, 1792 by the Mississa[u]ga Chiefs and people to the Crown. This part was set aside as a suitable retreat for the Six Nation Indians who had shewn attachment and Fidelity to the British Government during the troublous times 1759 to 1783 and was granted to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their heirs forever.

Morris 1943:19-21

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers in Southern Ontario. By 1834, it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Tanner 1987; Weaver 1978). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation in 1847 (Smith 2002).

Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area is located within the historical Township of Downie and County of Perth, Ontario.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the former Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the

Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them. In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts (Coyne 1895).

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. In June 1840, meanwhile, territory was transferred from both Home and London Districts to establish Wellington District within the newly formed Waterloo County (Archives of Ontario 2009).

Perth County originally formed part of the Huron Tract. The impetus behind its settlement was provided by the Canada Company agency, which opened a road running from Stratford to Goderich early in the 19th century. Settlers began arriving the 1820s, with an influx in the 1820s and 1830s. Most were farmers emigrating from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. Today, the county continues to be known for its mixed farming, dairying and hog production. In 1850, Perth County was amalgamated with its neighbours to form the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce in 1850. The county was issued its own Provisional Municipal Council at that time. Three years later, in 1853, Perth was separated from the United Counties, once again becoming its own entity (Perth County Tourism 2017).

Perth County originally had 11 original townships. Eight of these were laid out as part of the original Huron Tract; the other three were surveyed from a portion of the Crown lands known as the 'Queen's Bush' (Wallace 1928; Perth County Tourism 2017). The City of Stratford was formed from parts of Downie, Ellice and Easthope Townships. The first lot was granted by the Canada Company to William Sergeant in 1831 on the condition that he open an inn. In 1832 he erected the first frame building in the region by the Avon River and called it the Shakespeare Hotel. In 1834, John Sharman, a blacksmith originating from Bedfordshire, England, became the first purchaser of land.

In addition to Stratford, four additional towns were incorporated as urban municipalities: St. Mary's, Mitchell, Listowel, and Milverton. On January 1, 1998 the county was restructured by reducing fourteen municipalities to four. The City of Stratford and the Town of St. Mary's retained their status as separate municipalities (Perth County Tourism 2017).

The *Historical Atlas of the County of Perth, Ontario* ('*Historical Atlas*'; Belden & Co. 1879) demonstrates the extent to which Downie Township had been settled by 1879 (Figure 2). Landowners are listed for most of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads, the Avon River, or Black Creek. The road system in place in the late 19th century is still recognizable today.

The Study Area occupies most of Lots 2, Concession 5, in addition to the portions of Lots 3 and 4 that are adjacent to the southwest side of the Grand Trunk Railway. This railway passed through both lots on its way to the Town of Stratford, located in the northeast corner of the township; a branch of the Lake Huron Railway can be observed traversing the northern edge of Downie Township, entering Stratford from the west.

Jason Boyd is listed as the owner of Lot 2, Thos Waldie, the owner of Lot 3 and Geo Gibb, the owner of Lot 4. Two small structures are depicted on Lot 4, both to the northeast of the railway; a single structure is visible in the southeast corner of Lot 2, in the vicinity of the four smaller properties at 3502-3510 Perth Road 119 (Highway 7) that are not included in the Study Area. Although no structures are illustrated on Lot 3, Mr. Waldie likely lived on Lot 1, to the east, which he also owned. Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) is located on Lot 3, Mr. Waldie's property; no structures or orchards are visible in the vicinity of the site; however, the Grand Trunk Railway is located adjacent to the northwest. Mr. Waldie's name appears in the land registry information, which is discussed in further detail below.

It should be noted, however, that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscriptions fees. Therefore, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.2.3 Land Use and Ownership Records

Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) is located within the agricultural field adjacent to the southeast of the railway on Lot 3, Concession 5 in the historical township of Downie. It should be noted that the land registry information for the lot in question is fairly illegible from the Crown Patent to the early 1900s.

The Crown Patent for the entire 100-acre lot was granted to the Canada Company on May 5, 1831. In 1854 a transaction occurred between the Canada Company and Thomas Mayne Laly for the entire 100-acre lot, however the instrument is unknown. Between those times at least one mortgage took place amongst Thomas Mayne Laly and his wife (grantors) and Mr. Schieber (grantee), this mortgage was later release. Other transactions occurred at this time however, they are illegible. An additional transaction occurred in 1854 between Mary Jane Waldie and Thomas Waldie as well as other individuals whose names are illegible (grantors) and Hugh James Kanan for 94.5 acres. In 1909 Hugh James Kanan along with his wife sold all of the lot except for 5.5 acres to Everett A. Real.

1.2.4 Recent Reports

Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was first documented during the Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area, conducted by Detritus in April 2019 (Detritus 2019; PIF# P389-0403-2018, P389-0413-2018; Figure 2) and documented in the following assessment report;

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Gibb Road Business Park 3516 Perth Road 119 (Highway 7), Stratford, Part of Lots 2-4, Concession 5, Historical Township of Downie, Geographical Township of Perth South, Perth County, Ontario (Detritus 2019).

The results of this investigation will be discussed in greater detail below in Section 1.3.4.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was identified in an agricultural field along the western edge of the Study Area. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is situated within the Norfolk Sand Plain. This region has been identified as a wedge-shaped area with a broad, curved base along the shore of Lake Erie that tapers northward to a point at Brantford on the Grand River. The plain declines southward from about 850 feet, down to the level of Lake Erie (572 feet) or in the west to the top of the shore cliff 100 feet or more above the lake. Throughout large sections of the plain, the slope is only a foot or two to the mile; a noticeable break in the slope occurs five to ten miles from the shore of Lake Erie. The sands and silts of this region were deposited as a delta in glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren. The drainage is through small rivers flowing directly to Lake Erie, except in a small area in the north, which is tributary to the Grand River (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 153).

The closest source of potable water is a tributary of Fairchild Creek, located approximately 190 metres (m) to the northwest of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were

practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Downie Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Downie Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	First human occupation Hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game Nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	Ceremonial burials Increasing trade network Hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	Large and small camps Spring congregation/fall dispersal Introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	Kinship based political system Incipient horticulture Long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	Limited agriculture Developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	Shift to agriculture complete Increasing political complexity Large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	Regional warfare and Political/tribal alliances Destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is situated within Borden Block AiHg.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests. According to the ASDB, three archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area, AiHg-2, AiHg-3, and AiHg-4. Two of the sites were registered during the Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area (Detritus 2019) for Gibb 2 (AiHg-2), which is reported on in this document, as well as Findspot 5 (AiHg-4). Additionally, three findspots were also recovered (Findspot 2, Findspot 3, Findspot 4), however, none of the sites met the requirements for registry in the ASDB.

Additionally, the adjacent property at 3578 Perth Road 119 (Highway 7) was subject to a Stage 1-2 assessment by Detritus, conducted at the same time as the current investigation (P389-0434-2019). The Stage 1 assessment indicated that portions of the property exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources and were recommended

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for additional assessment. This investigation involved a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural land that covered most of the property, as well as a typical test pit assessment of the manicured lawns surrounding the existing house. Only a small portion of the woodlot along the western edge of the property was able to be test pitted. The remainder was determined to be low lying a wet. This investigation had not been completed at the time of the current assessment.

Thus far, the Stage 2 investigation at 3578 Perth Road 119 (Highway 7) has resulted in the documentation of a Euro-Canadian site [Gibb 1 (AiHg-3)], and a pre-contact Aboriginal findspot (Findspot 1). Gibb 1 (AiHg-3) comprised 283 Euro-Canadian artifacts, recovered during the test pit assessment of the manicured lawns surrounding the existing house (Detritus 2019c). Findspot 1 was an isolated flake of Haldimand chert, observed in the fields along the eastern edge of the property. The results will be discussed in a forthcoming assessment report.

Finally, Detritus conducted a Stage 1-2 assessment of the large property at 3852 Gibb Road (PO17-0692-2019), which occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of Perth Road 119 (Highway 7) and Gibb Road. The assessment comprised a typical pedestrian survey across the agricultural fields that make up the majority of the property. The manicured lawns around the existing house at the southern end of the property were subject to a typical test pit assessment. This investigation resulted in the documentation three Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (identified as Van Nes 1, Van Nes 2, and Van Nes 5), as well as two small pre-contact Aboriginal artifact scatters (Van Nes 3 and Van Nes 4) and an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal findspot (Van Nes 6). These artifacts had yet to be catalogued at the time of this assessment, nor were any recommendations available. The results of this investigation will be discussed in a forthcoming assessment report.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted on adjacent properties, nor have other sites been registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

AgGt-260 was identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey of the Study Area comprising primarily of agricultural field. This assessment was conducted by Detritus in April of 2019 (Detritus 2019; PIF# P389-0403-2018, P389-0413-2018; Figure 2 and Tiles 2 and 3 of the Supplementary Documentation). Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was identified along the western edge of the Study Area and comprised 30 Euro-Canadian artifacts scattered across an area of approximately 20 metres (m) north-south by 27m east-west. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by ceramic sherds, most of which originated from ironstone vessels. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of four bottle glass pieces, two of which appear to have been machine made. Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was interpreted as a small, late 19th century domestic scatter. Given the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) met the criteria for a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retained CHVI.

1.3.5 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- past water sources, glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is a tributary of Fairchild Creek, located approximately 190m to the northwest of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Norfolk Sand Plain. As noted above, the soils within this region are typically well drained and suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agriculture. Considering also the length of occupation of Downie Township prior to the arrival of European settlers, and the pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

By 1879 Downie Township was densely occupied. The *Historical Atlas* map shows landowners for most of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century (Belden & Co. 1879). The Study Area occupied portions of Lots 2 to 4, Concession 5, on a parcel situated adjacent to a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. Considering also the proximity of the historical Town of Stratford to the northeast and the Lake Huron Railway to the north, and the potential for post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area (Wilson and Horne 1995). The existing structures and gravel surfaces associated with the large farming complex in the southeast corner of the Study Area were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The remainder of the Study Area, including the agricultural land, small wooded areas, and manicured lawns, demonstrated the potential for the recovery of pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources and are recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was conducted between May 13 and 15, 2019 under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MTCS. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting and soil conditions were suitable and visibility was excellent. Photos 1 to 6 illustrate conditions during the Stage 3 test unit excavation. Table 2 provides a summary of the weather and field conditions during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Table 2: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
May 13, 2019	test unit excavation	overcast and 10 °C	soil dry and screens easily
May 14, 2019	test unit excavation	sunny and 14 °C	soil dry and screens easily
May 15, 2019	test unit excavation	sunny and 19 °C	soil dry and screens easily

The Stage 3 assessment began with a review of all relevant reports of previous fieldwork on the property as per Section 3.2, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Upon arrival at the site, geographic reference markers that were established during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were relocated using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit, with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 and Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 17T) in tandem with an optical theodolite and datum stakes were then placed in the ground. All coordinates taken during the Stage 3 assessments are listed in the Supplementary Documentation.

Typically, a Stage 3 field assessment for a site identified through a Stage 2 pedestrian survey begins with a CSP, conducted according to Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) in order to gather information that will assist in documenting the characteristics and extent of the archaeological site. During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, however, all artifacts for Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) were digitally mapped individually and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP were met during the Stage 2 assessment.

Following the establishment of two permanent datum stakes, a 5m by 5m grid was established across Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) as defined by the Stage 2 site limits.

In total, the Stage 3 assessment at Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) included the hand excavation of 26 test units strategically positioned to test the nature and density of the subsurface artifact distribution at the site. Given that it was not yet clear if the level of CHVI would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the test unit placement strategy outlined in Standards 1 and 2, Table 3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) was followed and 21 test units were positioned at 5m intervals across the site. Following this, five additional units amounting to over 20% of the grid unit total were excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent as per Table 3.1 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All test units were excavated in systematic levels. Each 1m test unit contained a single stratigraphic layer (plough zone) and was excavated into the first five centimetres (cm) of subsoil. The test units at Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) ranged in depth from 17cm to 31cm; considering that each test unit was excavated 5cm into subsoil, the plough zone ranged in depth from 12cm to 26cm. The soil from the units was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. Photographs of the Stage 3 test unit excavation are provided in Section 9.1 of this report.

All artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 excavation were recorded and catalogued with reference to their corresponding 1m unit number and retained for laboratory analysis and description. The subsoil surface of each excavated unit was shovel shined, trowelled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling, none of which were observed; however, two modern rectangular fence post were visible on the periphery of the site in test units 210E, 515N and 215E, 500N each one measuring 20cm by 26cm and 22cm by 18cm respectively. Additionally, traces of recent wood fragments were visible in the fence posts, however, none was collected given the modern nature of the fragments and fence posts.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) was conducted between May 13 and 15, 2019 under PIF P389-0437-2019, issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MTCS. Figure 4 (and Tile 5 of the Supplementary Documentation) illustrates the results of the Stage 3 assessment. An inventory of the documentary record generated by the fieldwork is provided in Table 3. A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment are depicted in Section 9.2. Maps indicating the exact site location of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. A description of the location and the recovered artifacts are provided in greater detail below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Client	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file
16 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in the office of Detritus until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MTCS and the site’s owners.

3.1 Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

The Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) resulted in the documentation of 384 Euro-Canadian artifacts (Table 4) from 26 test units. The artifact assemblage comprises 302 ceramic artifacts, 37 household artifacts, 27 structural artifacts, 11 personal artifacts, and 7 pieces of miscellaneous metal and horse tack. Figure 4 provides the results of the Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2). A sample of the artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment is depicted in Section 9.2. A detailed description and analysis of the various artifact types represented within the Stage 3 assemblage is provided below.

Table 4: Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Freq.	%
ceramics	302	78.65
household	37	9.64
structural	27	7.03
personal	11	2.86
miscellaneous metal and horse tack	7	1.82
Total	384	100.00

3.1.1 Ceramics

A total of 302 ceramic sherds were documented during the Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2). The majority of these were ironstone (39.40%). The remainder of the assemblage comprised 100 pieces of refined white earthenware (‘RWE’), 57 pieces of utilitarian wares, and 26 pieces of yellowware. Table 5 provides a summary of the ceramic assemblage by fabric and Table 6, by decorative style.

Table 5: Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) Ceramic Assemblage by Fabric

Ceramics	Freq.	%
ironstone	119	39.40
RWE	100	33.11
utilitarian	57	18.87

Ceramics	Freq.	%
yellowware	26	8.61
Total	302	100.00

Table 6: Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Ceramics	Freq.	%
ironstone	85	28.15
RWE	56	18.54
red earthenware	47	15.56
yellowware	25	8.28
RWE, edged, scalloped	19	6.29
RWE, transfer print	18	5.96
ironstone, transfer print	15	4.97
ironstone, sponged	11	3.64
stoneware	10	3.31
ironstone, painted	5	1.66
RWE, sponged	4	1.32
ironstone, flow transfer print	3	0.99
RWE, early palette painted	1	0.33
RWE, late palette painted	1	0.33
RWE, edged	1	0.33
yellowware, banded	1	0.33
Total	302	100.00

Ceramic Fabrics

Ironstone

Somewhat concurrent with the development of pearlware and whiteware was that of another refined white tableware commonly referred to as ironstone. Ironstone was designed by the Turner family in the late 1700s (Tharp 2017). Like its contemporaries, it featured a white surface, but with a bluish tint. Furthermore, ironstone vessels were typically thicker than earlier refined white earthenware varieties and featured a dense, heavy paste.

The impetus behind the development of Ironstone was a desire among Staffordshire potters to find a cheap alternative to imported porcelain. By 1813 James Mason had reworked and patented “ironstone china.” The patent lasted only fourteen years; by then various Staffordshire potteries were producing a similar product. Nevertheless, the Mason’s name had become associated with all of the various stone china ceramics that were in production. Ironstone began to be imported from England to Canada during the 1840s and came to dominate the ceramic trade during the latter half of the century. The predominance of undecorated ironstone in the Stage 2 assemblage is suggestive of a late 19th century occupation (The Potteries 2003).

In terms of appearance, ironstone vessels were commonly left plain with infrequent applied surface decoration, although moulded designs were common. Among the 119 sherds of ironstone documented during the Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2), 84 were undecorated. The remaining fragments were decorated using transfer printing, sponging, painting and flow transfer printing techniques, which will be discussed in greater detail below.

RWE

In the 1820s, the blue-tinted pearlware glaze gave way to a whiter variety, something some archaeologists have taken to calling whiteware; like pearlware, however, this term was not used

by manufacturers. Miller (1980a:18) suggests that the white appearance of RWE was caused by reducing the amount of cobalt added to the glaze and adding it instead to the paste. It was manufactured by many different recipes and can be difficult to distinguish from other ceramics in the period, including sherds of pearlware, especially when examining small sherds. As Miller suggests;

if an assemblage of ceramics from the first half of the 19th Century is placed before six archaeologists and they are asked for counts of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and stone china wares, the results will probably be six different enumerations (1980a:2).

Accordingly, the term 'refined white earthenware' is used in this report to identify whiteware sherds as well as any sherds that are too small to distinguish between whiteware, pearlware or ironstone (noting that this gives a conservative date to any pearlware sherds not correctly identified). A total of 100 sherds of RWE were represented within the Stage 3 assemblage; 56 of these were undecorated. The remainder were decorated using a variety of surface treatments, including edging, transfer printing, sponging, and painting, which are discussed in greater detail below.

Utilitarian

A total of 47 pieces of red earthenware and 10 pieces of stoneware were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment.

Red earthenware is a variety of utilitarian ware that is fired at a lower temperature than more refined white earthenwares and is made from a coarser, more porous paste. As a result, earthenware vessels were less expensive than other tablewares. Earthenware vessels cannot be used to date an archaeological assemblage since they were in use throughout the entirety of the 19th century. Their frequency on sites began to decline slowly from the 1850s onwards with the importation of stoneware from the United States and then dramatically after 1890 when they were replaced by glass jars (Miller 1980b:9).

Stoneware was first manufactured in Ontario in 1849, and has carried on until present day (Adams 1994). It is characterised by a vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary between white, grey, and tan and are generally quite thick and durable.

Whereas it is difficult to date an archaeological site in Ontario based on utilitarian wares alone, the presence of 57 sherds of red earthenware and stoneware within the context of the larger ceramic assemblage suggests an occupation from the middle to late 19th century.

Yellowware

Yellowware is a type of coarse earthenware that was produced in England in the late 18th century. In addition to the distinctive mustard-yellow glaze, the body can be identified by the porous, buff-coloured fabric. Yellowware was often slip decorated and commonly used for utilitarian kitchen bowls. Twenty-six pieces were recovered; 25 of the sherds were undecorated and 1 was banded with a dendritic pattern.

Decorative Techniques

Approximately 26% (26.15%; n=79) of the Stage 3 ceramic assemblage featured surface decorations; including 33 transfer printed, 20 edged, 15 sponged, 7 painted, 3 flow transfer printed, and 1 banded.

Transfer Printing

The technique of transferring a pattern from an engraved metal plate to the surface of a ceramic vessel is thought to have developed in the middle of the 18th century (Jervis 1911); it became more widely used among Staffordshire potteries in the 1790s (Shaw 1829). In Southern Ontario, transfer printing was popular through the first half of the 19th century before simpler techniques or no decoration whatsoever became popular. It underwent a revival after 1870 until the end of the century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Blue was the dominant colour for transfer printed

designs prior to 1830, although blue designs were popular throughout the 19th century on most wares. During the 1830's and 40s other colours, such as brown, black, red, green and purple (mulberry), became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular, with a variety of colours becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). Eighteen pieces of RWE demonstrated evidence of transfer printing, featuring designs in blue and red. Fifteen pieces of ironstone demonstrated evidence of transfer printing, featuring designs in brown, blue, and red.

Edging

Edgewares are ceramics where decoration is concentrated on the rim of the vessel, and most commonly occur as plates and other flatware. The earliest edgewares bore asymmetrical, rococo shell-edging and date from roughly 1775. Over time, the style of the edge design changed, ranging from symmetrical scalloping (scalloped edgeware) from around 1800; to straight-edged with feathering (feathered edgeware) by 1840; and non-embossed, straight edges (unscaloped edgeware) by 1860. Dates vary for somewhat for the popularity of the dominant colours, blue and green. Typically, blue scalloped edgeware dates from 1820 to 1840 and blue unscaloped edgeware, from 1860 (Hunter and Miller 2009). In total 19 sherds of edged RWE within the Stage 3 assemblage were scalloped with a blue design, suggestive of an early 19th century occupation. A single edged RWE sherd showed evidence of embossed line design in blue, however was too fragmentary to determine a scalloped or unscaloped edge.

Sponging

Sponging was an inexpensive way of decorating ceramics by using a sponge to transfer ink to the vessel giving it a mottled effect. All over sponging became popular in the 1840s (Adams 1994). A lack of sponged ware on a site often indicates the occupants could afford more expensive decorated ceramics. A total of 11 sherds of ironstone and 4 sherds of RWE featured sponging technique in blue.

Painting

Floral painted tea and dinner ware sets were a staple ceramic item in the 1800s. From 1785 to 1815, painted floral designs used metal oxides colours that produced subdued, earth tones: brownish orange, olive-green, raw umber and a limited use of blue. From 1815 to 1830, extensive use of cobalt blue - often with large brushstrokes - becomes the most popular hand-painted style. After 1830, a growing number of chrome colours were painted on RWE and ironstone sets (Adams 1994). These are known as the Late Palette colours. They remained popular until the 1870s after which they became increasingly uncommon. A total of seven sherds with painted decoration were recovered, of which five were ironstone, and one was RWE decorated in Late Palette colours including, blue, red, green, and black. The remaining sherd was RWE decorated in early palette blue.

Flow Transfer Printing

Flow transfer printing was similar to regular transfer printing, with the exception that designs were allowed to bleed into the glaze giving them a misty appearance (Adams 1994). Flow transfer printing was popular in the late 1840s and 1850s and was later revived in the 1890s. Traditionally, blue is the most predominant colour used in flow-transfer printing, although examples in black do exist. All of the flow-transfer printed sherds were ironstone and feature blue designs.

Banding

Banded ware is one of several terms that described the use of coloured slip to decorate a vessel. Others include annular ware and slip-decorated ware. Bands of colour were a common motif, but the term banded ware includes other slip decorations, such as dendritic (or mocha), cabling, and cat's eye designs and devices such as machine-turned impressed marks. Banded wares were made throughout the 19th century. As the century progressed patterning tended to become simpler and blue dominated the colour spectrum (Adams 1994). A single yellowware banded fragment was recovered, it showed evidence of a dendritic design.

Ceramic Form and Function

All ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Flatware was differentiated based on the absence of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82). If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Table 7 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form. Table 8 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by function.

Table 7: Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Ceramics	Flat	Hollow	Unknown
ironstone	5		80
ironstone, flow transfer print			3
ironstone, painted	1		4
ironstone, sponged			11
ironstone, transfer print	1		14
red earthenware		7	40
RWE			56
RWE, early palette painted			1
RWE, edged			1
RWE, edged, scalloped	2		17
RWE, late palette painted	1		
RWE, sponged			4
RWE, transfer print	1		17
stoneware		1	9
yellowware		1	24
yellowware, banded			1
Total	11	9	282

Table 8: Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramics	Crock	Jar	Plate	Unknown
ironstone				85
ironstone, flow transfer print				3
ironstone, painted			1	4
ironstone, sponged				11
ironstone, transfer print				15
red earthenware	7			40
RWE				56
RWE, early palette painted				1

Ceramics	Crock	Jar	Plate	Unknown
RWE, edged				1
RWE, edged, scalloped				19
RWE, late palette painted				1
RWE, sponged				4
RWE, transfer print				18
stoneware		1		9
yellowware				25
yellowware, banded				1
Total	7	1	1	293

3.1.2 Household

A total of 37 household artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) including, 15 bottle glass fragments, 10 lamp glass fragments, 6 utensils, 4 decanter glass fragments, 1 animal bone, and 1 undetermined glass fragment.

Bottle glass is generally not diagnostic and is often simply categorized according to colour. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, clear or colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2014). Colours recovered from Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) include, blue, olive, and clear. The lack of clear bottle glass (5.55%) within the assemblage suggests an occupation date of pre-1870 (Lindsey 2014).

Of the six utensils recovered, four are spoon fragments, one a fork fragment and one a butter knife fragment. The single bone fragment was determined to be from an animal; however, it was too fragmentary to identify species. No evidence of butchering or burning was visible on the fragment.

3.1.3 Structural

A total of 27 structural artifacts were recovered including, 12 window glass shards, 10 brick fragments and 5 wrought nails.

The earliest variety, wrought nails, were hand made and are characterised by their irregular heads, hammered body texture, and typical profile featuring all four sides coming to a taper. They were first used in the late 18th century and were the most commonly used variety until 1830, when cut nails began to gain in popularity (Adams 1994).

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic in a limited manner, but only if at least ten specimens are available. In the 1840s, window glass thickness changed dramatically, in large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845. This tariff taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Most window glass manufactured before 1845 tended to be thinner, while later glass was thicker (Kenyon 1980). However, because window glass thickness varied even within a single pane, an assemblage of ten specimens is required to provide an adequate sample. The 12 pieces of window glass recovered over 65% measured greater than 1.6mm in thickness (66.67%; n=8) and 33.33% (n=4) measured less than 1.6mm. This arrangement suggests an occupation of post 1845.

3.1.4 Personal

Eleven personal items were recovered including, seven white clay pipe bowl fragments and two stem fragments as well as a button and a metal buckle.

White clay pipes were popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use around 1880 due to the rise in popularity of briar pipes and cigarettes (Kenyon 1980). Most white clay pipes were manufactured in either Québec or Scotland, with occasional examples from English, Dutch,

French, and American manufacturers. The maker's name is commonly impressed on one side of the stem with the city of manufacture on the opposite side, although this did not become common practice until after 1840. Of the seven bowl fragments a single one was decorated with an effigy. Of the two-pipe stem fragments a single fragment was impressed with "MO...T..." and "...RSON", which is likely a Henderson pipe manufactured in Montréal dating from 1847-1876 (Adams 1994).

A single Prosser button was recovered. The patent for the Prosser method provides a *terminus post quem* of 1840. They were the most inexpensive buttons available in the 19th century, remained popular through to the 1920s and were produced in France until the 1960s (Venovcevs 2013). The method involves pressure moulding powdered minerals common in the recipe of ceramics, such as clay, flint and feldspar, before firing at high temperatures to achieve a vitrified finish. While the buttons were moulded in various patterns, embossed and decorated with transfer and hand-painted glazes, the most common are simple white, sew-through, dish type buttons used on men's shirts (Sprague 2002).

3.1.5 Miscellaneous Metal and Horse Tack

The Stage 3 assessment yielded six pieces of miscellaneous metal, and a single horseshoe fragment, none of which are temporally diagnostic.

3.2 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern

The Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) resulted in the documentation of 384 Euro-Canadian artifacts, from 26 test units. A single Euro-Canadian activity area was observed spanning the centre of the site with units ranging in artifacts counts from 0 to 67.

The two highest units are located at 205E, 500N and 207E, 512N with counts of 67 and 38 respectively. Five additional units ranging in counts from 24 to 30 are located at 205E, 510N; 197E, 502N; 200E, 500N; 202E, 497N; 210E, 500N. Additionally, seven units ranged in count from 10 to 18, and are located on the 495N, 497N, and 505N lines. The remaining 11 units ranged in artifacts counts of 1 to 5 and one unit was sterile, located along the periphery of the site. Also located on the periphery of the site in the northeast portion are two modern rectangular fence posts.

The artifacts on site represent an occupation spanning the middle to late 19th century with the majority of the artifacts being ceramic in nature. With a limited number of structural artifacts and food preparation wares represented in the artifact assemblage.

Given the nature and distribution of the Euro-Canadian artifacts on the site and the lack of cultural features and visible midden area, it is suggested that this activity area represents a middle to late 19th century artifact deposit.

3.3 Artifact Catalogue

The Appendix below provides a complete catalogue of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage recovered from Gibb 2 (AiHg-2).

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessment for archaeological site Gibb 2 (AiHg-2), located on located on part of Lot 3, Concession 5, Historical Township of Downie, Geographical Township of Perth South, Perth County, Ontario (Figure 1).

The Stage 3 assessment of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) resulted in the documentation of 384 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 26 test units.

The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage comprises 302 ceramic artifacts, 37 household artifacts, 27 structural artifacts, 11 personal artifacts, and 7 pieces of miscellaneous metal and horse tack. The ceramic assemblage has been generally dated from the middle to late 19th century given the high quantity of ironstone and RWE sherds (combined 72.51% of the Stage 3 ceramic assemblage) with the majority of the decorative styles being indicative of the second half of the 19th century. It should be noted that the assemblage includes 25 artifacts (6.5% of the assemblage) that date to the late 18th and early 19th century, including scalloped edged RWE, early palette painted RWE, and wrought nails.

The land on which the Study Area is located was initially acquired in 1831 by the Canada Company from the Crown. Following that the records are fairly illegible, however, various transactions occurred with Thomas Laly, who mortgaged a portion of the lot to Mr. Schieber, between 1831 and 1854 when Mr. Laly purchased the entire lot from the Canada Company. In 1854 a transaction offered between various families and Mr. Kanan. One of the families was Mary Jane and Thomas Waldie. Mr. Waldie is listed as the landowner on the 1879 map of Downie Township (Figure 3).

The middle to late 19th century date of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage corresponds with the date of occupation of Mr. and Mrs. Waldie. Given the limited presence of late 18th and early 19th century artifacts, they are believed to possibly represent heirloom items. Given the lack of structural artifacts and food preparation wares within the artifact assemblage it is likely that Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) is a deposit associated with the Grand Trunk Railway located to the northwest of the site, rather than the occupation of the Waldie family, who presumably lived in the structure located on Lot 1, Concession 5 to the northeast of the site.

Given the nature and distribution of the Euro-Canadian artifacts on the site and the lack of cultural features and visible midden area, it is suggested that this activity area represents a middle to late 19th century artifact deposit.

5.0 Recommendations

Given that less than 80% of the timespan of occupation of Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) dates to before 1870, as indicated by the Stage 3 artifact assemblage, the Euro-Canadian component of the site does not fulfill the criteria for further Stage 4 archaeological investigation as per Section 3.4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains no further CHVI.

Therefore, **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of impacts is not recommended for Gibb 2 (AiHg-2).**

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, 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 *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

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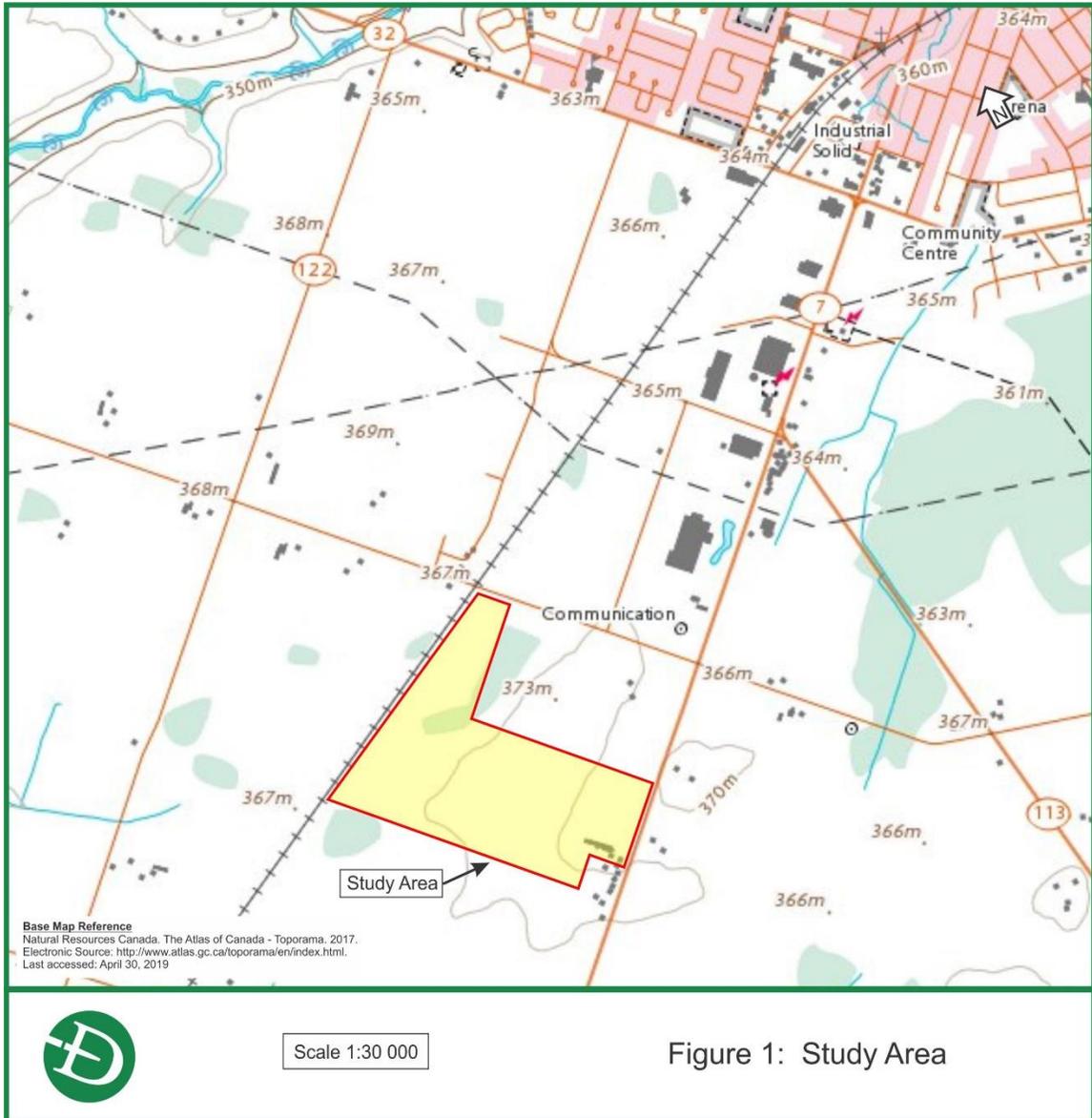
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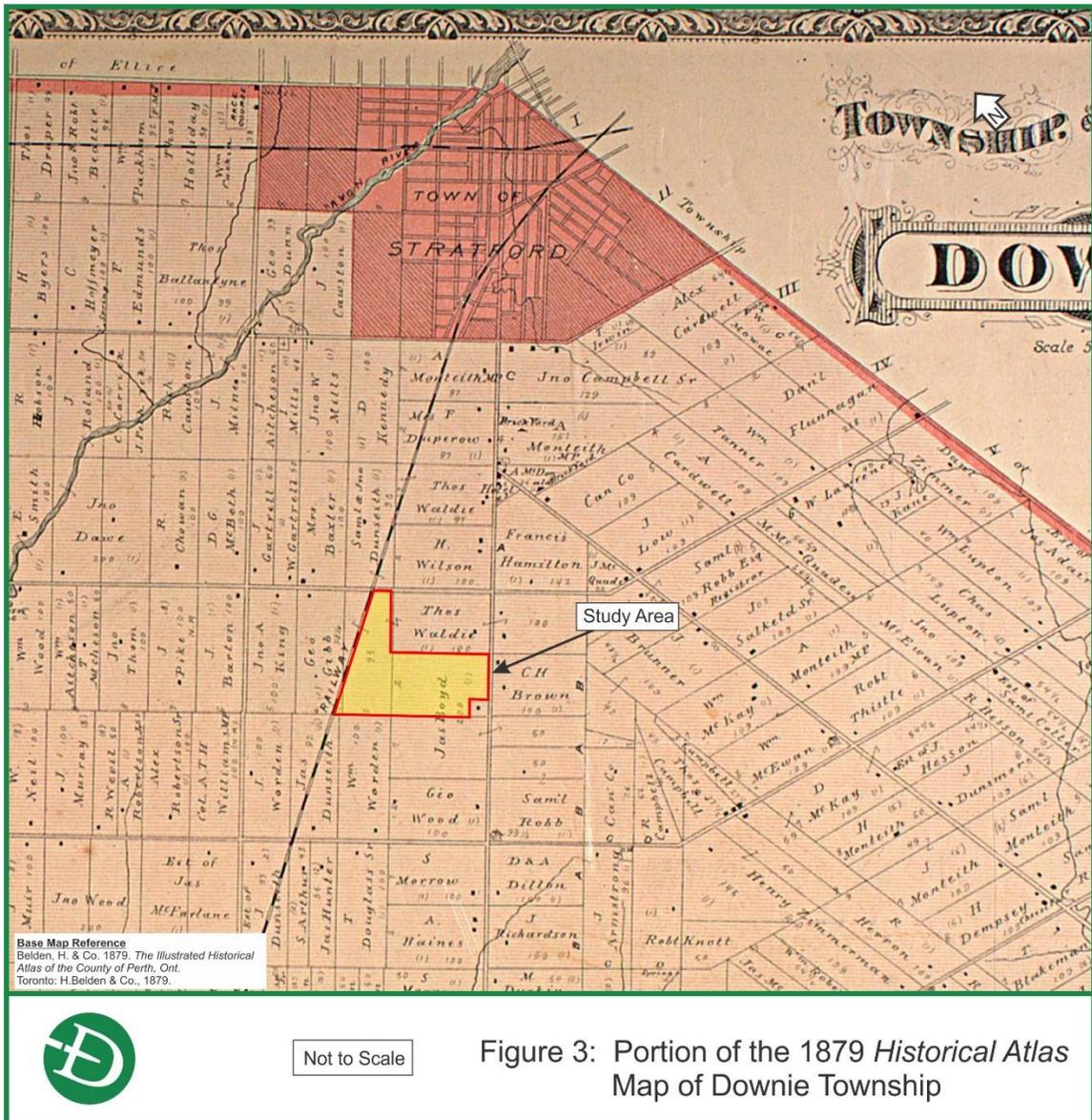
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8.0 Maps

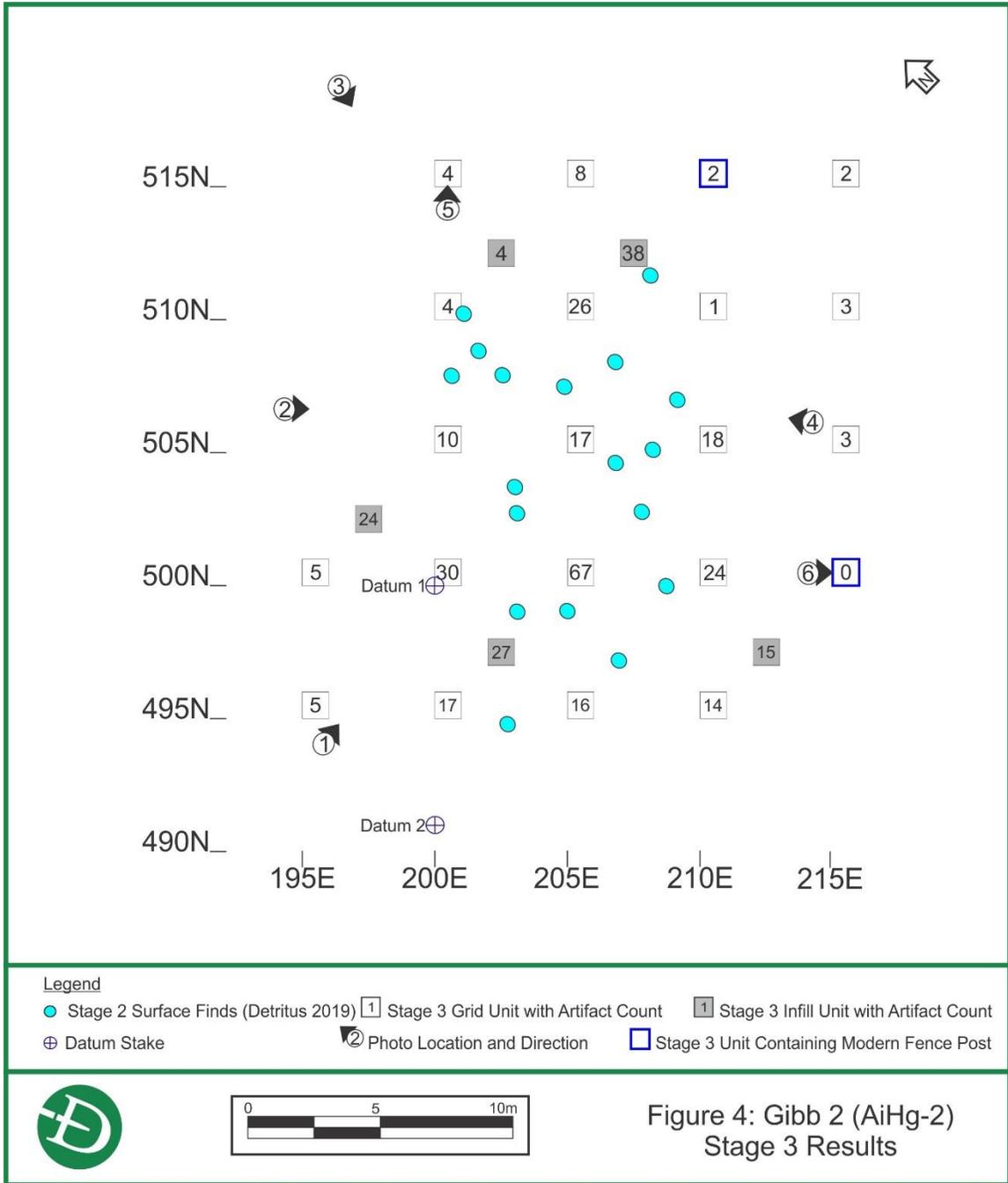
All maps will follow on the succeeding pages. Additional maps showing archaeological site locations are provided in the Supplementary Documentation.







Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)



9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Stage 3 Test Unit Excavation, facing northeast



Photo 2: Stage 3 Test Unit Excavation, facing southeast



Photo 3: Stage 3 Test Unit Excavation, facing south



Photo 4: Stage 3 Test Unit Excavation, facing northwest



Photo 5: Typical Stratigraphy at Gibb 2 (AiHg-2), facing grid north



Photo 6: Modern Rectangular Fence Post in Unit 215E, 500N



9.2 Artifacts

Plate 1: Transfer Printed Ironstone, Red



Plate 2: Sponged Ironstone, Blue



Plate 3: Late Palette Painted RWE, Polychrome



Plate 4: Transfer Printed RWE, Blue

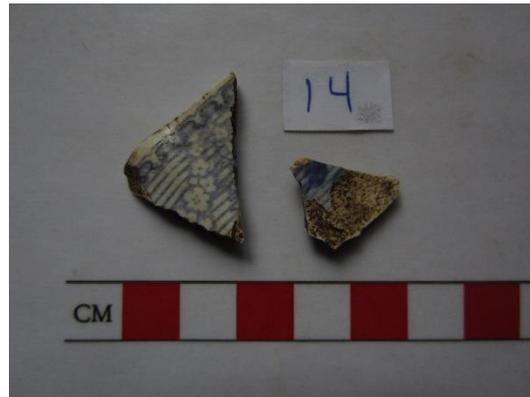


Plate 5: Transfer Printed RWE, Red



Plate 6: Scalloped, Edged, RWE, Blue



Plate 7: Stoneware, Jar Fragment



Plate 8: Banded Yellowware, Dendritic Pattern



Plate 9: Fork Fragment



Plate 10: Wrought Nail



Plate 11: White Clay Pipe Stem Fragment, "...RSON" (Henderson), Obverse



Plate 12: White Clay Pipe Stem Fragment, "MO...T..." (Montréal), Reverse



**Plate 13: White Clay Pipe Bowl Fragments
(1 Effigy, 2 Undecorated)**



Plate 14: Prosser Button



10.0 Appendix

10.1 Gibb 2 (AiHg-2) Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
1	212	497	red earthenware	5	25	hollow	crock		
2	212	497	brick	2	25			red	Fragment
3	212	497	decanter glass	1	25			clear	melted/heated
4	212	497	glass, undetermined	1	25			blue	melted/heated
5	212	497	RWE, edged, scalloped	2	25	flat	unknown	blue	
6	212	497	RWE	2	25	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
7	212	497	RWE	1	25	unknown	unknown		
8	212	497	wrought nail	1	25				
9	195	500	ironstone	4	26	flat	unknown		
10	195	500	wrought nail	1	26				
11	202	497	red earthenware	2	26	hollow	crock		Surface burning
12	202	497	red earthenware	4	26	unknown	unknown		
13	202	497	RWE, late palette painted	1	26	flat	unknown	blue, red, green, black	
14	202	497	RWE, transfer print	2	26	unknown	unknown	blue	
15	202	497	ironstone	4	26	unknown	unknown		
16	202	497	RWE	7	26	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
17	202	497	lamp glass	4	26			clear	
18	202	497	yellowware	1	26	hollow	unknown		
19	202	497	RWE	2	26	unknown	unknown		

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
20	210	495	horseshoe	1	21				fragment
21	210	495	red earthenware	5	21	unknown	unknown		
22	210	495	ironstone, transfer print	1	21	unknown	unknown	brown	
23	210	495	ironstone	1	21	unknown	unknown		
24	210	495	ironstone	4	21	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
25	210	495	white clay pipe stem	1	21				"MO...T..."& "...RSON" Likely a MONTREAL-HENDERSON 1847-1876
26	210	495	bottle glass	1	21			olive	
27	205	495	red earthenware	3	20	unknown	unknown		
28	205	495	RWE	2	20	unknown	unknown		
29	205	495	ironstone	3	20	unknown	unknown		
30	205	495	RWE, sponged	4	20	unknown	unknown	blue	
31	205	495	RWE, edged, scalloped	1	20	unknown	unknown	blue	
32	205	495	ironstone	1	20	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
33	205	495	RWE, transfer print	1	20	unknown	unknown	red	
34	205	495	button	1	20				Prosser type
35	200	500	RWE	7	26	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
36	200	500	yellowware	1	26	unknown	unknown		
37	200	500	red earthenware	1	26	unknown	unknown		
38	200	500	white clay pipe stem	1	26				glazed, surface burning
39	200	500	ironstone	2	26	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
40	200	500	lamp glass	3	26	hollow	unknown	clear	
41	200	500	RWE, edged, scalloped	3	26	unknown	unknown	blue	

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
42	200	500	ironstone	7	26	unknown	unknown		
43	200	500	ironstone, transfer print	1	26	flat	unknown	blue	
44	200	500	ironstone, painted	1	26	unknown	unknown	black	single stripe along perimeter, likely machine painted
45	200	500	ironstone, flow transfer print	2	26	unknown	unknown	blue	
46	200	500	RWE, early palette painted	1	26	unknown	unknown	blue	
47	195	495	ironstone, painted	1	31	unknown	unknown	green/blue	
48	195	495	RWE, transfer print	1	31	flat	unknown	red	
49	195	495	wrought nail	1	31				
50	195	495	stoneware	1	31	hollow	jar		
51	195	495	RWE	1	31	unknown	unknown		
52	210	505	stoneware	1	20	unknown	unknown		glazed
53	210	505	red earthenware	6	20	unknown	unknown		unglazed
54	210	505	red earthenware	1	20	unknown	unknown		glazed
55	210	505	yellowware	1	20	unknown	unknown		
56	210	505	yellowware	2	20	unknown	unknown		
57	210	505	RWE	1	20	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
58	210	505	ironstone	3	20	unknown	unknown		
59	210	505	RWE	1	20	unknown	unknown		
60	210	505	window glass	1	20				>1.6mm
61	210	505	decanter glass	1	20			clear	melted/heated
62	200	505	yellowware	4	23	unknown	unknown		
63	200	505	ironstone	2	23	unknown	unknown		Surface burning

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
64	200	505	RWE	1	23	unknown	unknown		
65	200	505	window glass	1	23				<1.6mm
66	200	505	ironstone, flow transfer print	1	23	unknown	unknown	blue	
67	200	505	yellowware, banded	1	23	unknown	unknown	black	dendritic design
68	200	510	red earthenware	1	21	unknown	unknown		glazed
69	200	510	RWE	2	21	unknown	unknown		
70	200	510	window glass	1	21				>1.6mm
71	210	515	red earthenware	1	23	unknown	unknown		glazed
72	210	515	RWE	1	23	unknown	unknown		
73	210	500	ironstone	3	22	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
74	210	500	ironstone	8	22	unknown	unknown		
75	210	500	ironstone, transfer print	1	22	unknown	unknown	brown	
76	210	500	RWE, transfer print	3	22	unknown	unknown	blue	
77	210	500	ironstone, painted	1	22	flat	plate	green	
78	210	500	window glass	1	22				<1.6mm
79	210	500	bottle glass	2	22			olive	
80	210	500	bottle glass	1	22			blue	
81	210	500	red earthenware	2	22	unknown	unknown		glazed
82	210	500	red earthenware	1	22	unknown	unknown		Unglazed
83	210	500	yellowware	1	22	unknown	unknown		
84	200	495	lamp glass	1	22	hollow	unknown	clear	
85	200	495	white clay pipe bowl	2	22				Fragment

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
86	200	495	RWE, transfer print	3	22	unknown	unknown	blue	
87	200	495	RWE, edged, scalloped	2	22	unknown	unknown	blue	
88	200	495	ironstone	8	22	unknown	unknown		
89	200	495	red earthenware	1	22	unknown	unknown		Unglazed
90	197	502	metal, miscellaneous	2	27				
91	197	502	ironstone, transfer print	2	27	unknown	unknown	red	
92	197	502	RWE, edged	1	27	unknown	unknown	blue	embossed fragment
93	197	502	ironstone	10	27	unknown	unknown		
94	197	502	window glass	3	27				>1.6mm
95	197	502	yellowware	2	27	unknown	unknown		
96	197	502	RWE, transfer print	4	27	unknown	unknown	blue	
97	205	505	bottle glass	3	27			blue	Surface burning
98	205	505	bottle glass	1	27			blue	
99	205	505	RWE	7	27	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
100	205	505	RWE	2	27	unknown	unknown		
101	205	505	RWE, edged, scalloped	1	27	unknown	unknown	blue	
102	205	505	red earthenware	1	27	unknown	unknown		Unglazed
103	205	505	window glass	1	27				<1.6mm
104	205	505	utensil	1	27				Butter knife
105	205	500	ironstone, painted	2	17	unknown	unknown	green	Surface burning
106	205	500	RWE, edged, scalloped	8	17	unknown	unknown	blue	Surface burning
107	205	500	ironstone, transfer print	1	17	unknown	unknown	brown	

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
108	205	500	utensil	1	17				Fork
109	205	500	metal, buckle	1	17				
110	205	500	ironstone	7	17	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
111	205	500	RWE	10	17	unknown	unknown		
112	205	500	ironstone, sponged	4	17	unknown	unknown	blue	
113	205	500	yellowware	3	17	unknown	unknown		
114	205	500	stoneware	3	17	unknown	unknown		glazed
115	205	500	white clay pipe bowl	1	17				Fragment
116	205	500	lamp glass	1	17			clear	
117	205	500	window glass	2	17				>1.6mm
118	205	500	faunal remains, mammalian	1	17				unknown fragments
119	205	500	wrought nail	1	17				
120	205	500	RWE, transfer print	4	17	unknown	unknown	blue	
121	205	500	ironstone, transfer print	6	17	unknown	unknown	blue	Surface burning
122	205	500	bottle glass	3	17			blue	melted/heated
123	205	500	red earthenware	4	17	unknown	unknown		Unglazed
124	205	500	metal, miscellaneous	4	17				
125	205	510	brick	2	27			red	Fragment
126	205	510	white clay pipe bowl	3	27				Fragment
127	205	510	ironstone, sponged	2	27	unknown	unknown	blue	
128	205	510	ironstone, sponged	3	27	unknown	unknown	blue	Surface burning
129	205	510	ironstone, transfer print	2	27	unknown	unknown	red	

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
130	205	510	ironstone	5	27	unknown	unknown		
131	205	510	yellowware	1	27	unknown	unknown		
132	205	510	window glass	1	27				<1.6mm
133	205	510	decanter glass	1	27			clear	melted/heated
134	205	510	red earthenware	2	27	unknown	unknown		unglazed
135	205	510	yellowware	2	27	unknown	unknown		
136	205	510	yellowware	2	27	unknown	unknown		
137	215	515	yellowware	1	23	unknown	unknown		
138	215	515	ironstone	1	23	unknown	unknown		glazed
139	200	515	bottle glass	1	28			clear	
140	200	515	ironstone	2	28	unknown	unknown		
141	200	515	ironstone, sponged	1	28	unknown	unknown	blue	
142	205	515	ironstone	1	27	flat	unknown		Surface burning
143	205	515	ironstone	3	27	unknown	unknown		
144	205	515	ironstone, sponged	1	27	unknown	unknown	blue	
145	205	515	yellowware	2	27	unknown	unknown		
146	205	515	lamp glass	1	27	hollow	unknown	clear	
147	202	512	stoneware	1	24	unknown	unknown		unglazed
148	202	512	ironstone	1	24	unknown	unknown		
149	202	512	ironstone, transfer print	1	24	unknown	unknown	blue	
150	202	512	RWE, edged, scalloped	1	24	unknown	unknown	blue	
151	215	510	red earthenware	2	24	unknown	unknown		Unglazed

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Gibb 2 (AiHg-2)

Cat #	Unit Easting	Unit Northing	Artifacts	Frequency	Unit Depth (cm)	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Notes
152	215	510	bottle glass	1	24			blue	melted/heated
153	215	505	white clay pipe bowl	1	21				Fragment
154	215	505	RWE, edged, scalloped	1	21	unknown	unknown	blue	
155	215	505	red earthenware	1	21	unknown	unknown		glazed
156	210	510	red earthenware	1	24	unknown	unknown		Unglazed
157	207	512	utensil	4	25				spoon
158	207	512	wrought nail	1	25				
159	207	512	ironstone	5	25	unknown	unknown		Surface burning
160	207	512	yellowware	1	25	unknown	unknown		
161	207	512	yellowware	1	25	unknown	unknown		
162	207	512	bottle glass	2	25			blue	melted/heated
163	207	512	red earthenware	1	25	unknown	unknown		Glazed
164	207	512	red earthenware	2	25	unknown	unknown		Unglazed
165	207	512	RWE	9	25	unknown	unknown		
166	207	512	window glass	1	25				>1.6mm
167	207	512	decanter glass	1	25			clear	
168	207	512	brick	6	25			red	Fragment
169	207	512	stoneware	4	25	unknown	unknown		unglazed, Surface burning