

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Bleams 282 MC
1198 Fischer Hallman Road and 1274 Bleams Road
Part of Block 136, Registered Plan 1730 and
Part of Lots 2 and 3, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1483
City of Kitchener
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Part of Bechtel's Tract
Geographic Township of Waterloo
Former Waterloo County, Ontario**

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Original Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under a contract awarded in March 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments for the Bleams 282 MC development located at 1198 Fischer-Hallman Road and 1274 Bleams Road in the City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. Although the design has not been finalized, it is anticipated that the project will include two towers, sixteen blocks of residential units (street and stacked townhouses), parking areas, an amenity area and a storm water management system. A total of 411 units and a ground floor commercial area of 1,732 m² are proposed. The assessments were carried out in support of a Site Plan application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in May and July 2022 under Project Information Form #P007-1369-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of a one-and-a-half storey house with a one-storey addition and adjacent septic bed in the west, an area of dilapidated sheds and debris, a large workshop/garage with a concrete pad and a gravel driveway in the northwest, an agricultural field and overgrown lands with scattered trees.

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. One known site was identified within the subject lands: AiHc-482. This site was previously mitigated and does not represent a concern for the project. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one new location of archaeological materials: Site 1. Site 1 was found to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CSP – Controlled Surface Pick-up
MTCS – Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
PIF – Project Information Form
S&Gs – Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded in March 2022, Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) carried out Stage 1 and 2 assessments for the Bleams 282 MC development located at 1198 Fischer-Hallman Road and 1274 Bleams Road in the City of Kitchener, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Ontario. Although the design has not been finalized, it is anticipated that the project will include two towers, sixteen blocks of residential units (street and stacked townhouses), parking areas, an amenity area and a storm water management system. A total of 411 units and a ground floor commercial area of 1,732 m² are proposed. The assessments were carried out in support of a Site Plan application and were triggered by the requirements set out in Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 issued under Section 3 of the *Planning Act*. This report documents the background research and fieldwork involved in the investigation and presents conclusions and recommendations pertaining to archaeological concerns.

The study area consists of an irregularly-shaped parcel of land with an area of 3.60 ha (Map 1). This parcel is generally bounded by Rockwood Road to the north, residential properties to the east, Bleams Road to the south and Fischer-Hallman Road to the west. In legal terms, the study area comprises part of Block 136, Registered Plan 1730 and part of Lots 2 and 3, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1483 in the City of Kitchener, which fall on part of Bechtel's Tract in the Geographic Township of Waterloo, former Waterloo County. The Crown obtained these lands from the Mississaugas as part of a much larger purchase in 1784, but there were uncertainties relating to the area involved. The extent of the cession was clarified during the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) in 1792. The Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 granted a tract of land along the Grand River to Six Nations, and the clarifying Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) was issued in 1793.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted in May and July 2022 under Project Information Form (PIF) #P007-1369-2022. The investigation encompassed the entire study area. Legal permission to enter and conduct all necessary fieldwork activities within the assessed lands was granted by the property owner. In compliance with the objectives set out in Section 1.0 and Section 2.0 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, the investigation was carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the archaeological potential of the study area;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources within the study area;
- Determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies, if any archaeological resources requiring further assessment are identified.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and enter the report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. A Record of Indigenous Engagement is included in the project report package in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 7.6.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. The additional directions provided in the 2018 *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology* were considered throughout the investigation.

1.2 Historical Context

After a century of archaeological work in southern Ontario, scholarly understanding of the historical usage of the area has become very well-developed. With occupation beginning in the Palaeo period approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian histories. Section 1.2.1 summarizes the region's settlement history, whereas Section 1.2.2 documents the study area's past and present land uses. Multiple previous archaeological reports containing relevant background information were obtained during the research component of the study. These reports are summarized in Section 1.3.3, and the references (including title, author and PIF number) appear in Section 8.0.

1.2.1 Settlement History

1.2.1.1 Pre-Contact

The Pre-Contact history of the region is lengthy and rich, and a variety of Indigenous groups inhabited the landscape. Archaeologists generally divide this vibrant history into three main periods: Palaeo, Archaic and Woodland. Each of these periods comprise a range of discrete sub-periods characterized by identifiable trends in material culture and settlement patterns, which are used to interpret past lifeways. The principal characteristics of these sub-periods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Settlement History
 (Wright 1972; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Warrick 2000; Munson and Jamieson 2013)

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Palaeo	9000–8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; Small bands; Mobile hunters and gatherers; Utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; Fluted points
Late Palaeo	8400–7500 BC	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; Continuing mobility; Campsite/Way-Station sites; Smaller territories are utilized; Non-fluted points
Early Archaic	7500–6000 BC	Side-Notched, Corner-Notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate traditions; Growing diversity of stone tool types; Heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
Middle Archaic	6000–2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton Side- and Corner-Notched traditions; Reliance on local resources; Populations increasing; More ritual activities; Fully ground and polished tools; Net-sinkers common; Earliest copper tools
Late Archaic	2500–900 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; Less mobility; Use of fish-weirs; True cemeteries appear; Stone pipes emerge; Long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Early Woodland	900–400 BC	Meadowood tradition; Crude cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people
Middle Woodland	400 BC–AD 600	Saugeen tradition; Stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; Cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; Post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified

Sub-Period	Timeframe	Characteristics
Middle/Late Woodland Transition	AD 600–900	Princess Point tradition; Cord roughening, impressed lines and punctate designs on pottery; Adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; Oval houses and ‘incipient’ longhouses; First palisades; Villages with 75 people
Late Woodland (Early)	AD 900–1300	Glen Meyer tradition; Settled village-life based on agriculture; Small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; Semi-permanent settlements
Late Woodland (Middle)	AD 1300–1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; Classic longhouses emerge; Larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; More permanent settlements (30 years)
Late Woodland (Late)	AD 1400–1600	Pre-Contact Neutral tradition; Larger villages (1.7 ha); Examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; Extensive croplands; Also hamlets, cabins, camps and cemeteries; Potential tribal units; Fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods.

Although Iroquoian-speaking populations tended to leave a much more obvious mark on the archaeological record and are therefore emphasized in the Late Woodland entries above, it must be understood that Algonquian-speaking populations also represented a significant presence in southern Ontario. Due to the sustainability of their lifeways, archaeological evidence directly associated with the Anishinaabeg remains elusive, particularly when compared to sites associated with the more sedentary agriculturalists. Many artifact scatters in southern Ontario were likely camps, chipping stations or processing areas associated with the more mobile Anishinaabeg, utilized during their travels along the local drainage basins while making use of seasonal resources. This part of southern Ontario represents the ancestral territory of various Indigenous groups, each with their own land use and settlement pattern tendencies.

1.2.1.2 Post-Contact

The arrival of European explorers and traders at the beginning of the 17th century triggered widespread shifts in Indigenous lifeways and set the stage for the ensuing Euro-Canadian settlement process. Documentation for this period is abundant, ranging from the first sketches of Upper Canada and the written accounts of early explorers to detailed township maps and lengthy histories. The Post-Contact period can be effectively discussed in terms of major historical events, and the principal characteristics associated with these events are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Post-Contact Settlement History
(Smith 1846; Sutherland 1864; Coyne 1895; Lajeunesse 1960; Cumming 1972; Janusas 1988; Ellis and Ferris 1990; Surtees 1994; Hayes 1997; Bloomfield 2006; AO 2015)

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
Early Exploration	Early 17 th century	Brûlé explores southern Ontario in 1610/11; Champlain travels through in 1613 and 1615/1616, making contact with a number of Indigenous groups (including the Algonquin, Huron-Wendat and other First Nations); European trade goods become increasingly common and begin to put pressure on traditional industries
Increased Contact and Conflict	Mid- to late 17 th century	Conflicts between various First Nations during the Beaver Wars result in numerous population shifts; European explorers continue to document the area, and many Indigenous groups trade directly with the French and English; ‘The Great Peace of Montreal’ treaty established between roughly 39 different First Nations and New France in 1701
Fur Trade Development	Early to mid-18 th century	Growth and spread of the fur trade; Peace between the French and English with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713; Ethnogenesis of the Métis; Hostilities between French and British lead to the Seven Years’ War in 1754; French surrender in 1760

Historical Event	Timeframe	Characteristics
British Control	Mid-18 th century	<i>Royal Proclamation</i> of 1763 recognizes the title of the First Nations to the land; Numerous treaties subsequently arranged by the Crown; First land cession under the new protocols is the Seneca surrender of the west side of the Niagara River in 1764; The Niagara Purchase (Treaty 381) in 1781 included this area
Loyalist Influx	Late 18 th century	United Empire Loyalist influx after the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783); British develop interior communication routes and acquire additional lands; Between the Lakes Purchase completed with the Mississaugas in 1784 and confirmed in 1792 (Treaty 3); Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 grants land to Six Nations (the Haldimand Tract), clarified by the Simcoe Patent (Treaty 4) in 1793; <i>Constitutional Act</i> of 1791 creates Upper and Lower Canada
County Development	Late 18 th to early 19 th century	Became part of York County's 'West Riding' in 1792; Brant surrenders Blocks 1–6 of the Haldimand Tract to the Crown in 1798; Became part of the Gore District and Halton County in 1816; Wellington District and Waterloo County created in 1840; Waterloo County independent after the abolition of the district system in 1849
Township Formation	Early 19 th century	Waterloo initially comprised Block 2 of the Haldimand Tract; Purchased by United Empire Loyalist R. Beasley and his partners in 1798; Deeds could not be issued until full payment was made to Six Nations; Nearly 5,750 ha sold to Pennsylvania Mennonites and non-Mennonites in 1800; German Company formed to facilitate a bulk sale of land to Pennsylvania Mennonites, represented by D. Erb and S. Bricker; Remaining 24,281 ha purchased in 1805 with clear title; Lots drawn by shareholders in Pennsylvania; Steady and rapid stream of settlers ensued, disrupted only by the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812
Township Development	Mid-19 th to early 20 th century	Population reached 4,424 by 1841 (mostly Pennsylvania Dutch and German); 33,518 ha taken up by 1846, with 12,151 ha under cultivation; 20 saw mills and 8 grist mills in operation at that time; Traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway (1856), Galt & Guelph Railway (1855/57), Preston & Berlin Railway (1857/1873) and Waterloo Junction Railway (1889/91); Principal settlements at Berlin, Hespeler, Preston and Waterloo, Other communities at Blair, Bloomingdale, Breslau, Bridgeport, Doon, Freeport, Freiburg, German Mills, New Aberdeen, Oregon (Upper Doon), Shantz, Strasburg and Williamsburg

1.2.2 Past and Present Land Use

1.2.2.1 Overview

During Pre-Contact and Early Contact times, the vicinity of the study area would have comprised a mixture of coniferous trees, deciduous trees and open areas. Indigenous communities would have managed the landscape to some degree, particularly during the Late Woodland period when clearings were made for agriculture. During the early 19th century, Pennsylvania Mennonites and later Euro-Canadian settlers arrived in the area and continued to clear the forests for agricultural and settlement purposes. The 1,275 ha (3,150 acre) parcel known as Bechtel's Tract was acquired by George Bechtel in 1800 (Bloomfield 2006:35). The study area traversed the northeastern part of the historical community of Williamsburg.

Examinations of early mapping and aerial imagery were carried out to provide a general framework for reconstructing the Euro-Canadian settlement history of the study area. Detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history specific to the property was also conducted, which involved the consultation of land registry records and additional information sources as set out in Section 3.1 of the 2011 S&Gs. The land use at the time of assessment can be classified as mixture of residential and agricultural.

1.2.2.2 Williamsburg

Williamsburg, located along Bleams Road about halfway between the Township of Wilmot and German Mills, was first settled in the 1840s. Abraham Clemens and William Moyer built sawmills here in 1844 and 1845, respectively (Janusas 1988:164). The village itself was formally founded by Anton Wilhelm and Philip Fischer in 1846, and it contained a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a turner, two carpenters, two coopers and two tailors by 1861. Williamsburg also had a schoolhouse which served the local community from the 1840s onwards (Bloomfield 2006:51, 206). The western portion of Williamsburg was located within Histan's Tract, whereas the eastern portion fell within Bechtel's Tract. These tracts were not subdivided into numbered lots (Bloomfield 2006:404).

1.2.2.3 Mapping and Imagery Analysis

In order to gain a general understanding of the study area's past land uses, two historical settlement maps, four topographic maps and three aerial images were examined during the research component of the study. Specifically, the following resources were consulted:

- *Tremaines' Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) (OHCMP 2019);
- *The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) (MU 2001);
- Topographic maps from 1916, 1929, 1936 and 1938 (OCUL 2022); and
- Aerial images from 1946, 1955 and 1963 (UW 2016).

The limits of the study area are shown on georeferenced versions of the consulted historical resources in Map 2–Map 5.

Tremaines' Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West (1861) indicates the study area traversed properties occupied by J.H. in the northwest, C.H. in the centre and Anthony Wilhelm in the northeast (Map 2). The occupant of the eastern property is not identified, and it may have been vacant. No farmhouses are shown within the study area. This map depicts very few private structures, however, so this is not necessarily an indication that the lands were unimproved. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont.* (1881) does not identify any specific residents, although J.H.'s parcel remains delineated in the northwest (Map 3). The study area is shown as falling within the historical limits of Williamsburg.

The 1916 and 1929 topographic maps depict two wooden (black) houses within the study area, with one fronting Fisher Hallman Road and one fronting Bleams Road. The remainder of the study area appears to have comprised cleared agricultural lands. At some point between 1929 and 1936, the house fronting Bleams Road appears to have been removed (Map 4).

The aerial images from 1946–1963 confirm that the house fronting Fischer Hallman Road shown on the topographic maps was still standing, and it likely represents the extant house on the property (Map 5). A large farmstead is shown in the south fronting Bleams Road, which may have succeeded the earlier building seen on the 1916 and 1929 topographic maps. Overall, the aerial images confirm that the land uses remained largely consistent during the 20th century.

1.2.2.4 Additional Historical Documentation

Detailed documentary research was carried out for Lot 3, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1483 in order to better inform the interpretation and evaluation of archaeological resources. The principal transactions documented in the land registry records for this parcel are summarized in Table 3. A full discussion of the results of the additional historical documentation appears below.

Table 3: Land Transaction Summary

Instrument Number	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
-	Patent	5 Feb 1798	Crown (In Trust)	Richard Beasley, James Wilson, John B. Rousseau	Block No. 2 on the Grand River, 94,012 acres
31	Deed of Partition	17 Nov 1800	James Wilson & John B. Rousseau	Richard Beasley	Block No. 2, 64,590 acres
33	Deed of Partition	17 Nov 1800	Richard Beasley & James Wilson	John B. Rousseau	Part Block No. 2, 26,860 acres
100	B&S	30 Jan 1804	John B. Rousseau	Richard Beasley	Part Block No. 2, 26,860 acres
101	Quitclaim	22 Dec 1803 (reg. 1804)	Joseph Brant	Richard Beasley	Part Block No. 2, 13,430 acres
44	B&S	18 Jul 1800	Richard Beasley, James Wilson, & John B. Rousseau	George Bechtel	3,150 acres, Part Block 2 on the Grand River
84	B&S	10 Dec. 1802	George Bechtel	Samuel Brecker	200 acres, part Bechtel Tract
344	B&S	10 May 1814 (reg. 1818)	Samuel Brecker	Jacob Liergoods	200 acres, part Bechtel Tract
696	Will	9 Oct 1836 (reg. 1855)	Jacob Liergoods	Henry Liergoods	75 acres
1712	B&S	11 Jan 1858	H.J Liergoods	F. Guggesberg & S. Cornell	75 acres
2383	B&S	13 July 1860	F. Guggesberg	Wilhelm Mohnke	12 acres
3400	B&S	9 Oct 1865	William Mohnke	John Johannes	12 acres, part of Bechtel's Tract
17137	B&S	1 Apr 1906	George L. Johannes & Henry Starkle, exrs of John Johannes & Louisa Johannes, widow	Margaret Main	Part of lot
23769	B&S	30 Oct 1920	Margaret Main	Henry Gliaves	3 parts lot
24222	Grant	5 Oct 1921	Henry Gliaves	Karolina Nadorozna	B50, 3 parts Lot
25428B	Grant	24 Jan 1924	Karolina Nadorozna	Rudolph D. Shantz	Part Bechtel's Tract (referred as Histand's Tract), Parcels 2, 3, 5
33362B	Grant	1 Aug 1940	Rudolph D. Shantz	Gillis W. & Clara H. Thibideau, joint tenants	Lands as in 25428B
39797B	By-Law 592A	8 May 1948	Corporation of the Town of Waterloo		Designate as Urban Development Area, Bechtel's Tract
138230	Grant	29 Mar 1956	Gillis W. Thibideau & Clara H. Thibideau	George Alfred & Murray Ralph Gray, as partnership	Lands as in 25428B
234176	Grant	31 May 1960	George Alfred Gray & Murray Ralph Gray	Gray Poultry Farms Ltd	Lands as in 25428B

Instrument Number	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
379442	Grant	27 May 1968	Gray Poultry Farms Ltd	Fisher Feed Mill Ltd	Parcel 2, lands etc
1237780	Transfer	21 Nov 1994	Fisher Feed Mill Ltd	William Herbert Fisher	Lot, except Part 1 on 58R-6992
1445162	Transfer	31 Dec 1999	William Herbert Fisher	William H. & Isabel E. Fisher	Lot 3
1445316	Transfer	5 Jan 2000	William Herbert Fisher	Isabel Elizabeth Fisher	Lot 3
WR219170	Application of Land Survey	6 Jun 2006	William Herbert Fisher	Isabel Elizabeth Fisher	Lot 3
WR272906	Transfer	19 Jan 2007	Isabel Elizabeth Fisher	Ferrentti Developments Inc	Lot 3
WR280965	Charge	1 Mar 2007	Ferrentti Developments Inc	1362349 Ontario Inc.	Lot 3
WR422874	Trans. Power of Sale	27 Oct 2008	1362349 Ontario Inc	Deerfield Homes Ltd	As in WR280965
58R-19075	Plan Reference	30 Sep 2016	-----	-----	Lot 3
WR1081139	Plan Expropriation	23 Nov 2017	-----	Regional Municipality of Waterloo	Lot 3

The Crown Patent for the lands containing Lot 3, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1483 was issued on February 5, 1798 as part of the extensive Grand River Block 2 grant that went to Richard Beasley, Jean Baptiste Rousseau, and James Wilson. After several partitions between the partners, 3,150 acres of Block 2 were sold to George Bechtel on July 18, 1800. This parcel was subsequently called Bechtel's Tract, which remained largely unsettled for 20 years (Bloomfield 2006:35). In 1804, David Histan (Hiestand) purchased approximately 420 acres from Jacob Bechtel and 306 acres from Richard Beasley, which became known as Histan's Tract. Although this tract is typically situated to the west of Bechtel's Tract, land registry records link the occupation of Lot 3 to Histan's Tract. Histan's name does not appear in any of the land records associated with the study area; instead, George Bechtel sold 200 acres to Samuel Brecker in December 1802.

Samuel Brecker sold all 200 acres to Jacob Liergoods on May 10, 1814, with Liergoods willing 75 of those acres to Henry J. Liergoods, likely a relative, in 1836. H.J. Liergoods sold the property to Frederick Guggesberg and S. Cornell on January 11, 1858. In 1860, F. Guggesberg sold 12 acres to William Mohnke. According to the 1861 census, William Mohnke was a thirty-year-old German-born farmer who lived in a one-storey log house with his wife Frederica (age 28 and also born in Germany) and their Ontario-born children Martin (age 6), Herman (age 4), Emma (age 2) and William (age 1) (LAC 1861). The location of the log house remains unclear.

William Mohnke sold his 12 acres to John Johannes in October 1865. The 1871 census indicates that John Johannes (age 47) was a German-born Lutheran farmer who lived with his wife Luisa/Louisa Johannes (age 47) and their children Barnhart/Barney (age 16), Luisa (age 14), Lydia (age 12), George (age 10) and William (age 3) (LAC 1871). By 1881, all the children except for Barney (age 26) and William (age 13) had left home (LAC 1881). The 1891 census indicates that 66-year-old John, spelled "Jochin" for his middle name of Joachim, and his wife Luisa were living with their youngest son William (age 23) in a 1 ½ storey, 8-room wooden house (LAC 1891).

John Johannes does not appear in the census of 1901, but his son George Johannes (age 39) lived with his wife Lydia (age 30) and their four children Elmer (age 12), Milton (age 10), Edward (age 5) and Nelson (age 1) in Waterloo South, where George worked as a merchant (LAC 1901). According to family genealogy, John Johannes died in 1906, which was the same year his executors sold their inherited property to Margaret Main. Margaret does not appear in the 1911 and 1921 censuses for Waterloo South, although there was a Margaret Main living in Galt at the time, indicating that Main may have rented out the property.

Margaret Main retained three parts/lots until October 30, 1920, when she sold them to Henry Gliaves. Gliaves in turn sold the parts (Parcels 2, 3, and 5) to Karolina Nadorozna in 1921. Nadorozna granted the three parcels to Rudolph D. Shantz in 1924, who retained the property until August 1940, when he sold it to Gillis and Clara Thibideau. The Thibideaus owned the study area for sixteen years before selling it to George Alfred and Murray Ralph Gray in 1956. The Grays operated a poultry farm on the property until 1968, when Parcel 2/Lot 3 was sold to the Fisher Feed Mill, operated by William Herbert Fisher and his wife Isabel. The Fishers retained the property until 2007, when they sold Lot 3 to Ferrenti Developments, Inc. The property was transferred to a numbered corporation in 2007 and to Deerfield Homes in 2008.

1.3 Archaeological Context

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were conducted concurrently on May 24 and July 4, 2022 under PIF #P007-1369-2022 (Table 5). ARA utilized a Topcon GRS-1 GNSS receiver with RTK correction providing a precision of 1 cm during the investigation (UTM17/NAD83). The limits of the study area were confirmed using project-specific GIS data translated into GPS points for reference in the field, in combination with aerial imagery showing physical features in relation to the subject lands.

The archaeological context of any given study area must be informed by 1) the condition of the property as found (Section 1.3.1), 2) a summary of registered or known archaeological sites located within a minimum 1 km radius (Section 1.3.2) and 3) descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the property (Section 1.3.3).

1.3.1 Condition of the Property

The study area lies within the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence forest region, which is a transitional zone between the southern deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. This forest extends along the St. Lawrence River across central Ontario to Lake Huron and west of Lake Superior along the border with Minnesota, and its southern portion extends into the more populated areas of Ontario. This forest is dominated by hardwoods, featuring species such as maple, oak, yellow birch, white and red pine. Coniferous trees such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and white cedar commonly mix with deciduous broad-leaved species, such as yellow birch, sugar and red maples, basswood and red oak (MNR 2022).

In terms of local physiography, the study area falls within the Waterloo Hills. This region consists mainly of sandy hills, including ridges of sandy till (unsorted glacial sediment), kames and kame moraines (large deposits of till, sand and gravel left after melting). Outwash sands occupy the hollows between the hills. An extensive area of alluvial terraces adjoins the hilly region, which are

associated with the Grand River spillway system (Chapman and Putnam 1984:136–137). The soils within the study area were not classified due to past urban development (Cressman 1996:Sheet 3).

The subject lands fall within the Strasburg Creek drainage basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA 2020). Specifically, the study area is located 357 m northeast of Middle Strasburg Creek, 409 m north of the Strasburg Creek Wetland Complex and 872 m west of Strasburg Creek.

At the time of assessment, the study area consisted of a one-and-a-half storey house with a one-storey addition and adjacent septic bed in the west, an area of dilapidated sheds and debris, a large workshop/garage with a concrete pad and a gravel driveway in the northwest, an agricultural field and overgrown lands with scattered trees. Soil conditions were ideal during the investigation. The sheds and debris east of the house disrupted the standard survey interval, but no other unusual physical features were encountered that affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features (e.g., dense root mats, boulders, rubble, etc.).

1.3.2 Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

The Ontario Archaeological Sites Database and the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports were consulted to determine whether any registered or known archaeological resources occur within a 1 km radius of the study area. The available search facility returned 64 registered sites located within at least a 1 km radius (the facility returns sites in a rectangular area, rather than a radius, potentially resulting in results beyond the specified distance). A total of 24 unregistered sites were identified within a 1 km radius of the study area. The sites are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Registered or Known Archaeological Sites

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AiHc-23	-	Other	Unspecified	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-32	Huron Business Park 1	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	> 1 km
AiHc-34	Huron Business Park 3	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	> 1 km
AiHc-37	Huron Business Park 6	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	> 1 km
AiHc-48	Glencairn 1	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-49	Glencairn 2	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-50	Glencairn 3	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-55	Williamsburg 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House	< 50 m
AiHc-56	Williamsburg 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	< 50 m
AiHc-57	Off Corridor	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	< 50 m
AiHc-85	Huron Business Park 1	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-86	Huron Business Park 2	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AiHc-87	Huron Business Park 3	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m
AiHc-88	Huron Business Park 4	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km
AiHc-92	Bleams Road - Corduroy Road	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Road	< 50 m
AiHc-104	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km
AiHc-105	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km
AiHc-106	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km
AiHc-107	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AiHc-108	-	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Early	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-109	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km
AiHc-110	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AiHc-111	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AiHc-116	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km
AiHc-121	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AiHc-122	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AiHc-163	Lujan	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	50 m–300 m
AiHc-164	Keyoke	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	50 m–300 m
AiHc-223	Norris-Sternberg	Archaic	Indigenous	Tool manufacturing, hunting	50 m–300 m
AiHc-255	Strasburg Creek Site	Woodland, Late	Indigenous	Village	> 1 km
AiHc-389	-	Woodland, Late	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	> 1 km
AiHc-413	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-414	-	Woodland, Late	Indigenous	Village	50 m–300 m
AiHc-415	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	50 m–300 m
AiHc-416	-	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	Village	300 m–1 km
AiHc-417	Location 7	Archaic	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AiHc-418	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Midden	> 1 km
AiHc-419	-	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-420	Location 12-15	Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-421	-	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-422	-	Archaic, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-423	-	Archaic, Late	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-424	Location 21	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Euro-Canadian, Iroquoian	Unknown, village	300 m–1 km
AiHc-425	AiHc-425	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-426	-	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-427	-	Woodland, Late	Indigenous, Iroquoian	Village	300 m–1 km
AiHc-428	Location 28	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	Euro-Canadian, Iroquoian	Unknown, village	300 m–1 km
AiHc-429	-	Archaic, Late, Archaic, Middle	Indigenous	Camp/campsite	300 m–1 km
AiHc-430	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead, outbuilding	300 m–1 km
AiHc-456	Location 2	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	300 m–1 km
AiHc-460	-	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Indigenous	Camp/campsite, farmstead	300 m–1 km
AiHc-471	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
AiHc-472	Findspot 2	Woodland, Early	Indigenous	Unspecified	50 m–300 m
AiHc-482	-	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Residential	Within
AiHc-498	Findspot #2	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AiHd-93	Tarbox	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	> 1 km
AiHd-94	Nutria	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AiHd-95	Sacalait	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	> 1 km
AiHd-96	Bruly	Archaic, Early	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
AiHd-102	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	> 1 km
AiHd-107	-	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unknown	300 m–1 km

Borden No. / ID No.	Site Name / Identifier	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
AiHd-156	-	Woodland, Middle	Indigenous	Village	> 1 km
AiHd-157	P1	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	> 1 km
AiHd-158	P2	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Unspecified	> 1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 2 (ASI 1991)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 4 (ASI 1991)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 5 (ASI 1991)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 6 (ASI 1991)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 7 (ASI 1991)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 8 (ASI 1991)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 3 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 6 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 11 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 13 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 16 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 17 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 18 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 19 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 20 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 21 (ARA 2010)	Woodland, Late	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 22 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 24 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact; Post-Contact	Indigenous; Euro-Canadian	Scatter; scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 25 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp, campsite	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 26 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 27 (ARA 2010)	Archaic, Late, Woodland, Late	Indigenous	Scatter	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 28 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp, campsite	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Location 29 (ARA 2010)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Camp, campsite	300 m–1 km
Unregistered	Findspot 17 (TMHC 2013)	Pre-Contact	Indigenous	Findspot	300 m–1 km

AiHc-482 is located within the study area, whereas the Williamsburg 1 (AiHc-55), Williamsburg 2 (AiHc-56), Off Corridor (AiHc-57) and Bleams Road – Corduroy Road (AiHc-92) sites fall within 50 m. As relevant archaeological resources that could impact fieldwork strategy decisions and recommendations, these sites are fully discussed in Section 1.3.3. Seven other sites are located between 50 m and 300 m away and must also be considered as relevant features of archaeological potential. The remaining sites represent distant archaeological resources located over 300 m away.

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Reports documenting assessments conducted within the subject lands and assessments that resulted in the discovery of sites within adjacent lands were also sought during the research component of the study. In order to ensure that all relevant past work was identified, an investigation was launched to identify reports involving assessments within 50 m of the study area. The investigation determined that there are multiple available reports documenting previous archaeological fieldwork within the specified distance. The relevant results and recommendations are summarized below as required by Section 7.5.8 Standards 4–5 of the 2011 S&Gs (Map 6; SD Map 1).

1.3.3.1 Waterloo Master Water Supply Study (Stage 1–2)

Between October and December 1986, the equivalent of Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for the Mannheim Artificial Recharge Scheme and the Shade's Mill Groundwater Supply Scheme under Licence #86-92 (MPP 1986). The assessed area overlaps the entire study area. A total of 27 previously documented and new sites were identified, including AiHc-55, AiHc-56 and AiHc-57. AiHc-55 and AiHc-56 comprised Euro-Canadian refuse deposits, the former being tentatively dated from ca. 1860–1870 and the latter from ca. 1860–1880. AiHc-57 consisted of an isolated Onondaga chert flake fragment. It was recommended that further work be carried out at AiHc-55 and AiHc-56 as well as along the historical corduroy road (MPP 1986:26–27).

1.3.3.2 Bleams Road – Corduroy Road (Stage 4)

In July and August 1989, the equivalent of a Stage 4 excavation was carried out for the Bleams Road – Corduroy Road site (AiHc-92) site as well as Williamsburg 1 (AiHc-55) and Williamsburg 2 (AiHc-56) under Licence #89-143C (RMW 1989). The assessed area abuts the southern edge of the study area. At AiHc-92, a 10 x 15 m area was excavated by heavy machinery and 14 logs were exposed (12 of which comprised part of the corduroy road). Mechanical topsoil removal at AiHc-55 revealed the outline of a historical structure, which may have dated from ca. 1850–1875. Excavations at AiHc-56 revealed several 20th-century ash pits with glass and modern refuse. All the sites were subsequently destroyed by the construction of the Mannheim Artificial Recharge System.

1.3.3.3 Max Becker Farm (Stage 1–2)

Between June 1990 and December 1991, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for a property located at Westmount Road at Bleams Road under Licence #90-021 and #91-15 (ASI 1991). The assessed area falls within 50 m of the northwestern corner of the study area. The investigation resulted in the discovery of 10 locations of archaeological materials, none of which are within adjacent lands. The property was not recommended for further assessment (ASI 1991:7).

1.3.3.4 Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements – Ottawa to Bleams (Stage 1–4)

In February 2012, a Stage 1 assessment was carried out for improvements to Fischer-Hallman Road from Ottawa Street to Bleams Road under PIF #P094-120-2012 (ASI 2012). The assessed area overlaps the majority of the study area. The investigation identified a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. It was recommended that the areas of archaeological potential required Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2012:12). The overlapping area of previous assessment consisted of primarily of lands that required test pit survey (ASI 2012:Figure 8).

A Stage 2 assessment was conducted within the western part of 1198 Fischer-Hallman Road in April 2017 under PIF #P219-0026-2017 (Amec 2017a). The assessed area overlaps the western edge of the study area. The investigation resulted in the discovery of one location of archaeological materials: AiHc-482. This multi-component site consisted of 3 Indigenous lithic artifacts from a disturbed context and 93 Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to the late 19th to early 20th century. AiHc-482 was found to be of further CHVI and required Stage 3 assessment (Amec 2017a:22–23).

The Stage 3 assessment of AiHc-482 was conducted in May 2017 under PIF #P219-0027-2017 (Amec 2017b). The investigation resulted in the recovery of an additional 858 Euro-Canadian artifacts. Three features were identified, including a possible structure, a stone wall and an artifact concentration. The site was interpreted as a mid- to late 19th-century farmstead owned by Conrad Hett, a spinning wheel maker who purchased the property in 1858. The property was sold to John Weber, a copper, in the mid-1860s and remained in the Weber family until 1913. The site was found to have further CHVI and was recommended for further work (Amec 2017b:36–38).

The Stage 4 excavation of AiHc-482 was completed in June and July 2017 under PIF #P219-0030-2017 (Amec 2017c). The site was determined to represent a structural complex with two rooms and a circular masonry feature, along with associated features such as a builder's trench and a brick floor (SD Map 2). The excavation revealed there had been substantial grading and filling at the site after the structure fell into disuse. It was determined that most of the artifacts could have been deposited anytime from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. The site was determined to have no further CHVI, and it was considered fully excavated and documented (Amec 2017c:55–56).

A subsequent Stage 2 assessment was completed for adjacent lands in October 2017 under PIF #P348-0030-2017 (Amec 2017d). The assessed area overlaps the western edge of the study area. The investigation resulted in the discovery of additional artifacts associated with AiHc-482, but no further work was recommended as they were outlying materials (Amec 2017d:24–25). In June 2018, a Stage 2 assessment was completed for the Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements project under PIF #P348-0040-2018 (Wood 2018). The assessed area abuts the southwestern corner of the study area. The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials, and it was recommended that no further assessment be required (Wood 2018:19).

1.3.3.5 Fischer-Hallman Road Improvements – Bleams to Plains (Stage 1)

In September 2014, a Stage 1 assessment was carried out for improvements to Fischer-Hallman Road from Bleams Road to Plains Road under PIF #P392-0106-2014 (ASI 2016). The assessed area overlaps the western and southern edges of the study area. The investigation identified a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological and previously assessed lands of no further concern. It was recommended that the areas of archaeological potential be subject to Stage 2 assessment and that the Williamsburg Cemetery be avoided by the detail design (ASI 2016:15). The overlapping area of previous assessment consisted of lands of no further concern and lands requiring test pit survey (ASI 2016:Figure 8).

1.3.3.6 1250, 1270 and 1314 Fischer-Hallman Road (Stage 1–2)

In November 2016, Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out for a proposed development at 1250, 1270 and 1314 Fischer-Hallman Road under PIF #P007-0784-2016 (ARA 2017). The assessed area falls within 50 m of the southern edge of the study area. The investigation did not result in the discovery of any archaeological materials, and it was recommended that no further assessment be required (ARA 2017:19). The associated report was entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on April 24, 2017.

1.3.3.7 Bleams Road Improvements – Strasburg to Fischer-Hallman (Stage 1)

A Stage 1 assessment was carried out for improvements to Bleams Road from Strasburg Road to Fischer-Hallman Road in June 2017 under PIF #P1066-0039-2017 (ASI 2017). The assessed area overlaps the southern part of the study area. The investigation identified a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. It was recommended that the areas of archaeological potential be subject to Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2017:17). The overlapping area of previous assessment consisted of lands cleared of concern and lands requiring test pit survey (ASI 2017:Figure 9).

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Background

The Stage 1 assessment involved background research to document the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area. This desktop examination included research from archival sources, archaeological publications and online databases. It also included the analysis of a variety of historical maps and aerial imagery. The results of the research conducted for the background study are summarized below.

With occupation beginning approximately 11,000 years ago, the greater vicinity of the study area comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact histories (Section 1.2.1). Artifacts associated with Palaeo, Archaic, Woodland and Early Contact traditions are well-attested in the City of Kitchener, and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites dating to pre-1900 and post-1900 contexts are likewise common. The presence of 88 previously identified sites in the surrounding area demonstrates the desirability of this locality for early settlement (Section 1.3.2). The investigation confirmed that one of these sites falls within the subject lands. Background research identified multiple areas of previous assessment within the study area (Section 1.3.3).

The natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations as a result of proximity to Middle Strasburg Creek. The original soils would have likely been ideal for agriculture, and the diverse local vegetation would also have encouraged settlement throughout Ontario's lengthy history. Euro-Canadian populations would have been particularly drawn to the adjacent historical thoroughfares and community of Williamsburg.

In summary, the background study included an up-to-date listing of sites from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (within at least a 1 km radius), the consideration of previous local archaeological fieldwork (within at least a 50 m radius), the analysis of historical maps (at the most detailed scale available) and the study of aerial imagery. ARA therefore confirms that the standards for background research set out in Section 1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs were met.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

Since the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were carried out concurrently, a separate property inspection was not completed as part of the Stage 1 background study. Instead, the visual inspection was conducted over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, in keeping with the concepts set out in Section 2.1 Standards 2a–b of the 2011 S&Gs. The specific field methods utilized during the visual inspection and the weather and lighting conditions at the time of assessment are summarized in Section 3.1 (Stage 2).

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to relevant historical sources and the results of past archaeological assessments, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Section 1.3.1 of the 2011 S&Gs recognizes the following features or characteristics as indicators of archaeological potential: previously identified sites, water sources (past and present), elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations,

resource areas, areas of Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes, listed or designated properties, historic landmarks or sites, and areas that local histories or informants have identified with possible sites, events, activities or occupations.

The Stage 1 assessment resulted in the identification of several features of archaeological potential in the vicinity of the study area (Map 7; SD Map 3). The closest and most relevant indicators of archaeological potential (i.e., those that would directly affect survey interval requirements) include 13 previously identified sites (e.g., AiHc-55, AiHc-56, AiHc-92 and AiHc-482), one primary water source (Middle Strasburg Creek), two historical roadways (Bleams Road and Fischer-Hallman Road, possibly called Williamsburg Road in earlier times) and one historical community (Williamsburg). Background research did not identify any features indicating that the study area had potential for deeply buried archaeological resources.

Although proximity to a feature of archaeological potential is a significant factor in the potential modelling process, current land conditions must also be considered. Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 S&Gs emphasizes that 1) quarrying, 2) major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, 3) building footprints and 4) sewage/infrastructure development can result in the removal of archaeological potential, and Section 2.1 states that 1) permanently wet areas, 2) exposed bedrock and 3) steep slopes ($> 20^\circ$) in areas unlikely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs can also be evaluated as having no or low archaeological potential. Areas previously assessed and not recommended for further work also require no further assessment.

One known site was identified within the subject lands: AiHc-482. This site was previously mitigated and does not represent a concern for the project. Multiple previously assessed areas of no further concern were identified within the study area, the majority of which did not warrant additional assessment (several small areas were re-evaluated to confirm the past results). ARA's visual inspection, coupled with the analysis of historical sources and digital environmental data, resulted in the identification of multiple areas of no archaeological potential. Since these areas of no archaeological potential were identified over the course of the Stage 2 property survey, they are fully discussed in Section 3.1. The remainder of the study area had archaeological potential and required further assessment.

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

The Stage 2 assessment involved visual inspection to evaluate archaeological potential and pedestrian and test pit survey in all areas of archaeological potential. Environmental conditions were ideal during the investigation, permitting good visibility of land features and providing an increased chance of finding evidence of archaeological resources. A breakdown of the specific fieldwork activities, weather and lighting conditions appears in Table 5. ARA therefore confirms that fieldwork was carried out under weather and lighting conditions that met or exceeded the requirements set out in Section 1.2 Standard 2 and Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the 2011 S&Gs.

Table 5: Fieldwork Activities and Environmental Conditions

Date	Activity	Field Director	Lighting Conditions	Cloud Cover	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
24/05/2022	Pedestrian survey; Test pit survey; Intensification at Site 1	SC	Bright	Partial	None	16
04/07/2022	Artifact collection	MMc	Bright	None	None	25

The study area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection (at an interval of 5 m) in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. The inspection confirmed that all surficial features of archaeological potential were present where they were previously identified and did not result in the identification of any additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping (e.g., relic water channels, patches of well-drained soils, etc.).

The visual inspection resulted in the identification of several areas of disturbance, including the extant house and adjacent septic bed in the west and the large workshop/garage with a concrete pad and a gravel driveway in the northwest (Image 1–Image 4). These areas had clearly been impacted by past earth-moving/construction activities, resulting in the disturbance of the original soils to a significant depth and severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources. No natural features (e.g., permanently wet lands, sloped lands, overgrown vegetation, heavier soils than expected, etc.) or significant built features (e.g., heritage structures, landscapes, plaques, monuments, cemeteries, etc.) that would affect assessment strategies were identified.

The pedestrian survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the agricultural field. Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs provides clear requirements for the condition of such lands prior to the commencement of fieldwork: all fields must be recently ploughed; all soils must be well-weathered; and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface must be visible. These conditions were met during the pedestrian survey. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 2.1.1 of the 2011 S&Gs, ARA crewmembers traversed the field along parallel transects established at a maximum interval of 5 m (Image 5–Image 6).

The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of one location of archaeological materials: Site 1. A combination intensified pedestrian survey and controlled surface pick-up (CSP) was conducted at this location in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Section 3.2.1 and Section 7.9.1 of the 2011 S&Gs. During the intensified survey, the transects were decreased to an interval of 1 m and

a close inspection of the ground was conducted over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the initial find to determine if it comprised part of a larger scatter. When a larger scatter was identified, the interval was continued until the full extent of the site was realized (Image 7–Image 8). The artifact stations were recorded with a GPS device, and all of the artifacts were retained in order to fully document the deposit. Site relocation can be achieved using the associated GIS and mapping data.

The test pit survey method was utilized to complete the assessment within the remaining overgrown areas because ploughing was not possible or viable. Using this method, ARA crewmembers hand excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&Gs. Since the areas to be tested were located less than 300 m from any feature of archaeological potential, a maximum interval of 5 m was warranted (Image 9–Image 12). Standard survey intervals could not be maintained east of the house due to the presence of sheds and debris, and test pits were excavated where possible to ensure that the survey objectives were met.

As required by Section 2.1.2 Standard 4 of the 2011 S&Gs, test pits were excavated to within 1 m of all built structures. Each test pit was excavated into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil, and the resultant pits were examined for stratigraphy, potential features and/or evidence of fill. Test pits generally contained topsoil over orange-brown sand subsoil, although possible gleyed subsoil was found southeast of the house. All soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 mm and examined for archaeological materials. No locations of archaeological materials were encountered during the test pit survey. The test pits were backfilled upon completion.

The utilized field methods are presented in Map 8–Map 9. The study area is depicted as a layer in these maps. It should also be noted that a current aerial image was not available at the time of writing, and the large tree in the northwest had been removed and the area was well ploughed. A breakdown of field methods appears in Table 6.

Table 6: Field Methods

Category	Study Area
Property assessed by pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m	86.71% (3.12 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 5 m	7.49% (0.27 ha)
Property assessed by test pit survey at an interval of 10 m	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed by combination of visual inspection and test pit survey to confirm disturbance	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property assessed with a modified survey interval due to a physical or cultural constraint	1.56% (0.06 ha)
Property not assessed due to physical constraint	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of permanently wet areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of exposed bedrock	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of sloped areas	0.00% (0.00 ha)
Property not assessed because of disturbed areas	1.62% (0.06 ha)
Previously assessed and no further concern	2.62% (0.09 ha)
Total	100.00% (3.60 ha)

The identified archaeological resources were recorded on field maps, described in field notes and documented with a GPS unit in accordance with Section 5.0 Standard 2 of the 2011 S&Gs. All maps, image locations and data revealing site location information appear in the Supplementary

Documentation (SD) accompanying the report (SD Map 4–SD Map 7; SD Table 1). As required by Table 7.1, Section 7.8.2 and Section 7.8.3 of the 2011 S&Gs, distinct Record of Finds and Analysis and Conclusions discussions are presented in Section 3.2.

During laboratory processing of the retained finds, detailed analyses were carried out to provide 1) a record of the materials, 2) a basis for all recommendations and 3) enough information to help future researchers determine relevance to their studies. The finds were classified using ARA’s devised typological system, which follows *Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging* (2018). In this system, chert types are determined as per *Cherts of Southern Ontario* (Eley and von Bitter 1989) and *Ontario Cherts Revisited* (Fox 2009), and lithics are classified using the definitions set out in *Lithic Analysis* (Odell 2004) and *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (Andrefsky 2005). Euro-Canadian artifacts are divided into classes, materials, object groups and object names using a variety of reference aids (e.g., MACL 2012; Chenoweth 2016; Lindsey 2021). A representative sample of artifacts appear in Image 13–Image 15.

The archaeological materials are stored in polyethylene bags within Archive Box A1172. This is a 30.5 x 25.4 x 38.1 cm light duty, double-bottom corrugated cardboard container labelled with its Archive Box designation. Box numbers are assigned in numerical order, and all associated information is entered in a secure digital catalogue for accurate tracking. Archive Boxes are stored on steel storage shelves at 465 Maple Avenue in Kitchener, Ontario.

3.2 Site 1

3.2.1 Record of Finds

Site 1 was identified during the pedestrian survey of the southern part of the agricultural field (SD Map 7). The site consisted of a 76 x 25 m (NW-SE) scatter of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The topography can be classified as gently rolling.

A total of 67 artifacts were observed on the field surface, all of which were collected. The assemblage consisted of a variety of Euro-Canadian artifacts. The associated catalogue entries appear in Appendix A, Records 1–66. A quantitative summary of archaeological materials is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of Archaeological Materials

Class	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
Activities	Tools	File	1	1.49%
Activities Total			1	1.49%
Architectural	Construction Material	Window Glass	9	13.43%
		Brick	5	7.46%
		Pipe (Drainage)	1	1.49%
	Hardware	Spike	1	1.49%
		Nail	1	1.49%
Architectural Total			17	25.37%
Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	8	11.94%
		Plate	6	8.96%
		Flatware (Ind.)	4	5.97%
		Tableware (Ind.)	1	1.49%

Class	Object Group	Object Name	Count	%
		Tea Cup	1	1.49%
		Pitcher	1	1.49%
	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	11	16.42%
		Jar	3	4.48%
Foodways Total			35	52.24%
Furnishings	Hollowware	Hollowware (Ind.)	1	1.49%
Furnishings Total			1	1.49%
Unclassifiable	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	6	8.96%
		Bottle (Finish)	1	1.49%
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Melted)	2	2.99%
		Scrap Metal	1	1.49%
		Miscellaneous	1	1.49%
	Fuel Related	Scrap Material	2	2.99%
Unclassifiable Total			13	19.40%
Grand Total			67	100.00%

The assemblage consisted primarily of foodways tableware fragments (n=21) and construction materials (n=15). A small number of artifacts exhibited evidence of heat alteration (n=7), including indeterminate hollowware (n=3), scrap material (n=2) and miscellaneous melted glass (n=2). A total of 37 artifacts were datable, and the chronological significance of the diagnostics is summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Diagnostic Euro-Canadian Artifacts

Class	Material	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Count
Architectural	Clay	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	1
		Handmade Brick	Pre-late 19th century	1
		Frogged (Hand Made)	Mid-19th century–late 19th century	1
	Ferrous	Wire	ca. 1870–present	1
Foodways	Ironstone	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	8
		Harvest Motif	ca. 1860s–20th century	2
		Shell-Edge (Impressed with Un-Scalloped Rim)	1840–1860	2
		Transfer (Willow Pattern)	1840s–20th century	1
		Transfer (Flow Black)	ca. 1845–early 1900s	1
	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glaze	Pre-1900	3
	Glass	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	2
		Straight Finish (Ground)	Late 19th century–early 20th century	1
	Whiteware	Transfer (Blue)	ca. 1820–present	1
		General	ca. 1820–present	1
	Pearlware	General	1775–ca. 1840s	2
	Semi-Porcelain	Decal Transfer (Over-Glaze)	1890–present	1
	Refined Earthenware	Fiesta Ware	1936–present	1
	Stoneware (Coarse)	Albany Slip	1805–1920	1
Unclassifiable	Glass	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	4
		Machine Made (Solarized)	1882–1930s	1
		Applied Oil or Ring Finish	ca. 1830s–1880s	1
Total				37

Datable architectural artifacts were limited to bricks from the second half of the 19th century and other finds from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The diagnostic foodways assemblage consisted primarily of fragments of ironstone (n=14), which was most popular from ca. 1875–1900 and is a key indicator of late 19th century occupations. Generic ironstone as well as decorated ironstone sherds were the most common artifacts. A limited range of other decorated wares were also recovered, the majority of which date to the late 19th and/or 20th century (e.g., semi-porcelain featuring over glaze decal transfer and Fiesta Ware), and the glass was similarly late. The foodways artifacts with earlier start dates, such as blue transfer printed whiteware and Albany Slip coarse stoneware, were also produced in the 20th century. The two scalloped rim pearlware fragments mend together and likely represent a curated heirloom. Datable unclassifiable artifacts included glass from the mid- to late 19th century as well as later forms. Based on the assemblage as a whole, the artifacts generally date from the late 1800s to the early 1900s.

No cultural features or structural elements of potential CHVI were identified. The primary area of artifact concentration was in the south-central part of the scatter, which appears to represent the core of the site. The western and eastern parts of the scatter exhibited a more diffuse distribution pattern. The inventory of the documentary record for this site is included in the overall inventory presented appears in Table 9.

Table 9: Documentary Record

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	32	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Notes	3	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener
Maps	4	Digital	On server at 219-900 Guelph Street, Kitchener

3.2.2 Analysis and Conclusions

The results indicate that Site 1 comprises a large deposit of Euro-Canadian archaeological materials. The site appears to have a relatively moderate level of integrity, as there was no observable evidence of disturbance since the deposition of the materials, save for ploughing.

The assemblage (n=67) consisted primarily of foodways tableware fragments (n=21) and construction materials (n=15). The diagnostic artifacts generally date from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. Background research indicates that Lot 3, Registrar's Compiled Plan 1483 comprised part of various larger holdings during the first half of the 19th century. A 12-acre parcel was acquired by William Mohnke in 1860 and sold to John Johannes in 1865. The Johannes family resided in a one-and-a-half storey wooden house during the late 19th century, which can likely be correlated with the structure shown along Bleams Road in the early topographic maps. Margaret Main acquired the parcel in 1906, and she probably rented the property to a tenant.

The property was sold to Henry Gliaves in 1920, Karolina Nadorozna in 1921, Rudolph Shantz in 1924 and the Thibideaus in 1940. Based on the topographic maps, it appears as though the home was removed between 1929 and 1936. The Thibideaus retained the property until 1956, when it was sold to George Alfred and Murray Ralph Gray. The Grays operated a poultry farm until 1968,

when it was sold to the Fisher Feed Mill. The large farmstead that is visible along Bleams Road in the aerial images from 1945–1963 likely represents a later structure.

Based on the diagnostic artifacts mentioned above, coupled with the results of the detailed background research, ARA proposes that the principal time frame of occupation for the site is from ca. 1865–1930. The available evidence indicates that the deposit represents remains associated with a farmhouse occupied by the Johannes family, the tenants of Margaret Main and the Gliaves, Nadorozna and Shantz families. The structure was likely removed by the Shantz family.

When evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the 2011 S&Gs and the additional guidance provided in Section 2.0 of the 2014 *The Archaeology of Rural Historic Farmsteads*, the available evidence indicates that the site is of no further CHVI. Specifically, the occupation predominantly dates to post-1870 and there are no other factors indicating that additional work is necessary. Detailed background research coupled with the results of the intensified survey and broader artifact analyses confirm that the site is of no further significance. The survey resulted in a good understanding of artifact distribution patterns and a representative assemblage. Although the integrity of the site is relatively moderate, further investigation would not contribute to any clearer or more meaningful understanding of the deposit. None of the artifacts are associated with any significant local figures. Site 1 does not warrant further assessment.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study area comprised a mixture of areas of archaeological potential, areas of no archaeological potential and previously assessed lands of no further concern. One known site was identified within the subject lands: AiHc-482. This site was previously mitigated and does not represent a concern for the project. The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the identification of one new location of archaeological materials: Site 1. Site 1 was found to be of no further CHVI. It is recommended that no further assessment be required within the study area.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the 2011 S&Gs requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- 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 MTCS, 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 human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

6.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbed Lands
(May 24, 2022; Facing North)



Image 2: Disturbed Lands
(May 24, 2022; Facing South)



Image 3: Disturbed Lands
(May 24, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 4: Disturbed Lands
(May 24, 2022; Facing Northwest)



Image 5: Pedestrian Survey
(May 24, 2022; Facing North)



Image 6: Pedestrian Survey
(May 24, 2022; Facing North)



Image 7: Intensification/CSP
(May 24, 2022; Facing East)



Image 8: Intensification/CSP
(May 24, 2022; Facing Southeast)



Image 9: Test Pit Survey
(May 24, 2022; Facing Northeast)



Image 10: Test Pit Survey
(May 24, 2022; Facing North)



Image 11: Test Pit Survey
(May 24, 2022; Facing East)



Image 12: Test Pit Survey
(May 24, 2022; Facing East)



Image 13: Sample of Architectural Artifacts (1 of 2)
(1: Clay Drainage, Record 39; 2: Hand Made Frogged Brick, Record 37)

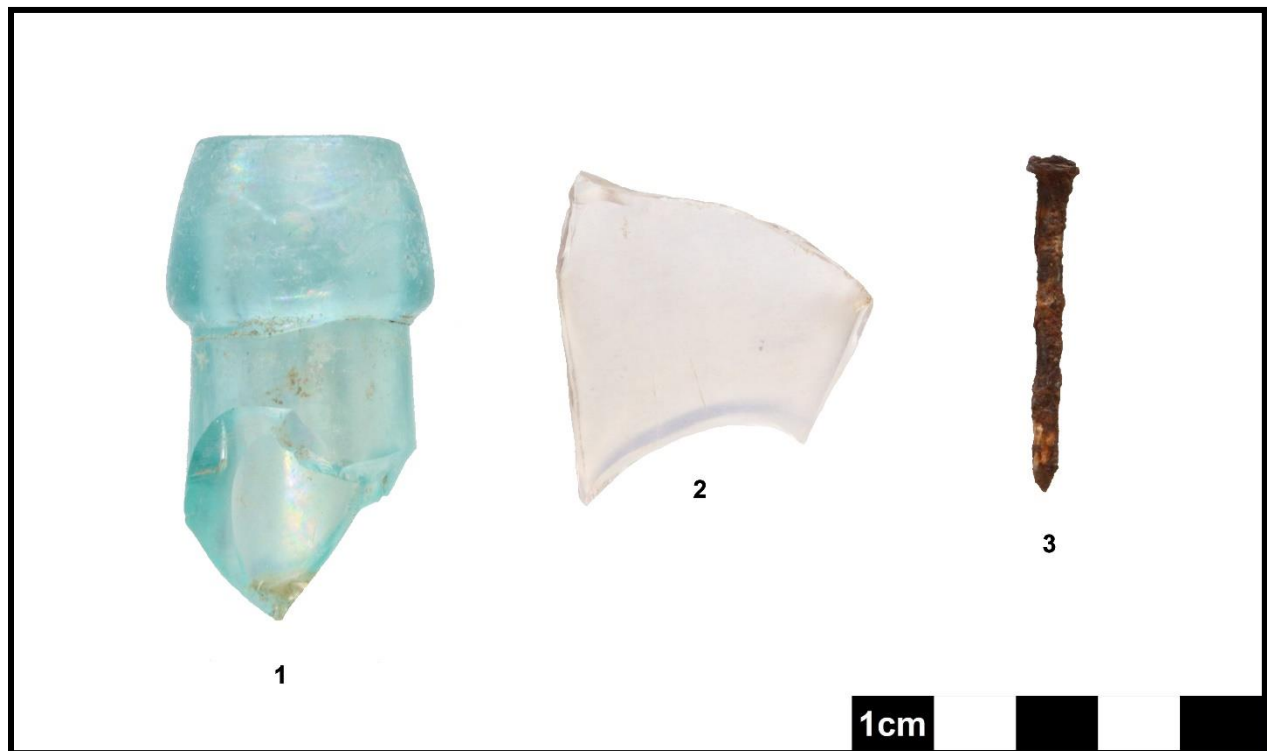


Image 14: Sample of Architectural Artifacts (2 of 2) and Unclassifiable Artifacts
(1: Applied Oil or Ring Finish, Record 43; 2: Solarized Machine Made Glass, Record 24; 3: Wire Nail, Record 12)

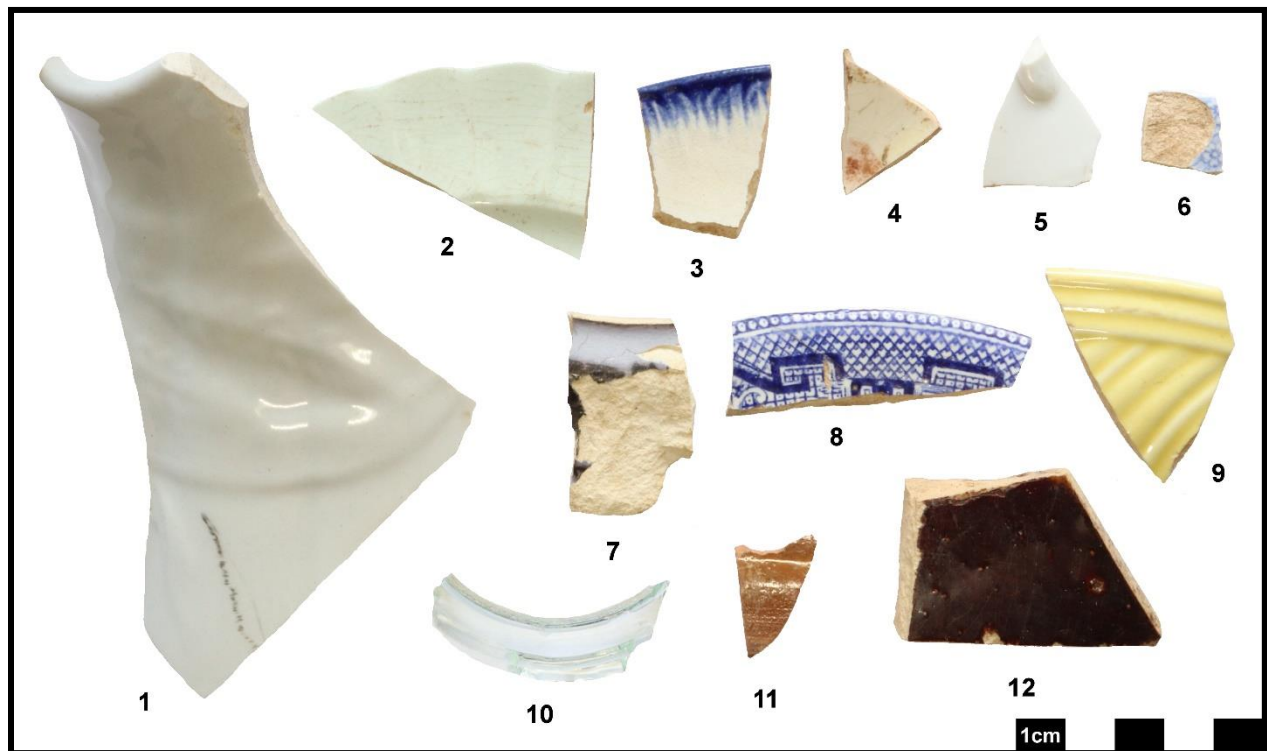
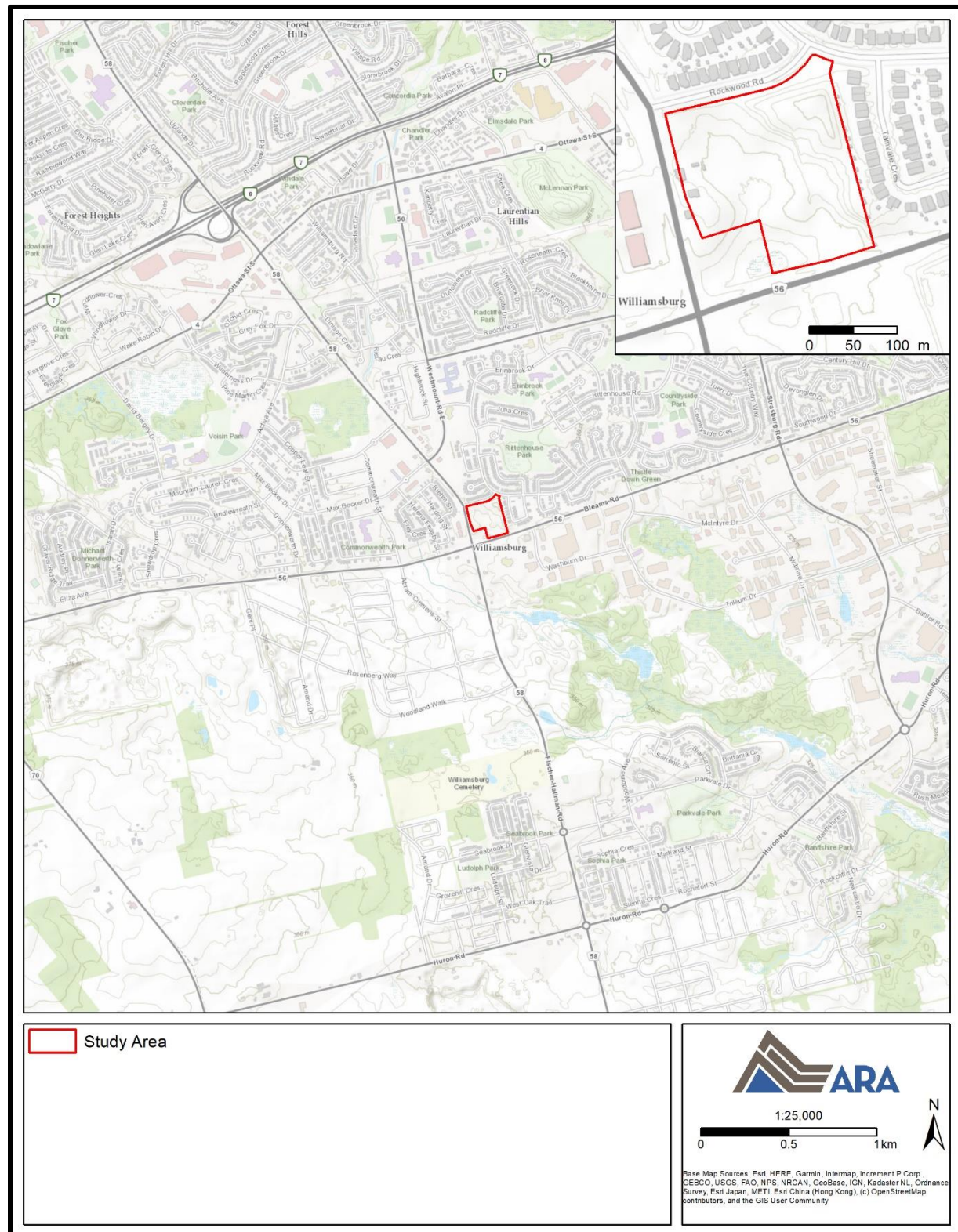
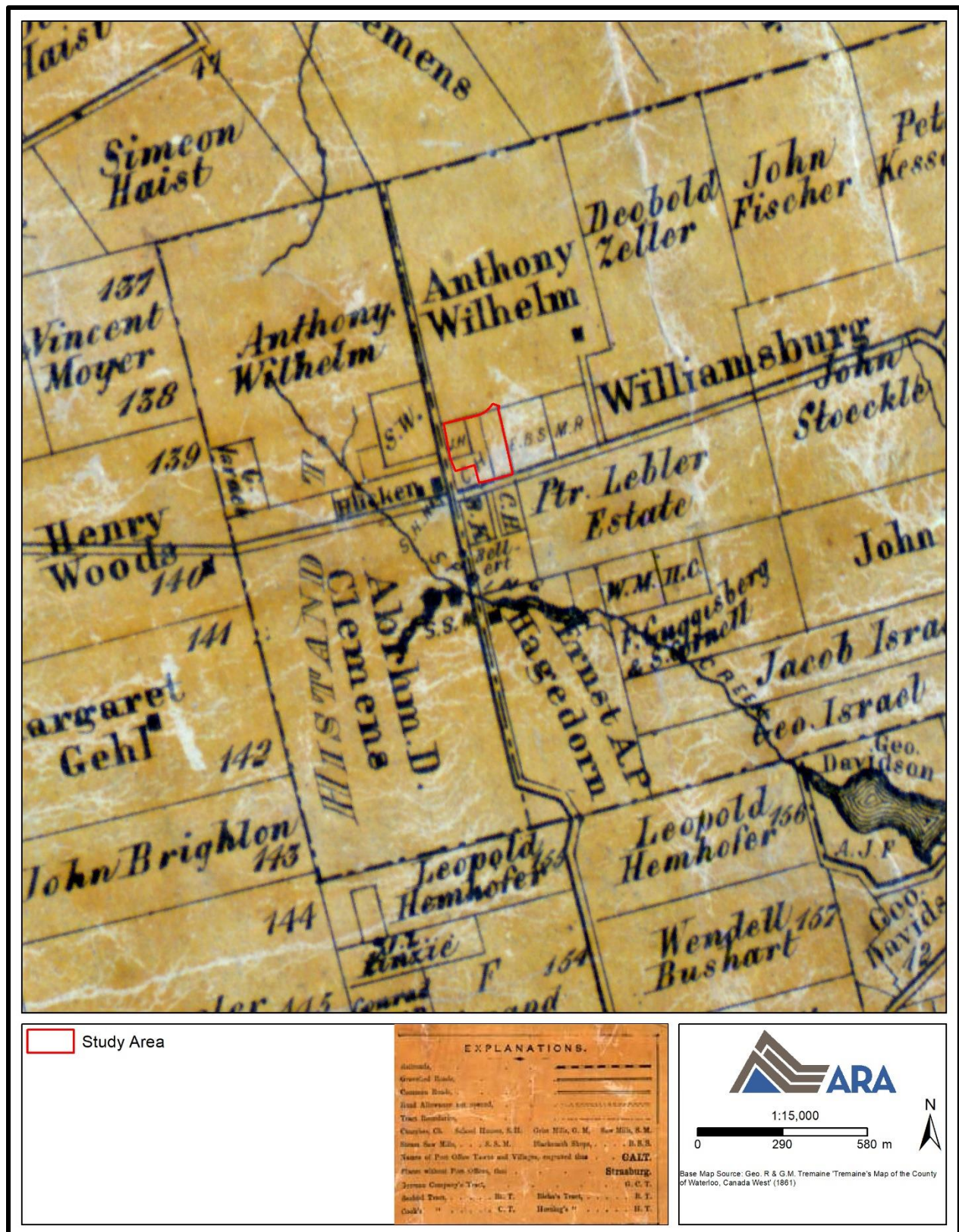


Image 15: Sample of Foodways Artifacts

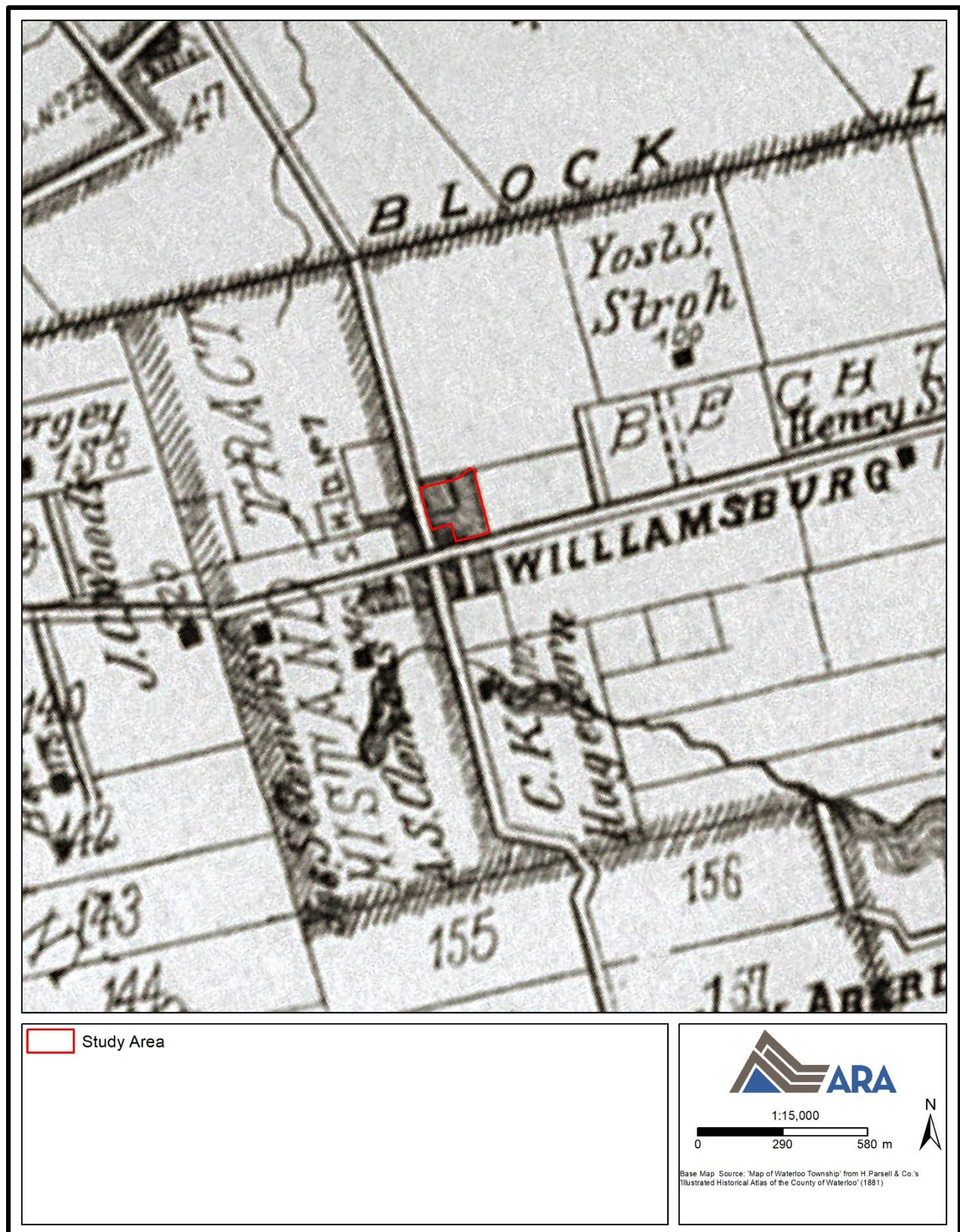
(1: Harvest Motif Ironstone, Record 46; 2: Pearlware, Record 56; 3: Impressed with Un-scalloped Rim Shell Edge Ironstone, Record 17; 4: Over-Glaze Decal Semi-Porcelain, Record 60; 5: Porcelain, Record 64; 6: Blue Transfer Whiteware, Record 18; 7: Flow Black Transfer Ironstone, Record 31; 8: Blue Willow Transfer Ironstone, Record 45; 9: Fiesta Ware, Record 58; 10: Straight Ground Finish, Record 19; 11: Lead Glazed Coarse Red Earthenware, Record 41; 12: Albany Slipped Coarse Stoneware, Record 66)

7.0 MAPS

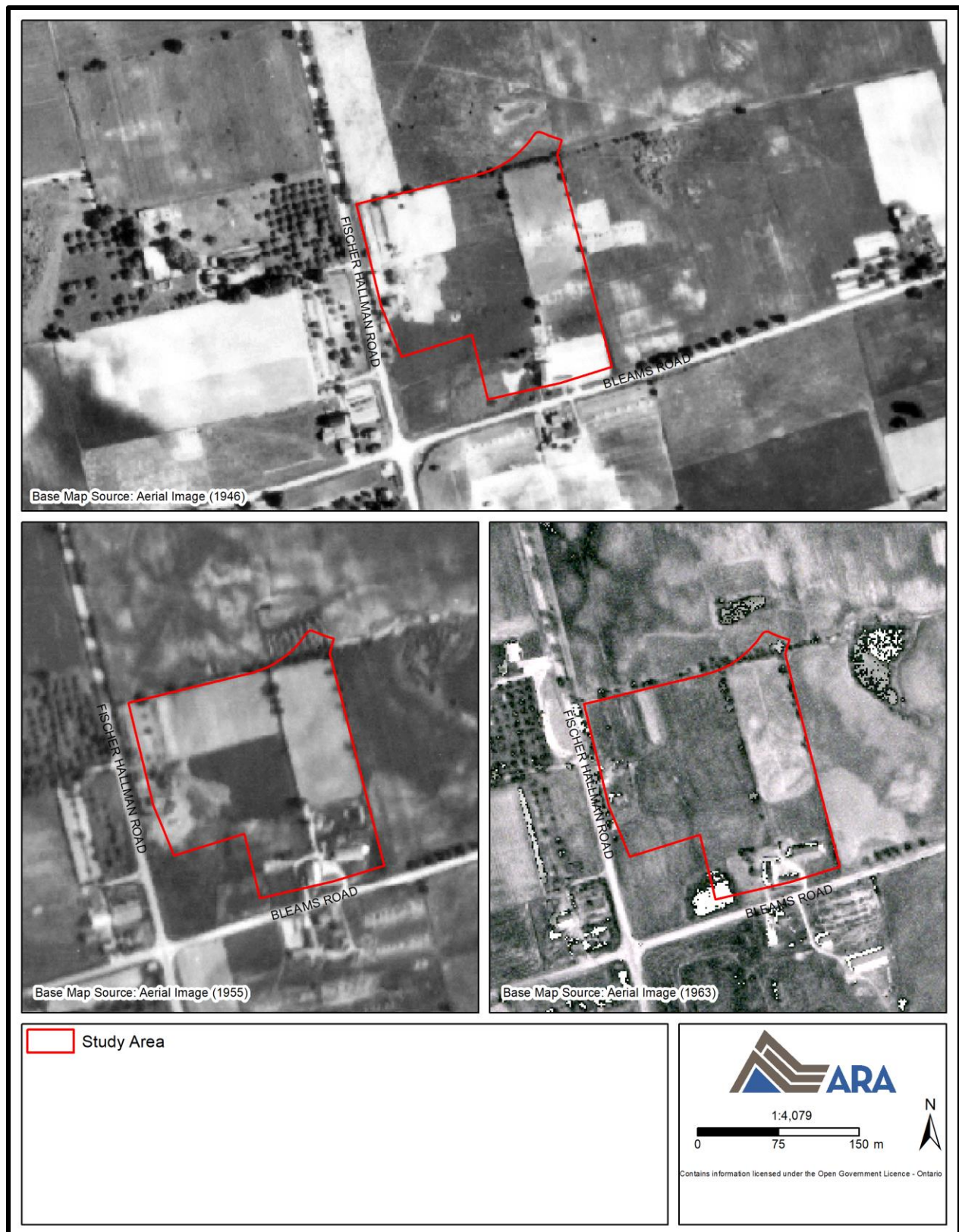




Map 2: Tremaine's Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West (1861)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2019)



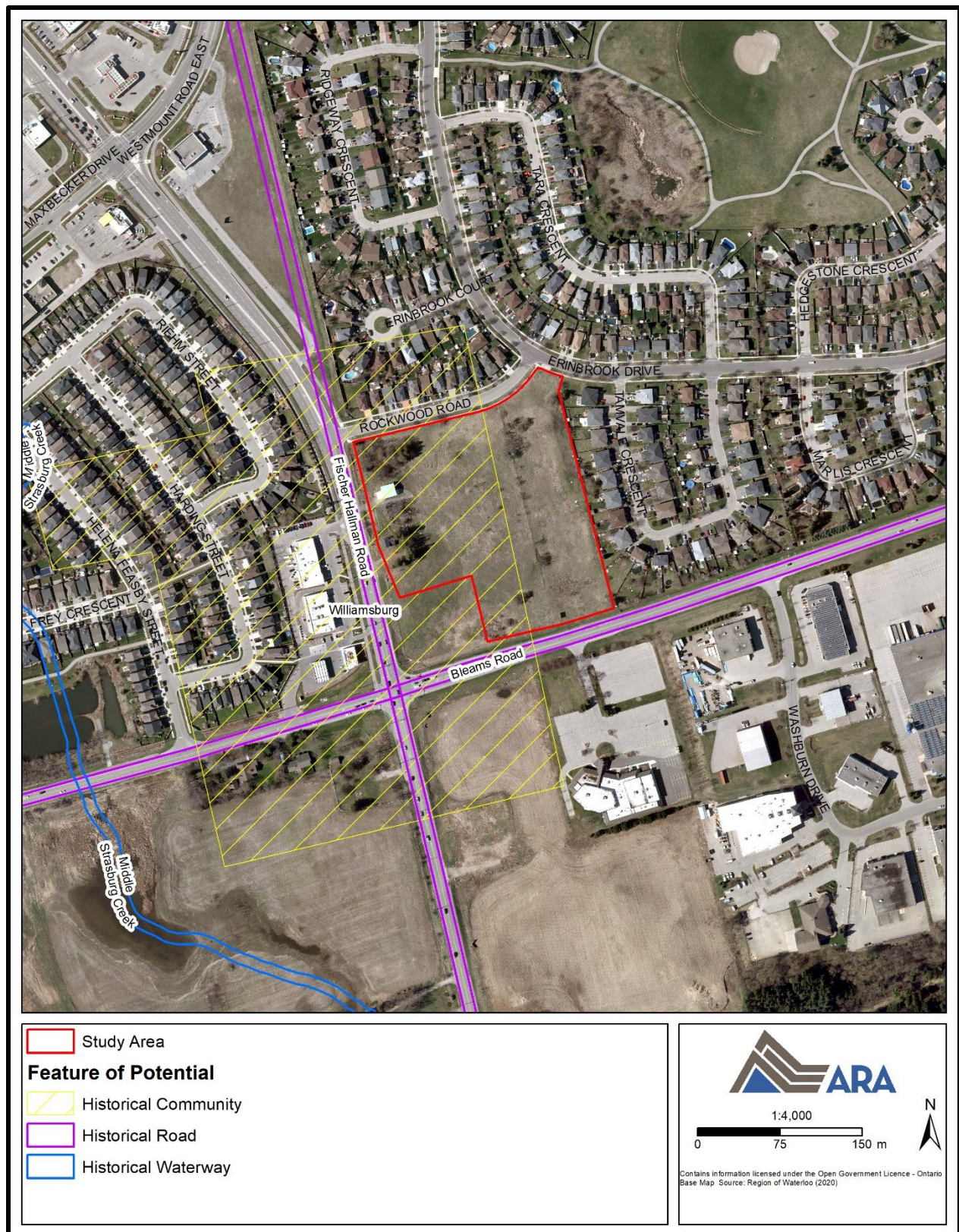
Map 3: Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Waterloo, Ont. (1881)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; MU 2001)



Map 5: Aerial Images (1946–1963)
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; UW 2016)

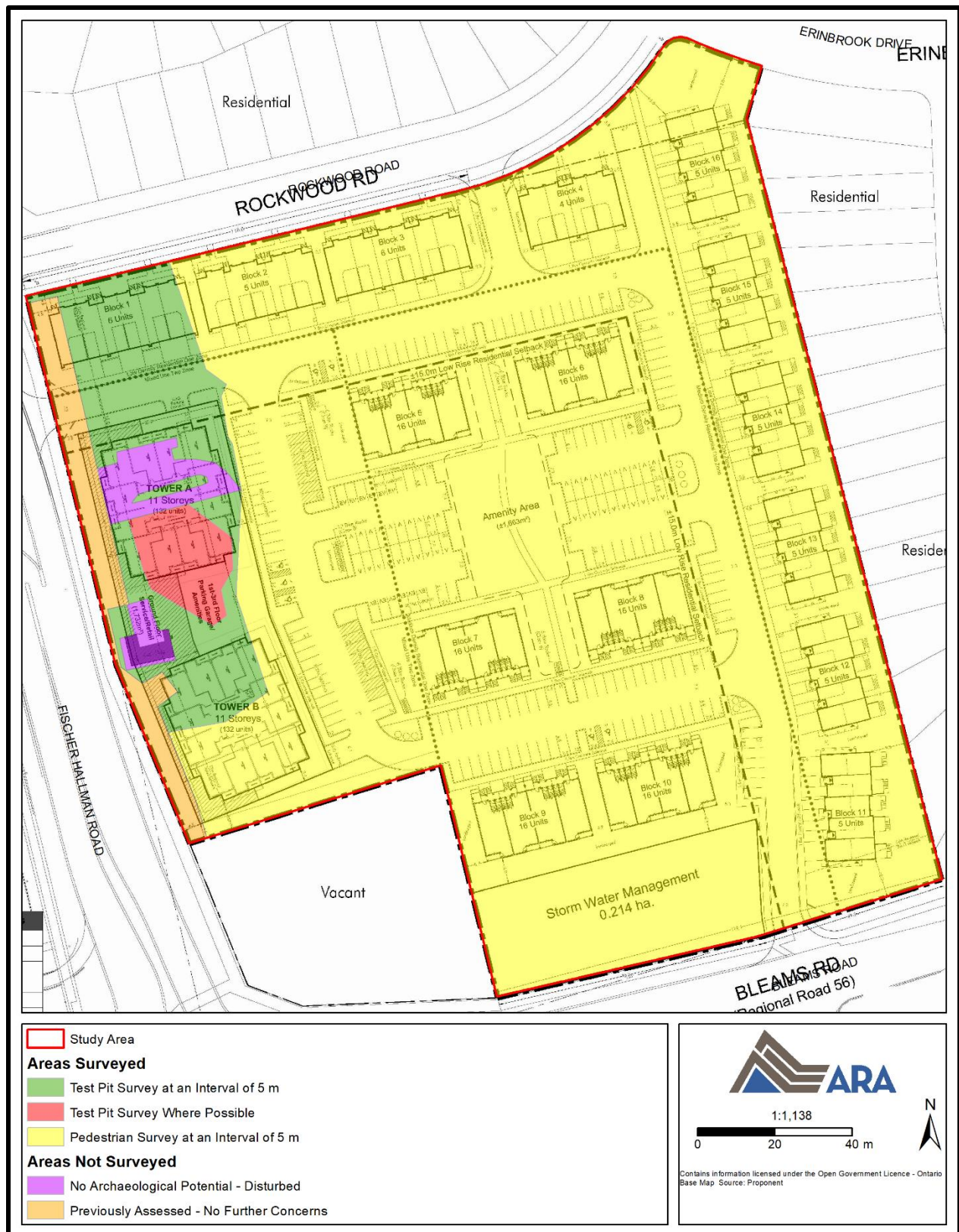


Map 6: Previous Stage 1-2 Assessments
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 7: Features of Potential
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)





Map 9: Field Methods (Development Plan)
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Materials Catalogue															
Record	Site	Provenience	Lot	Location	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
1	1	Surface	Surface	1000	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Mottled brown glazed interior	No	A1172
2	1	Surface	Surface	1001	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Melted)				Aqua	Yes	A1172
3	1	Surface	Surface	1002	1	Unclassifiable	Plastic	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous					No	A1172
4	1	Surface	Surface	1003	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
5	1	Surface	Surface	1004	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
6	1	Surface	Surface	1005	2	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
7	1	Surface	Surface	1006	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
8	1	Surface	Surface	1007	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Flatware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
9	1	Surface	Surface	1008	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1172
10	1	Surface	Surface	1009	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1172
11	1	Surface	Surface	1010	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
12	1	Surface	Surface	1011	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Nail	Wire	ca. 1870–present	Wells 1998:87		No	A1172
13	1	Surface	Surface	1012	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1172
14	1	Surface	Surface	1013	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Flatware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
15	1	Surface	Surface	1014	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1172
16	1	Surface	Surface	1015	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Mottled orange-brown glaze	No	A1172
17	1	Surface	Surface	1016	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	Shell-Edge (Impressed with Un-Scalloped Rim)	1840–1860	Miller 2016:31; Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
18	1	Surface	Surface	1017	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Flatware (Ind.)	Transfer (Blue)	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016:41; Kenyon 1991:9	Floral	No	A1172
19	1	Surface	Surface	1018	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Jar	Straight Finish (Ground)	Late 19th century–early 20th century	Lindsey 2021	Aqua	No	A1172
20	1	Surface	Surface	1019	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous (Melted)					Yes	A1172
21	1	Surface	Surface	1020	1	Foodways	Whiteware	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1820–present	Miller 2016:41		No	A1172
22	1	Surface	Surface	1021	1	Architectural	Ferrous	Hardware	Spike					No	A1172
23	1	Surface	Surface	1022	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick					No	A1172
24	1	Surface	Surface	1023	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (Solarized)	1882–1930s	Lindsey 2021; Lockhart 2016:203, 212		No	A1172
25	1	Surface	Surface	1024	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick	Handmade Brick	Pre-late 19th century	Adams et al. 1995:95		No	A1172
26	1	Surface	Surface	1025	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Olive / Parison lines	No	A1172
27	1	Surface	Surface	1026	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
28	1	Surface	Surface	1027	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Lead Glaze	Pre-1900	FLMNH 2021	Mottled orange glaze	No	A1172
29	1	Surface	Surface	1028	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Mottled brown glazed interior	No	A1172
30	1	Surface	Surface	1029	1	Activities	Ferrous	Tools	File					No	A1172
31	1	Surface	Surface	1030	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Flatware (Ind.)	Transfer (Flow Black)	ca. 1845–early 1900s	Samford and Miller 2015; Kenyon 1987:25	Indeterminate motif	No	A1172
32	1	Surface	Surface	1031	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Unglazed	No	A1172
33	1	Surface	Surface	1032	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		Yes	A1172
34	1	Surface	Surface	1033	1	Unclassifiable	Ferrous	Miscellaneous	Scrap Metal					No	A1172
35	1	Surface	Surface	1034	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Tableware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
36	1	Surface	Surface	1035	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
37	1	Surface	Surface	1036	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Brick	Frogged (Hand Made)	Mid-19th century–late 19th century	Adams et al. 1995:95	Full brick	No	A1172
38	1	Surface	Surface	1037	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	Shell-Edge (Impressed with Un-Scalloped Rim)	1840–1860	Miller 2016:31; Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
39	1	Surface	Surface	1038	1	Architectural	Clay	Construction Material	Pipe (Drainage)	Clay Drainage	ca. 1862–1960s	Stuyt et al 2005:1		No	A1172
40	1	Surface	Surface	1039	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
41	1	Surface	Surface	1040	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Lead Glaze	Pre-1900	FLMNH 2021	Mottled orange glaze	No	A1172
42	1	Surface	Surface	1041	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	Harvest Motif	ca. 1860s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015; Sussman 1985		Yes	A1172
43	1	Surface	Surface	1042	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Bottle (Finish)	Applied Oil or Ring Finish	ca. 1830s–1880s	Lindsey 2021	Aqua	No	A1172
44	1	Surface	Surface	1043	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015		No	A1172
45	1	Surface	Surface	1044	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Plate	Transfer (Willow Pattern)	1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015; Samford 2016:20		No	A1172
46	1	Surface	Surface	1045	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Pitcher	Harvest Motif	ca. 1860s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015; Sussman 1985	Ribbed	No	A1172
47	1	Surface	Surface	1046	1	Furnishings	Porcelain	Hollowware	Hollowware (Ind.)				Worn pink and orange painted exterior	No	A1172
48	1	Surface	Surface	1047	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
49	1	Surface	Surface	1048	1	Foodways	Ironstone	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	General	ca. 1840s–20th century	Samford and Miller 2015	Indeterminate scroll motif	No	A1172
50	1	Surface	Surface	1049	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Mottled brown glaze	No	A1172
51	1	Surface	Surface	1050	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Jar	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Aqua / External threaded finish	No	A1172
52	1	Surface	Surface	1051	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Lead Glaze	Pre-1900	FLMNH 2021	Mottled orange glaze	No	A1172
53	1	Surface	Surface	1052	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1172
54	1	Surface	Surface	1053	1	Foodways	Glass	Storage Container	Jar	Machine Made (General)	1882–present	Lindsey 2021	Colourless	No	A1172
55	1	Surface	Surface	1054	1	Unclassifiable	Clinker	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1172
56	1	Surface	Surface	1055	1	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Plate	General	1775–ca. 1840s	Hunter and Miller 2009:9; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:2	Scalloped rim / Mends with GPS 1056	No	A1172
57	1	Surface	Surface	1056	1	Foodways	Pearlware	Tableware	Plate	General	1775–ca. 1840s	Hunter and Miller 2009:9; Kenyon and Kenyon 2008:2	Scalloped rim / Mends with GPS 1055	No	A1172
58	1	Surface	Surface	1057	1	Foodways	Refined Earthenware	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	Fiesta Ware	1936–present	Fiesta Tableware Company 2021		No	A1172
59	1	Surface	Surface	1058	1	Architectural	Glass	Construction Material	Window Glass					No	A1172
60	1	Surface	Surface	1059	1	Foodways	Semi-Porcelain	Tableware	Hollowware (Ind.)	Decal Transfer (Over-Glaze)	1890–present	Miller 2016:41; Stelle 2011	Worn pink and yellow decal motif	Yes	A1172
61	1	Surface	Surface	1060	1	Unclassifiable	Glass	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Aqua / Too fragmented to identify further	No	A1172
62	1	Surface	Surface	1061	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Delaminated	No	A1172

Record	Site	Provenience	Lot	Location	Count	Class	Material	Object Group	Object Name	Dateable Attribute	Date Range	Reference	Comments	Heat Altered	Box
63	1	Surface	Surface	1062	1	Foodways	Coarse Red Earthenware	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)				Delaminated	No	A1172
64	1	Surface	Surface	1063	1	Foodways	Porcelain	Tableware	Tea Cup					No	A1172
65	1	Surface	Surface	1064	1	Unclassifiable	Coal	Fuel Related	Scrap Material					Yes	A1172
66	1	Surface	Surface	1065	1	Foodways	Stoneware (Coarse)	Storage Container	Storage Container (Ind.)	Albany Slip	1805–1920	Miller 2016:38; Stelle 2011	Slipped interior and exterior	No	A1172