1593 Four Mile Creek Road
P.O. BOX 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0
905-468-3266 • FAX: 905-468-2959

www.notl.com

The Corporation of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Report

REPORT TO:	Municipal Heritage Committee
SUBJECT:	Request for Demolition – 177 Byron Street
COMMITTEE DATE:	2022-11-08
REPORT #:	MHC-22-025
PREPARED BY:	LHC | Heritage Planning & Archaeology
DEPARTMENT:	Community & Development Services

RECOMMENDATION

It is respectfully recommended that:

1.1 The Municipal Heritage Committee recommend to Council for approval the request for demolition for the house and garage at 177 Byron Street subject to the following condition:

1.1.1 Demolition does not commence until the Ministry letter for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been received by the Town.

1.2 The Municipal Heritage Committee recommend that the property at 177 Byron Street be removed from the Municipal Heritage Register.

PURPOSE / PROPOSAL

A request for demolition of the house and garage at 177 Byron Street was received on 28 October 2022. A commemoration and implementation strategy has been submitted for review by MHBC on behalf of Lais Hotel Properties Ltd. in support of the proposed demolition of the house at 177 Byron Street. It is supported by a structural assessment completed by Shoalts Engineering and archaeological assessments by Archeoworks Inc. The Subject Property is a listed, non-designated property under Section 27 Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA). As per the requirements of the OHA, the property owner must provide Council with 60-days notice of intention to demolish prior to demolition of a structure that is listed on the Municipal Register, but not designated under the OHA. Section 27 the OHA states:

Restriction on demolition, etc.

(9) If a property that has not been designated under this Part has been included in the register under subsection (3), the owner of the property shall not demolish or remove a building or structure on the property or permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure unless the owner gives the council of the municipality at least 60 days notice in writing of the owner's

intention to demolish or remove the building or structure or to permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure. 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 6.

(11) The notice required by subsection (9) shall be accompanied by such plans and shall set out such information as the council may require. 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 6.

A notice of intention to demolish was initially submitted in April of 2021 with an extension of the notice of intention to demolish being granted in July 2021. The applicant request deferral several additional times to enable key documents to be completed. The Town requested additional information in the form of a documentation and commemoration plan, an implementation strategy for this plan, a structural assessment, and a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment. This report has been prepared to provide information to the Municipal Heritage Committee and to inform the Committee that the requested additional information is now met. The notice of intention to demolish was deemed complete on 3 November 2022. Council has 60 days, ending on 3 January 2023, to provide a response to the request.

List of Corresponding Appendices:

Appendix I – Documentation Plan & Implementation Strategy

BACKGROUND

Site Description

The Subject Property, known municipally as 177 Byron Street, is located on the north side of Byron Street, west of Melville Street (Figure 1). The Property is in Historic Old Town on comparatively large and wooded lot with the dwelling set well-back from the street (Figure 2). The Property at 177 Byron Street is identified as potentially containing cultural heritage value, based primarily in the circa 1815-1830 one-storey (with loft) house known as the Milloy-Westaway House. The Subject Property also contains a frame garage believed to date to circa 1940-1950, which is also proposed for demolition (Figure 3).

Figure 1: Subject Property indicated by yellow outline.

Figure 2: View of the Property from the Byron Street Right of Way (MHBC 2022)

Figure 3: View of the house and garage (MHBC 2022)

Reporting History

- A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report was completed for the Property by ERA Architects Inc. on November 18, 2015. The report prepared by ERA Architects Inc. commented that the dwelling "appears to be structurally sound" (page 10) and "suggested that consideration be given to the treatment of 177 Byron as an archaeological resource, prior to the Property's redevelopment" (page iv).
- An addendum to the CHER was prepared by Leah Wallace MA, MCIP, RPP Heritage & Planning Services on March 12, 2021. The garage was not found to have cultural heritage value and was recommended for removal. The house was found to have some cultural heritage value as an early building in Niagara-on-the-Lake; however, much of its cultural heritage value was identified as having been lost due to deterioration. The CHER recommended documentation and salvage of the house before demolition. It also recommended commemoration of the site's history.

- On 26 April 2021, a notice of intention to demolish was submitted to the Town for the Subject Property. A report regarding the notice of intention to demolish was presented to the Committee on 8 June 2021 with the recommendation that the MHC recommend for Council to request additional information in accordance with Section 27(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The additional information recommended to be requested included:
    - A documentation and commemoration plan;
    - An implementation strategy for this plan;
    - A structural assessment from a qualified heritage engineer/architect; and,
    - A Stage 1/2 Archaeological Assessment.

This item was withdrawn at the MHC and Council approved the minutes of the 8 June MHC meeting on 21 June 2021.

- A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was completed for the Property by Archeoworks Inc. on 24 January 2022. Numerous artifacts were found during the Stage 2. The report concluded that additional assessment through a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was required.
- A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was completed for the Property by Archeoworks Inc. on 6 October 2022. Numerous artifacts were found as part of the Stage 3; however, they did not meet the requirements for further assessment. The report concluded that no additional archaeological assessment was required. The report also noted that “no construction activities shall take place within the site area prior to the MHSTCI (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.”
- A structural assessment was completed for the Property by Shoalts Engineering on 6 January 2021. The report concluded that the house and the garage are subject to extensive deterioration and should be removed.
- A Commemoration and Implementation Strategy was completed by MHBC in October 2022. This report documented the house and recommended door hardware, transom windows, and foundation stones for salvage. The foundation stones are recommended to be reused on the Property. In addition, the report recommends the installation of a commemoration plaque that discusses the date of construction of the dwelling, the association with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and its connection with Frederick Nash. The Structural Assessment, Archaeological Assessments, and CHERs were included as appendices.

DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS

Policy Context

Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O 1990, c. O.18

The Property is listed on the Municipal Heritage Register under Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (the "OHA"). Section 27 (9) and (10) of the OHA states:

> *Restriction on demolition, etc.*
>
> *(9) If a property that has not been designated under this Part has been included in the register under subsection (3), the owner of the property shall not demolish or remove a building or structure on the property or permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure unless the owner gives the council of the municipality at least 60 days notice in writing of the owner’s intention to demolish or remove the building or structure or to permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure. 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 6.*

Same

(10) Subsection (9) applies only if the property is included in the register under subsection (3) before any application is made for a permit under the Building Code Act, 1992 to demolish or remove a building or structure located on the property. 2019, c. 9, Sched. 11, s. 6.

The notice of intention to demolish is deemed complete and consistent with the requirements of the OHA.

As noted in section 27(11) of the OHA, Council may require specific plans and information to accompany the notice, including information to assist in determining cultural heritage value, such as a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Structural Assessment, or Archaeological Assessment. In reviewing the documentation provided, Staff are of the opinion that the commemoration plan and implementation strategy with its attached structural assessment and archaeological assessments meets the requirement for additional documentation that was requested by Council in accordance with Section 27(11) of the OHA.

Municipal Heritage Committee Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the Municipal Heritage Committee sets out the following process for notices of intention to demolish:

In accordance with Section 27(5) of the Ontario Heritage Act Council shall consider the date that notice has been provided to be the date that such notice with required plans and information has been received at a Council Meeting. Required plans and information shall include advice from the Municipal Heritage Committee in regard to whether required plans and information have been provided.

The Terms of Reference indicate that Council must receive the notice at a Council meeting and that the comments of the Municipal Heritage Committee must form part of the required plans and information.

Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan 2018-2022 outlines pillars that maintain the heritage, agriculture and distinct beauty of the Town while creating vibrant sustainable communities for all. The Heritage Permit process addresses the pillar to “Protect Distinctive Community Assets” contained in Town Council’s Strategic Plan 2018-2022.

Discussion

The commemoration and implementation strategy was submitted to Town staff on 28 October 2022. The requested structural assessment and archaeological assessments were attached to the commemoration and implementation strategy as appendices.

The structural assessment concludes that the house and the garage have been subject to extensive deterioration. As a result, conservation efforts would be more of a replacement than conservation of the existing elements. In addition, the house and garage have safety concerns. The structural assessment recommends removal of the house and garage.

The Subject Property was subject to Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments. The Stage 1 assessment concluded that there was archaeological potential sufficient enough to warrant further assessment. Test pitting during the Stage 2 assessment uncovered numerous artifacts and resulted in the conclusion that further assessment was required. Although additional artifacts were uncovered during the Stage 3 assessment, they did not meet the requirements for additional assessment. Therefore, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment does not recommend further assessment. The Stage 3 assessment does, however, recommend that construction does not proceed until the Ministry letter has been received. According to municipal policy, this letter must also be submitted to the Town.

Based on the recommendations in the structural assessment and the archaeological assessments, the Commemoration and Implementation Strategy recommends removal of the house and garage. This report documents the house and garage in their current conditions. Interiors were not explored as part of this

documentation due to safety concerns. However, images of the interior from the previous Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Addendum were included as part of the documentation. The commemoration and implementation strategy recommend salvage of door hardware, transom windows, and foundation stones as well as the installation of a plaque to “commemorate and acknowledge the history of the dwelling” (MHBC, p. 26). The report further recommends that the date of construction of the dwelling, the association to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and its connection to Frederick Nash be included in the plaque.

Based on the above noted policies, the commemoration and implementation strategy submitted by MHBC meets the requirements for additional documentation requested by Council on 21 June 2021. The proposed demolitions on the Property at 177 Byron Street are considered to be justified and sufficient documentation has been provided to support the demolition. Staff concur with the recommendations in the Commemoration and Implementation Strategy, the structural assessment, and the archaeological assessments.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Any fees for Demolition Permit and required studies are borne by the applicant. Any Staff review and administrative costs are covered by the Town.

COMMUNICATIONS

The applicant has provided Council with notice of intention to demolish. The Municipal Heritage Committee will provide a recommendation to Council concerning the demolition. Council will review the Minutes of the Municipal Heritage Committee at a future Council meeting.

The MHC's comments will form part of the Minutes, which will be forwarded to Council for adoption at a future Council meeting. The notice of intention to demolish was deemed complete on 3 November 2022. The 60-day timeline for a decision has commenced and will expire on 3 January 2023.

CONCLUSION

The additional documentation provided as a part of the notice of intention to demolish are complete and municipal staff find that the proposed demolition is consistent with municipal and provincial policy. No negative impacts are expected.

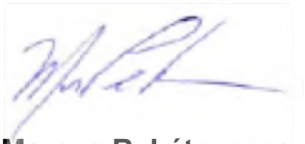
It is respectfully recommended that:

1.1 The Municipal Heritage Committee recommend to Council for approval the request for demolition for the house and garage at 177 Byron Street subject to the following condition:

1.1.1 Demolition does not commence until the Ministry letter for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been received by the Town.

1.2 The Municipal Heritage Committee recommend that the property at 177 Byron Street be removed from the Municipal Heritage Register.

Respectfully submitted,



Marcus R. Létourneau, PhD, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Managing Principal
LHC | Heritage Planning and Archaeology
on behalf of
Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Benjamin Holthof, MPl, MMA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP
Senior Heritage Planner
LHC | Heritage Planning and Archaeology
on behalf of
Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Appendix I – Documentation Plan and Implementation Strategy

Cover page: H.R. Page Atlas, 1880

Documentation Plan & Implementation Strategy

177 Byron Street, Niagara on the Lake

Date:
October 2022

Prepared for:
Lais Hotel Properties Ltd.
526 Regent Street,
Niagara on the Lake, ON

Prepared by:
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (MHBC)
200-540 Bingemans Centre Drive
Kitchener, ON

Our File: '21359A'

MHBC
PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN
& LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 5

1.1 Context 5
1.2 Heritage Status 6
1.3 Archaeology Assessment 7
1.4 Structural Condition Assessment 8
1.5 Niagara on the Lake Official Plan, 2017 8
1.6 Niagara on the Lake Official Plan, 2019 9

2.0 Historical Context 13

2.1 Niagara on the Lake 13
2.2 177 Byron Street (Subject Property) 14

3.0 Property and Built Features 18

3.1 Landscape and Setting 18
3.2 Exterior of Building 19
3.3 Interior of Building 21

4.0 Recommendations 25

4.1 Salvage 25
4.2 Commemoration 26

4.2.1 Materials, Form and Location 26

4.3 Implementation Strategy 29

5.0 Conclusions 30

6.0 Bibliography 31

Appendices

Appendix **A**	*Conceptual Drawings and Renderings*
Appendix **B**	*Documentation Photographs*
Appendix **C**	*Niagara on the Lake Staff Recommendation Report MHC-21-030*
Appendix **D**	*Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 and 2*
Appendix **E**	*Archaeological Assessment Stage 3*
Appendix **F**	*Structural Condition Assessment and Recommendations*

Project Personnel

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP	*Managing Director of Cultural Heritage*	Senior Review
Gillian Smith, MSc	*Planner*	Research, Author
Gordon Curnow,	*Technician*	Drawings
Nicole De Carvalho, H.Bsc	*Technician*	Commemoration Rendering

Prepared For

Debbie Mallais
Lais Hotel Properties Ltd
526 Regent Street, P.O. Box. 1011
Niagara on the Lake

Overview

MHBC was retained by Lais Hotel Properties Limited to complete a Cultural Heritage Documentation and Commemoration Plan for 177 Byron Street as requested by the Niagara on the Lake Town Council.

On April 26, 2021, the owner of 177 Byron Street (subject property) submitted a notice of intention to demolish the dwelling and accessory structure that reside on the property. The reason for the proposed demolition is based on recommendations and conclusions provided in the Addendum to the completed Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report. The Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report was completed by ERA Architects Inc in November 2015 (for a separate owner). A subsequent addendum was completed by Leah Wallace in March 2021 when the property came under the current ownership.

The 2015 CHER assessed the property's heritage value using the Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria. The report concluded that while the dwelling is an early example of residential development, its integrity, condition and lack of information available on its history and original appearance reduce its historical and design value. ERA therefore suggested there may be archaeological potential of the property which could fill in the gaps of unknown information.

The subject property was then acquired by Lais Hotel Properties Ltd. In light of the dwellings deterioration, Lias Hotel Properties pursued permission to demolish the structures. Leah Wallace prepared an addendum to the 2015 CHER. The addendum concluded that the dwelling does not have design or physical value, does not demonstrate significant historical value, and no longer has contextual value. Given the lack of heritage value, the addendum recommended that the dwelling and accessory structure be removed, and that a documentation report be completed prior to the demolition of the dwelling.

The recommendation report to the Municipal Heritage Committee, prepared by town planning staff, recommended that a documentation and commemoration plan, an implementation strategy, a structural assessment, and an Archaeological assessment be prepared before the request for demolition is complete.

Extensive research and analysis has been completed for the property, including:

- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, prepared by ERA;
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, prepared by Leah Wallace;
- Archaeological Assessment including Stage 1, 2 and 3 reports prepared by Archeoworks Inc.;

- Structural Condition Assessment and Recommendation Report, prepared by Shoalts Engineering;
- Documentation and Commemoration Plan, as well as Implementation Strategy, Prepared by MHBC Planning.

The Niagara on the Lake staff report, which contains both HIAs is attached as Appendix C, the Archaeological Assessment is attached as Appendix D and E, and the Structural Condition Assessment is attached as Appendix F, each of which have been prepared to address the requirements of the Town Recommendation Report. This Documentation Report addresses the requirement for a commemoration plan and implementation strategy. The purpose of this report is to describe the property located at 177 Byron Street and its features in order to ensure they are documented to supplement the historic record, as well provide a commemoration plan and strategy for the ongoing monumentalization of the property.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Context

The subject property is municipally addressed as 177 Byron Street in the Town of Niagara on the Lake, described as Part Block B Plan 30. The property is situated on the north frontage of Byron Street adjacent to the Queen's Landing Hotel. The property has a total lot area of 3,049m^2 and approximately 52 metres of frontage on Byron Street. Residing on the property is a 1 ½ storey single detached dwelling with an accessory garage. The dwelling was formerly used as a residence until 2004, at which point it was vacated. The Shaw Festival purchased the property with the intent of building another theatre space. The Shaw Festival then sold the property to the current owner, who also owns the abutting parcels (figure 1). The current owner is proposing to demolish the existing dwelling and accessory garage.

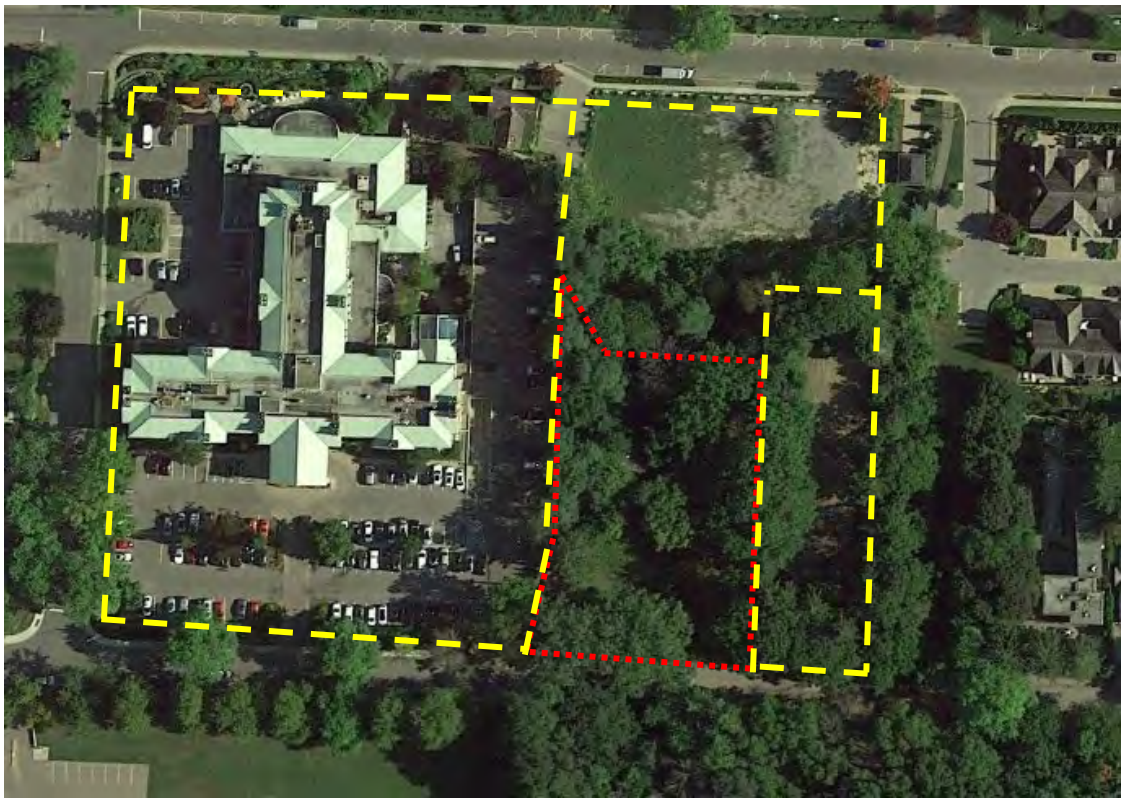


***Figure 1**: Aerial of Lais Hotel Properties Ltd lands. Subject property outlined in red. Parcels in yellow are all other landholding parcels*

The subject property forms part of the owners' larger landholdings, which include the abutting three parcels identified in figure 1. A three storey hotel and parking area (the Queen's Landing) is located to the east of the subject property at 155 Byron Street. A vacant parcel is located directly north of the subject property at 186 Ricardo Street. The western parcel abutting the subject property was previously occupied by a 2 storey single detached dwelling at 189 Byron Street. The dwelling was demolished in 2015 and is now vacant. The owner intends to demolish all structures residing on the subject property. There is no development proposed for the property once the structures are removed.

***Figure 2**: Rendering of dwelling as well as orientation of dwelling on subject property (MHBC, 2021)*

The surrounding area is comprised of a range of land uses, including commercial, residential, institutional, and open space. East of the property are residential uses. Further east towards the termination of Byron Street is Fort George National Historic Site. North of the property is the harbour area and Lake Ontario, west of the property is the Queen's Landing Hotel as well as residential dwellings. South of the property is open space, the Shaw Festival Theatre and Fort George lands.

1.2 Heritage Status

Part IV, Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires that each municipality keep a public register of properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest. Municipalities can also designate entire neighbourhoods as Conservation Districts, or recognize certain areas as Cultural Heritage Landscapes.

The Town of Niagara on the Lake maintains a Municipal Heritage Register of properties of cultural heritage value or interest. Properties on the register are either 'listed' or 'designated' under the Ontario Heritage Act. The property at 177 Byron Street is listed (non-designated) on the Town's

Municipal Heritage Register, identified as 'Milloy-Westaway House'. The town also has one designated Heritage Conservation District, consisting of the Queen Picton HCD. The property is not located in the heritage district. The property is not part of a cultural heritage landscape.

Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

***This document is updated periodically. For the most up-to-date information please contact Community and Development Services Staff.

Street No or Legal Address	Street Name	Title	Designation
4	Addison Avenue	Chautauqua Park	Not Designated
81	Ball Street		Not Designated
87	Ball Street	Chapman Saltbox	Part IV
34	Balmoral Drive	Butler Homestead Site	Part IV
507	Butler Street	William Stewart Homestead	Part IV
17	Byron Street	St. Marks Rectory	Not Designated
177	Byron Street	Milloy-Westaway House	Not Designated
39	Byron Street	St. Marks Hall	Not Designated
41	Byron Street	St. Marks Anglican Church	Not Designated

Figure 3: *Subject property is listed, non-designated (Niagara heritage register)*

1.3 Archaeology Assessment

Archeoworks Inc., was retained to complete an Archaeology Assessment for the subject property. The stage 1 background study indicated potential for archaeological materials. As such, a stage 2 Archaeology Assessment was completed, which identified portions of the study area as having extensive land alterations that removed archaeological potential. Other portions of the property, which had not been altered, contained some artifacts. The collection consisted of 10 or more 19th century artifacts all located within a 10 metre radius, and therefore the site has been registered with the MHSTCI. A stage 3 Archaeology Assessment was determined to be required following the stage 2 Assessment. The purpose of the stage 3 Assessment was to collect sample artifacts, determine the extent of recovered artifacts, determine patterning within the site, and assess the heritage value of the site with mitigation of development impacts. The stage 3 Assessment found some materials from the 19th and 20th centuries, however, the majority of materials were dated post 1870 which does not meet the requirements of cultural heritage value as per Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, 2011. Therefore, there is no further cultural heritage value on the property and no stage 4 Assessment is required. A copy of the Archeoworks Inc., reports are attached as Appendix D and E to this report.

1.4 Structural Condition Assessment

Shoalts Engineering was retained to complete a Structural Assessment of the property at 177 Byron Street, which was completed in January 2021. The Assessment concludes that the house is in poor structural condition, and has experienced a loss of heritage integrity. The house is considered to be unsafe and hazardous. Restoration of the dwelling would require extensive and invasive replacement of the majority of the original dwelling, which would effectively result in replication rather than conservation of the dwelling. The Assessment recommends that the dwelling be document and removed. A copy of the Structural Assessment is attached as Appendix F to this report.

1.5 Niagara on the Lake Official Plan, 2017

The Niagara on the Lake Official Plan, 2017 is the in effect Official Plan for Niagara on the Lake. The Official Plan identifies the subject property as follows:

- Schedule B: Land Use Plan
    - Located within 'Niagara/Old Town'
    - Designated 'Marine Commercial'
- Schedule B1-B8: Dock Area Secondary Plan
    - B2 Character Area: 'Hospitality District'
    - B3 Land Use Designations 'Dock Area Marine Commercial' (labelled as 'Anchorage Motel Bar & Grill Site)
    - B6 Cultural Heritage Landscapes: 'Listed Property'

The Official Plan outlines Heritage Conservation Policies in Section 18. General policies include:

- Preserve buildings that have historical values;
- Designate and oversee heritage resources under the Ontario Heritage Act, Planning Act and the Municipal Act;
- Ensure that designated buildings are not demolished or altered until a permit has been issued;
- Municipal Heritage Committee is to be consulted for all development within heritage districts or where development may impact a heritage resource;
- Archaeological survey is required as part of a planning application.

The Official Plan, as per schedule B2: Character Area Districts, characterizes 177 Byron Street in the 'Hospitality District' which is comprised of the Queen's Landing Hotel and Anchorage Motel. Policy (f) provides that site frontage along Byron Street shall be generously treated with landscaping and buildings addressing the street to create an attractive and safe pedestrian environment.

A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report by ERA was prepared for the subject property. A subsequent addendum to the ERA report was completed by Leah Wallace. The addendum concludes that the subject property is not of cultural heritage value or interest due to unsympathetic alternations, damage caused by disuse, vandalism, as well as the removal/replacement of original features. As such, the dwelling can be demolished, which will assist in creating a more attractive and safe pedestrian environment.

Figure 4: *one of two no trespassing signs at subject property driveway entrance*

1.6 Niagara on the Lake Official Plan, 2019

The Town of Niagara on the Lake adopted a new Official Plan in 2019, however, it is currently under appeal. Nonetheless, policies of the 2019 Official Plan have been consulted for the completion of this report. The Official Plan identifies the subject property as follows:

- Schedule B2: Land Use Plan – Old Town
    - Located within 'Niagara/Old Town'
    - Designated 'Commercial' and 'Conservation'
- Schedule D4: Areas of Heritage Significance
    - Identified as 'Old Dock Character Area'

Cultural Heritage policies are provided in Section 7 of the Official Plan. Relevant policies that relate to the protection of heritage resources are set out in sub-section 7.1.3 and include:

- Protect and conserve cultural heritage resources in accordance with existing policies and guidelines;
- Listing and/or designating real property under Part IV (Section 27 and/or 29) of the Ontario Heritage Act; designating a heritage conservation district under Part V of the Ontario

Heritage Act, and/or encouraging the Province to designate real property under Part IV and/or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act;

- Use municipal controls to ensure development on or adjacent to cultural heritage resources is designed and mitigates impacts or potential impacts on heritage attributes, including:
    - impacts such as scale, massing, height, building orientation, materials and location relative to the cultural heritage resource;
    - destruction of any part of any significant heritage attribute or features;
    - alteration that is not sympathetic or is incompatible with the historic fabric and appearance;
    - shadows created that alter the appearance of a heritage attribute or change the viability of a natural feature or planting, such as a garden;
    - isolation of a heritage attribute from its surrounding environment, context, or a significant relationship;
    - direct or indirect obstruction of significant views or vistas within or from built and natural features;
    - a change in land use such as rezoning a battlefield from open space to residential use, allowing new development or site alteration to fill in the formerly opens spaces; and
    - land disturbances such as a change in grade that alters soils, drainage patterns that adversely affect an archaeological resource
- Impose conditions of approval where cultural heritage resources are to be affected to ensure the continued protection of the resource;
- Require preparation of a heritage impact assessment or heritage conservation plan for any proposed alteration, construction or development involving, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, a cultural heritage resource.
- Review applications for development and site alteration on lands containing and adjacent to cultural heritage resources and require mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches to conserve the heritage attributes impacted by the development. A Heritage Impact Assessment and/or an Archaeological Assessment may be required to demonstrate that the cultural heritage resources will be conserved. Development of lands adjacent to protected heritage properties shall be required to demonstrate that the heritage attributes of the adjacent protected heritage property are conserved through such approaches as appropriate siting of new development, setbacks, urban design and intensity and types of uses.

Policies relating to Heritage Character Areas are provided in sub-section 7.2.3. Should any site alteration, development, or demolition be proposed within any of the character areas, a Heritage Impact Assessment will be required. The Heritage Impact Assessment must consider the potential impact to the overall area as well as to individual properties.

The subject property is located within the 'Old Dock' character area. Policies for this character area are provided in section 7.2.3.5 and include:

- The Town may request, as part of any site alteration or development, a commemoration plan;
- Any proposed site alteration or development must demonstrate how it will conserve the specific heritage values and attributes of the area as a cultural heritage landscape.

The Old Dock Heritage Character Area also has a statement of cultural heritage value or interest as well as identified heritage attributes.

Statement of cultural heritage value or Interest:

The Old Dock Area has historical/associative significance as the location of many of the industrial and commercial activities that were important in the local economy from the Town's inception until the mid-20th century. Industrial activity associated with marine commerce is reflected here as well as links to previous and current waterfront hotel development. In addition, the area's historical/associative significance stems from the ecclesiastical properties as well as the public park and waterfront areas. Design/physical significance stems from examples of 19th and early 20th century buildings that are found throughout the area, especially the key residential, commercial and ecclesiastical properties. Evidence of the former railway is found in alterations to landform and in the alignment of streets and pathways. Steep slopes, large ecclesiastical grounds and park spaces, and varied treatments of the shoreline interrupt the street grid and provide design/physical as well as contextual significance. Current development includes the conservation and adaptive reuse of a variety of residential, commercial and former industrial properties.

Heritage Attributes

- Design/Physical
    - Shoreline features (beach, marina, lighthouse)
    - Varied built form (massing, age, type, use)
    - Topography (terraced streets down steep slope to shore)
    - Irregular block and property sizes (distorted grid pattern)
    - Evidence of former uses (Queen's Royal Hotel, railway, dockyard, boatworks, boathouses)
    - St. Marks's Church complex (rectory, church and additions, cemetery)
- Historical/Associative
    - Associations with former uses (steamers, railway, dockyard, concession stands, produce stands/ storage), customs office, ice cutting, skating in harbour)

    - Simcoe Park's current and historic uses (outdoor dance pavilion and refreshment stand, Sunday night community sing-alongs, winter ice rink and change hut)
- Contextual
    - Panoramic views of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario
    - Landmarks (movie set gazebo, Navy Hall)

A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report was completed by ERA for the subject property. The report concludes that the subject property is not of cultural heritage value or interest, and anticipated no impacts as a result of the proposed removal of the structures. The removal of the dwelling will be a benefit to the property, which will assist in creating a more attractive and safe pedestrian environment, and enhance the conservation of the natural features on the property, as per the conservation designation.

Figure 5: *front elevation of subject property (ERA, 2015)*

2.0 Historical Context

2.1 Niagara on the Lake

Niagara on the Lake's first inhabitants were the Attawandaron peoples (Neutral Nation) who relied on hunting and agriculture. The Attawandaron suffered greatly from war and disease and were absorbed into the Iroquois Nation. In 1764 the Indian Department established the Treaty of Niagara, which caused the Indigenous to give up their land for reserves (Niagara on the Lake Museum). In 1792 the town was established and chosen as the capital of Upper Canada, originally given the name 'Newark' (Niagara on the Lake Museum). Niagara on the Lake was a gateway to the United States from Canada as it sits on the mouth of the Niagara River, which connects Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. Around the same time as the Towns inception was the development of Fort George which served as a military post across the United States military base, Fort Niagara. Settlers occupied the Town and it grew into the "centre of military and social life" for the province (Niagara on the Lake). The original settlement of Niagara on the Lake is known today as 'Old Town', illustrated on **figure 6**.

Given the Town's close proximity to the United States it was an important commercial centre and served as a strategic location during the war of 1812 when the United States went to war with Great Britain (Niagara on the Lake Museum). From 1812 to 1814 Niagara on the Lake was in the front lines of the war and in 1813 the Americans took hold of Fort George and burned the entire Town to the ground. As a result, the Town had to be built from new after the British victory in 1814. By the 1830's, Niagara on the Lake had been successfully re-built.

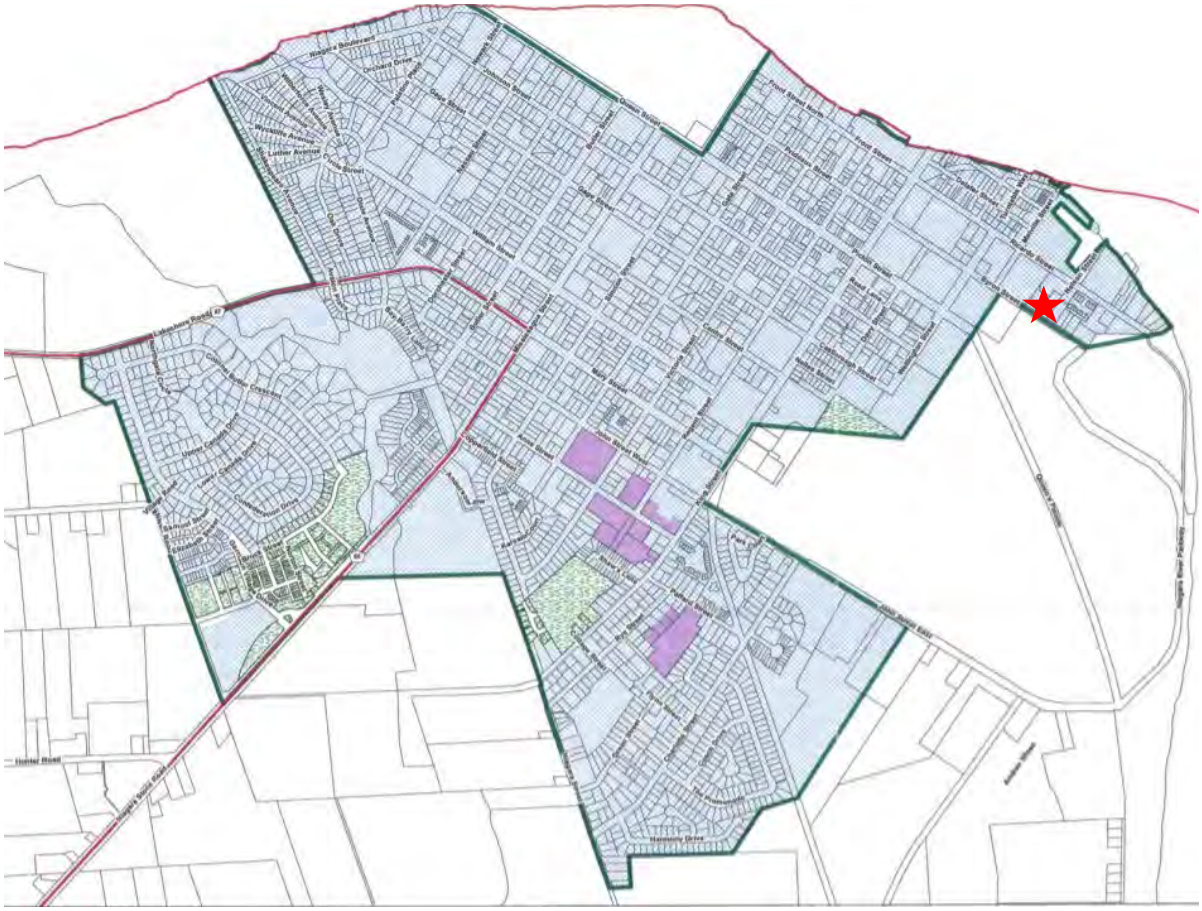


Figure 6: *Historic Old Town, subject property noted in red (NOTL Official Plan)*

Shortly after the war the first (of four) Welland Canal was built, which connected the Niagara River to Lake Erie and served as a key transportation route for trade (Niagara Welland Canal). The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company was established shortly after and became a well known industry that built various types and sizes of ships. The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company operated from 1831 to 1864 and contributed greatly to the growth of the Town, until the second Welland Canal was built (Ontario Heritage Trust).

2.2 177 Byron Street (Subject Property)

It is thought that the subject property located at 177 Byron Street formed part of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. A structure appears on an 1845 Plan of Niagara, identified as 'Dock Company's Land'. The Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report prepared by ERA (2015) notes that the earliest documentation of the existing house was the Harbour and Dock Company's tax assessment from 1847, which identified a 'one storey house with three fireplaces and a one storey house.' A

federal verification plan from 1853 shows the dwelling as residing on Block 16. A later plan from 1863 shows the property as belonging to the Niagara Dock Company.

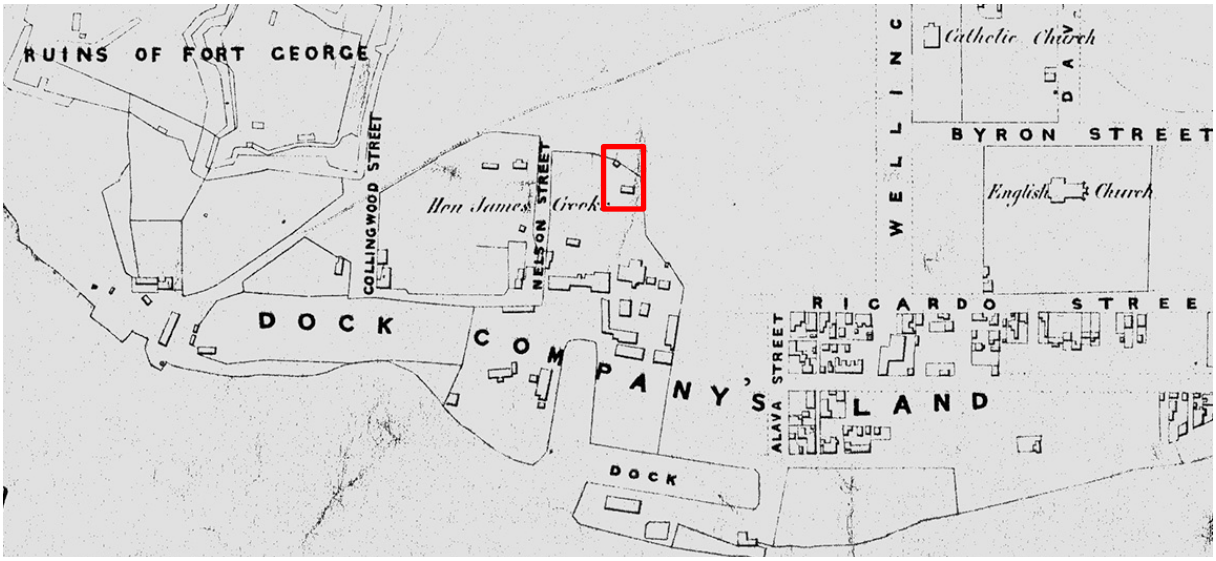


***Figure 7**: Excerpt from the Plan of Niagara showing the boundaries of the Town March 29, 1845 (Brock University Archives)*

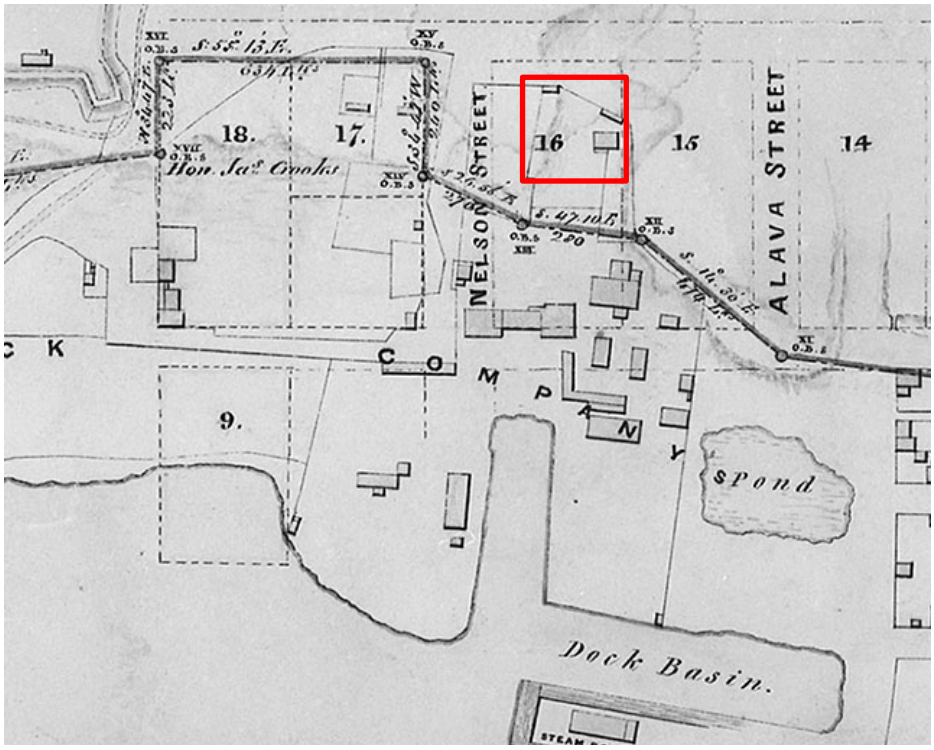


***Figure 8**: Verification Map from 1853, subject property noted in red (Brock University Archives)*

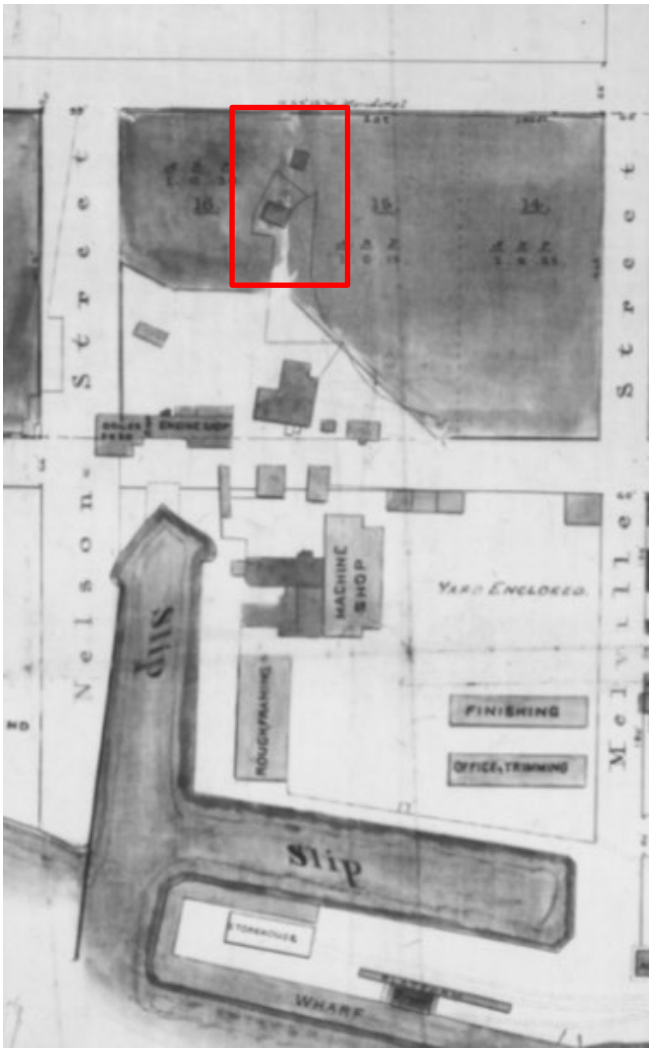


Figure 9: *Plan of the Town of Niagara, Niagara Dock Property, 1863 (Brock University Archives)*

Tax assessments from around this time indicate that Frederick George Nash, who was the Secretary of the Harbour and Dock Company during the 1850's owned the house. A plan from 1862 shows the subject property as 'Nash Cottage'. After the Company shutdown in 1864, Nash left town and Duncan Milloy purchased the subject property in 1870. The Milloy family kept the cottage in the family until 1887. In the 1900's, the property came under the ownership of Franklin Howard, who likely modernized and added to the dwelling in the mid 20th century. From 1984 to 2004 Dr. Maurice and Joan Fraser resided on the property.

***Figure 10**: Excerpt from "Historic Homes of Niagara on the Lake". Illustrated by George Balbar, 1971.*

3.0 Property and Built Features

3.1 Landscape and Setting

The subject property is situated on the north side of Byron Street, west of the Niagara Parkway Recreational Trail, south of Ricardo Street, and east of Melville Street. The nearest intersection is Byron Street and Melville Street, which is located 125 metres east of the subject property. The area is characterised by residential uses including single detached, multiple dwelling, and long term care uses, as well as commercial and institutional uses. The subject lands are located adjacent to the Queen's Landing Hotel, are in close proximity to Fort George National Historic Site (210 m) as well within 100 metres of the Niagara on the Lake harbour.

The subject property contains a 1 ½ storey dwelling and accessory garage, with a heavily wooded area to the rear (north) of the property. There are two driveway entrances located on the east and west sides of the property. The dwelling is setback approximately +/- 25 metres from the road frontage. The remainder of the property consists of a lawn and gardens.

Figure 11: *landscape of property, including gardens, manicured lawns, mature trees and a forest to the rear (MHBC, 2021)*

3.2 Exterior of Building

The building is 1 ½ storeys in height and is thought to have been constructed sometime between 1820 and 1840. Two additions have been added to the building, one to the north elevation (rear) and one to the east elevation. The building is constructed of brick, which was later covered in stucco in the mid to late 20th century with a stone foundation. The original portion of the building is representative of the Georgian architectural style which was a prevalent residential style following the war of 1812. The Georgian features of the dwelling include 9-over-9 sash windows, gable roof with two twin symmetrical chimneys, and fanlight above the front entrance.

The exterior of the building is not unique or rare as this was a common dwelling type during the 19th and 20th century, nor does it demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship or technical skill. The exterior of the building has been somewhat altered over the years, including the stucco façade, rear and front additions, and the replacement of the original windows.

A full set of conceptual drawings of the dwelling are included as Appendix A to this report. These drawings are based on approximate measurements of the dwelling and have been prepared to demonstrate the approximate scale, style, orientation, as well as built components of the dwelling.

Figure 12: *South elevation (front) of dwelling*

Figure 13: *West elevation of dwelling*

Figure 14: *East elevation of dwelling with side addition*

***Figure 15**: North elevation (rear) of dwelling with addition*

3.3 Interior of Building

The interior of the dwelling is based on a centre hall floor plan where the south (front) entrance is connected to the north (rear) entrance by a hallway, with rooms located on each side of the hallway. The original interior of the dwelling was significantly modified in the mid to late 20th century. The ground floor has one hallway, with rooms on either side. The west side of the hallway has two rooms (bedroom and dining room) and a bathroom; the east elevation has two additional rooms (parlour and den). Off of the parlour and den is the addition, which served as the kitchen. Along the centre of the hallway is an access to the basement (trapdoor), which remains mostly unaltered. The centre of the hallway also provides a modified spiral staircase to the upper level/attic. The attic is one room with windows on the north and south elevations. Two additions to the dwelling include a back living room to the north elevation and a kitchen to the east elevation.

The interior of the building has lost most of its integrity as a result of alterations during its ownership in the mid to late 20th century, as well as damage resulting from vandalism, weather, and general disuse. Due to safety concerns regarding the stability of the dwelling, a comprehensive documentation of the interior of the dwelling was not completed by MHBC. Interior documentation of the dwelling that could not be obtained is provided by existing documentation in the HIA prepared by ERA (2015).

Figure 16 and 17: *(left) front entryway looking through the hallway to the back addition, (right) first room on the east elevation looking through to the kitchen addition (MHBC, 2021)*

Figure 18 and 19: *(left) one of the west rooms, (right) rear addition which was a family room (Wallace, 2021)*

The original dwelling ended at the west room pictured above. The original door and fanlight remain and provide access into the rear addition as seen in figure 18.

Figure 20 and 21: *(left) bathroom located on the west elevation, (right) trapdoor staircase with access to the basement (Wallace, 2021)*

Access to the basement is provided through a trapdoor. The trapdoor is centrally located within the hallway.

Figure 22 and 23: *(left) staircase access as seen from basement, (right) basement with original fireplace foundation (Wallace, 2021)*

Figure 24 and 25: *(left) spiral staircase leading to the attic, (right) attic (Wallace, 2021)*

Overall, the dwelling is in poor condition. Original elements of the dwelling include the fanlight entrance, fireplace, interior doors, and windows including the original back room. Many elements of the original house have been altered, including a concealed basement cooking oven, removal of the original attic staircase, majority of windows, exterior brick has been covered with stucco, and relocation of the basement staircase. These alterations coupled with the decaying state of the dwelling result in its poor integrity and condition.

4.0 Recommendations

4.1 Salvage

The original dwelling has experienced several interior and exterior alterations, including the removal and damage of interior elements. Only the walls, floors, doors, and some windows remain.

Many of its features appear to be of a 1970s-1990s vintage, including various storage/cabinet fixtures, lighting fixtures, windows, and the additions. These elements are not significant heritage artifacts as they are not rare or unique, and can be found in numerous buildings. Elements that may be of re-use value are limited to door hardware and the transom windows. The original stone foundation and bricks from the original façade may be available for use as part of the recommended commemoration measures, however, the final commemoration design is to be finalized by Town staff.

It is recommended that the owners consider reasonable efforts to make items such as the original door hardware and transom windows available for re-use. Often these types of items are of interest to third parties who are looking to repair or incorporate similar items into their own projects. These parties may include developers or restoration specialists.

Figure 26 - 28: *stone foundation located in basement, exterior chimney with brick, front door with original hardware (ERA, 2015)*

4.2 Commemoration

The dwelling located on the subject property was constructed sometime between 1820 and 1840 following the war of 1812. The existing dwelling may have a connection to the Harbour and Dock Company due to the secretary Frederick Nash owning the property, however, it is not known if he ever resided on the property. The property has also been linked to the Milloy family who owned the property and used the dwelling as a cottage. Despite the lack of information that can trace the history of the dwelling, the dwelling is a modest example of the Georgian architectural style in the Town of Niagara on the Lake. Given the historical stance of the dwelling, it is recommended that a commemorative plaque be established on the property after the dwelling is demolished. The purpose of the plaque is to commemorate and acknowledge the history of the dwelling. The plaque should address the date of construction of the dwelling, the association to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, as well as its connection to Frederick Nash.

4.2.1 Materials, Form and Location

The materials for the interpretive plaque should be selected in order to ensure the plaque is durable enough to withstand the elements and highly visible. The typical interpretive plaque is made of a composite material/fiberglass. Commemorative plaques of the Provincial or Federal Government are typically comprised of brass. Niagara on the Lake does not have a standard plaque form, but rather employs a range of plaque styles, including brass, fibreglass, as well as embedded within landscape or built elements.

Figures 29-32: *Example Plaque forms*

The plaque should be located in an area which is accessible and highly visible to the general public. The plaque should, if possible, be accompanied by salvaged building material such as the original brick, or stone from the foundation. However, the preferred form of the plaque will be determined by the Town. The commemorative plaque is recommended to be placed at the west driveway entrance as illustrated in figure 34. This location for the commemoration is proposed as it will provide for public access and will be easily noticeable from the Byron Street right of way. Appropriate locations for the plaque include either side (right or left) of the driveway entrance.

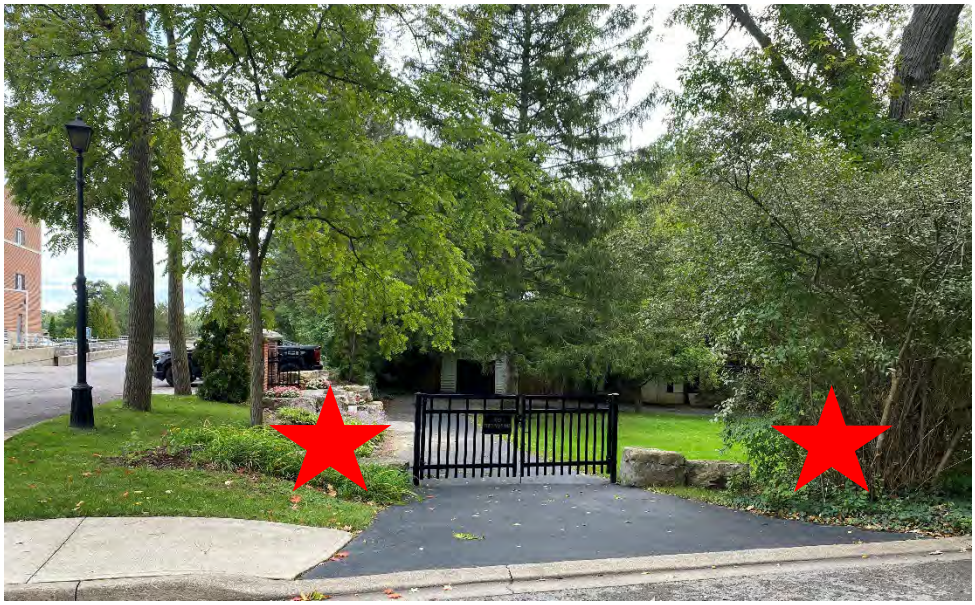


Figure 33: *Western driveway entrance (Google)*

Figure 34 and 35: *(left) left side of the westerly driveway, (right) right side of westerly driveway*

The south side of Byron Street has a newly installed sidewalk, which terminates at the first driveway of the subject property, along the Queens Landing and subject property line. The optimal location of the plaque is located where the sidewalk ends, on the left side of the driveway. MHBC has prepared a visual of the proposed plaque. The below rendering is based on a composite material/fiberglass frame and post and is not intended to be a final design. Other designs are encouraged to be discussed by the Town.

Figure 36: *Rendering of proposed location for commemoration plaque. (MHBC, 2002)*

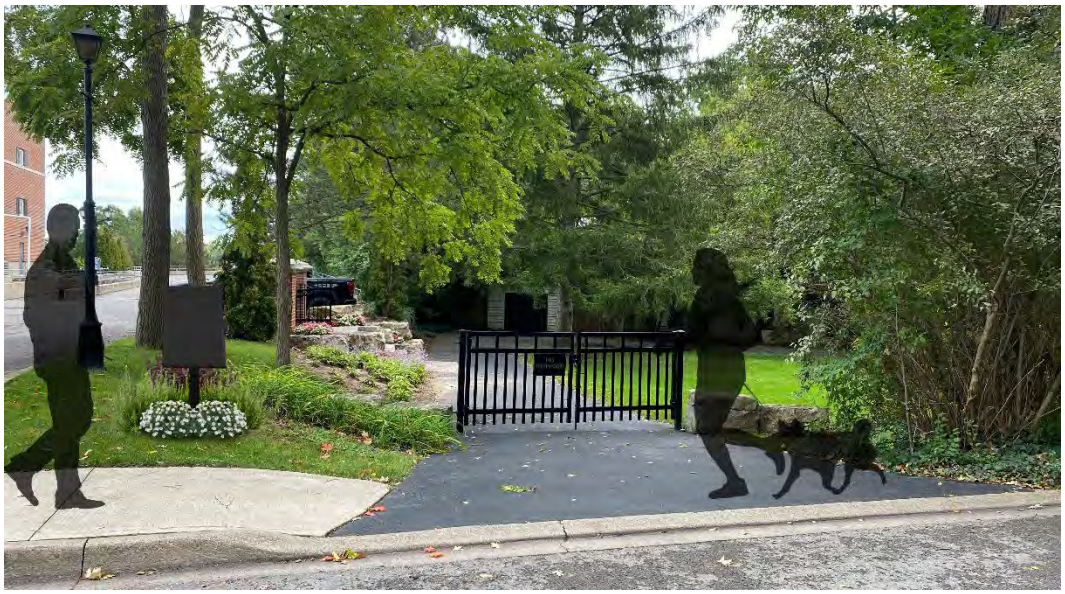


Figure 37: *Rendering of proposed location for commemoration plaque (MHBC, 2002)*

4.3 Implementation Strategy

An implementation strategy for commemoration of the property is set out below. As noted above, the archaeology assessment and building condition analysis have been completed and are attached to this report. The documentation of the building has also been completed and is attached to this report. Therefore, all tasks required for the demolition application have been completed. The implementation strategy below identifies the remaining tasks that are to be completed during and after demolition.

During Demolition	**Responsible**
Salvage door hardware and transom window and make available to any interested parties	Owner and demolition contractor
Set aside foundation stones	Demolition contractor
Prepare commemoration text and finalize plaque design	MHBC and Town Heritage Staff
Post Demolition	**Responsible**
Install commemoration plaque and ifincorporate retained foundation stones that were set aside during demolition	Owner

5.0 Conclusions

The property owners of 177 Byron Street are proposing to demolish the existing structures on site. A notice of intention to demolish was submitted previously, however, was deemed incomplete by the Town. In order to have a complete notice of intention to demolish, the Town of Niagara on the Lake require an archaeological assessment, structural condition assessment, and a documentation, commemoration and implementation plan.

In order to address the requirements set out in the Niagara on the Lake Staff Recommendation Report MHC-21-030, an archaeological assessment, structural condition assessment, and documentation, commemoration and implementation plan have been prepared to satisfy the Town and obtain demolition approval. Cumulatively, several reports and studies have been completed, all of which have similar conclusions related to the history, integrity and condition of the property and structures.

Extensive research and analysis has been completed for the property, including:

- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, prepared by ERA;
- Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, prepared by Leah Wallace;
- Archaeological Assessment including Stage 1, 2 and 3 reports prepared by Archeoworks Inc.;
- Structural Condition Assessment and Recommendation Report, prepared by Shoalts Engineering;
- Documentation and Commemoration Plan, as well as Implementation Strategy, Prepared by MHBC Planning.

This Report provides additional information on the history of the property, photographic documentation of the interior and exterior of the dwelling, as well as addresses the requirement for a commemoration plan and implementation strategy. It is recommended that a future plaque be erected on the left side of the westerly driveway where the sidewalk terminates. This location will be most visible and accessible to the public. Particulars related to the plaque text and form can be finalized at a later date once the notice of intention to demolish is approved. This documentation report has also included all other assessments and reports in the appendices. This report should be archived and used to supplement the historic record of the property.

6.0 Bibliography

Brock University. "Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property". Map, Data and GIS Library: Historical Maps of Niagara. Niagara-on-the-Lake-1863-NMC-22534.jpg. Accessed 18 October 2021. https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10740

Brock of University. "Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara, 1843." Map, Data and GIS Library: Historical Maps of Niagara. NMC-43151.jpg. Accessed 18 October 2021. https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10597

Brock University. "Canada, Niagara Verification Plan." Map, Data and GIS Library: Historical Maps of Niagara. Niagara-on-the-Lake-1853-NMC-11403.jpg. Accessed 18 October 2021. https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10612

ERA Architects Inc. "Cultural Heritage Assessment 177 Byron Street." 18 November 2015.

MHBC. Conceptual Rendering. October 2021.

MHBC. Commemoration Plan Rendering of Plaque. September 2022.

MHC. Site Visit. October 2021 and September 2022.

Niagara on the Lake. "Report MHC-21-030". Heritage Permit Application Notice of Intention to Demolish. 8 June 2021.

Niagara on the Lake. "Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest." Niagara on the Lake Report: MHC-19-054. Accessed 17 October 2021. https://notl.civicweb.net/document/17657

Niagara on the Lake Civic Web. "History of Niagara on the Lake." Accessed 17 October 2021. https://notl.civicweb.net/document/3857/History

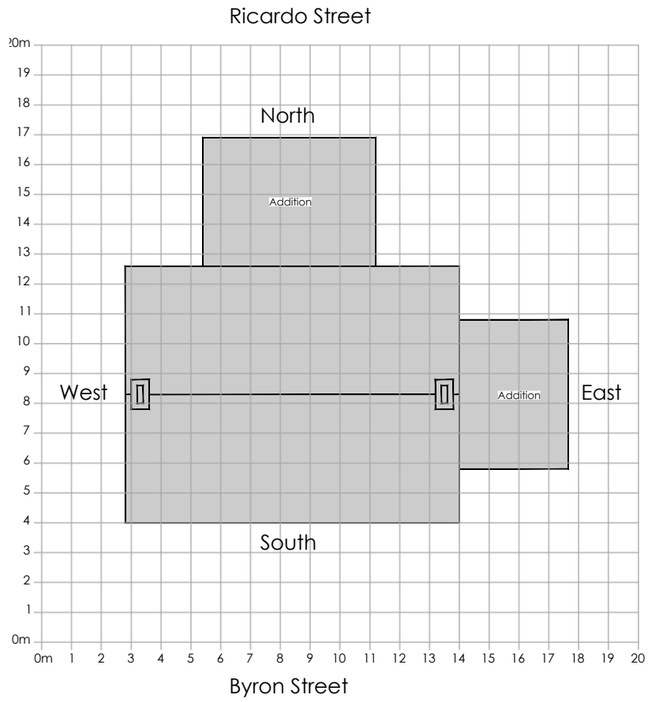
Niagara Welland Canal. "History Niagara's Welland Canal". Accessed 18 October 2021. http://www.niagarawellandcanal.com/

Ontario Heritage Trust. "Niagara Harbour and Dock Company." Online Plaque Guide: Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. Accessed 18 October 2021. https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/plaques/niagara-harbour-and-dock-company

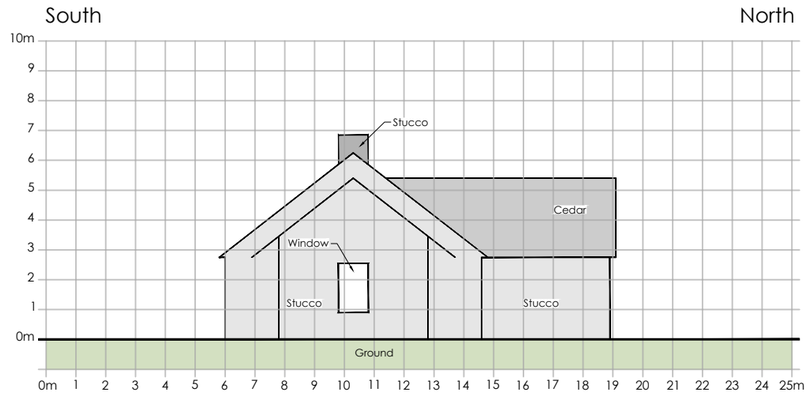
Appendix A

Conceptual Drawings and Renderings

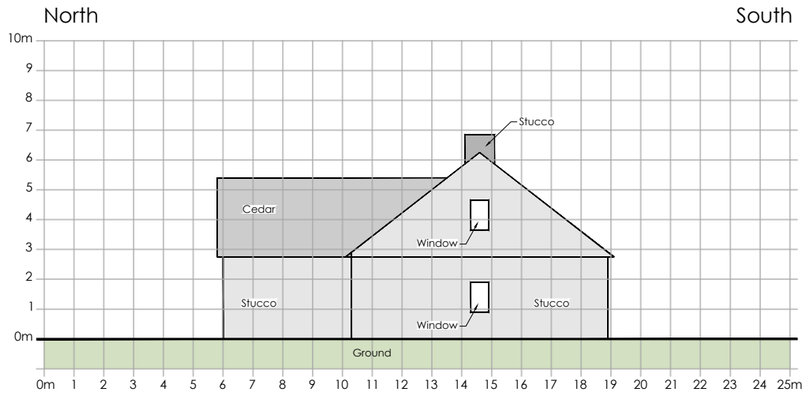
Top View
(1: 200)



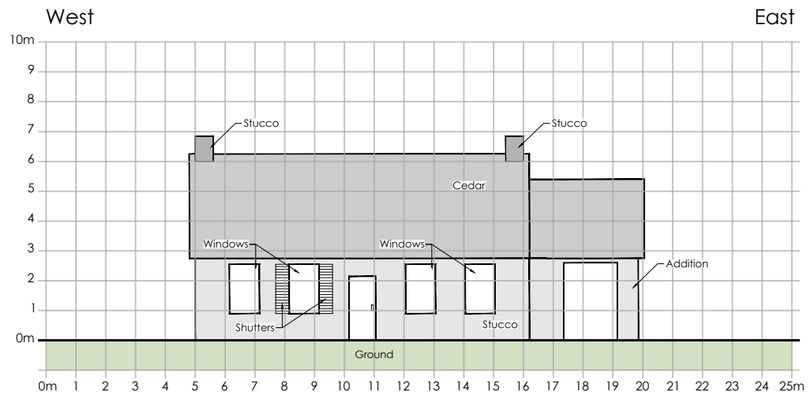
East Façade
(1: 200)



West Façade
(1: 200)



South Façade
(1: 200)



BUILDING ELEVATIONS

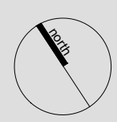
177 Byron Street
Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Region of Niagara

Subject Lands

Façade Locations

Notes:
• For conceptual purposes only

DATE: October, 2021
FILE: 21359A
SCALE: As shown
DRAWN: GC



K:\21359A- 177 BYRON\CP\CONCEPT2.DWG

MHBC PLANNING URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
200-540 BINGEMANS CENTRE DR. KITCHENER, ON, N2B 3X9
P: 519.576.3650 F: 519.576.0121 | WWW.MHBCPLAN.COM

Appendix B

Documentation Photographs

Exterior Elevations of Property

	Front (south) elevation (MHBC, 2021)
	Front (south) elevation (MHBC, 2022)
	Front (south) elevation (MHBC, 2021)

	Side (west) elevation (MHBC, 2021)
	Side (west) elevation (MHBC, 2022)
	Side (west) elevation (MHBC, 2021)

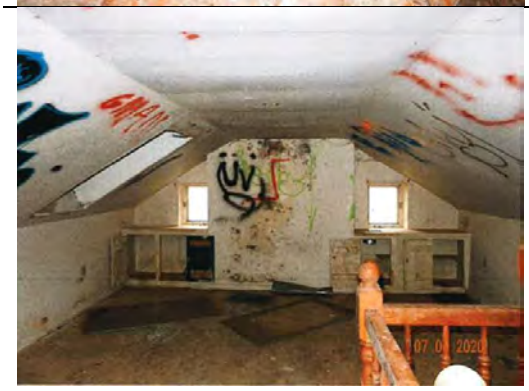
	Rear (north) elevation with rear addition (MHBC, 2021)
	Rear (north) elevation with east side addition (MHBC, 2021)
	Rear (north) elevation with rear addition (MHBC, 2021)

	Side (east) elevation with addition (MHBC, 2021)
	Side (east) elevation with addition (MHBC, 2022)
	Side (east) elevation with addition (MHBC, 2021)

Interior of Property

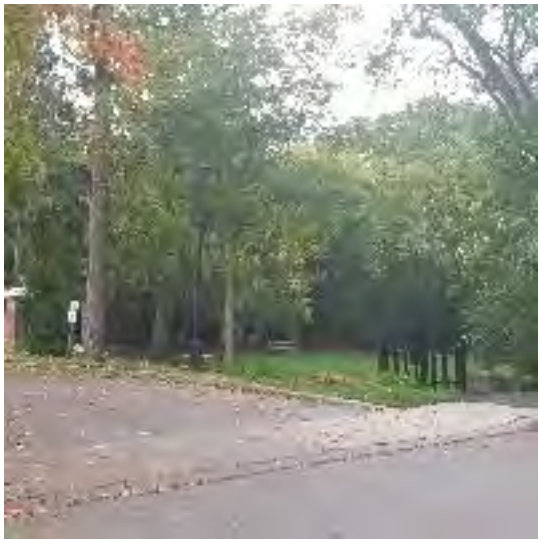
	Front entryway looking through the hallway to the back addition (MHBC, 2021) Also pictured is the basement trap door entrance.
	Looking into the east elevation through to the side addition (MHBC, 2021)
	Main room off the hallway. Beyond the door is the rear addition (Leah Wallace, 2019)

	Rear addition which was a family room (Leah Wallace, 2019)
	Bathroom located on the west elevation (Leah Wallace, 2019)
	Staircase access as seen from basement (Leah Wallace, 2019)
	Basement with original fireplace foundation (Leah Wallace, 2019)

	Spiral staircase leading to the attic (Leah Wallace, 2019)
	Attic (Leah Wallace, 2019)

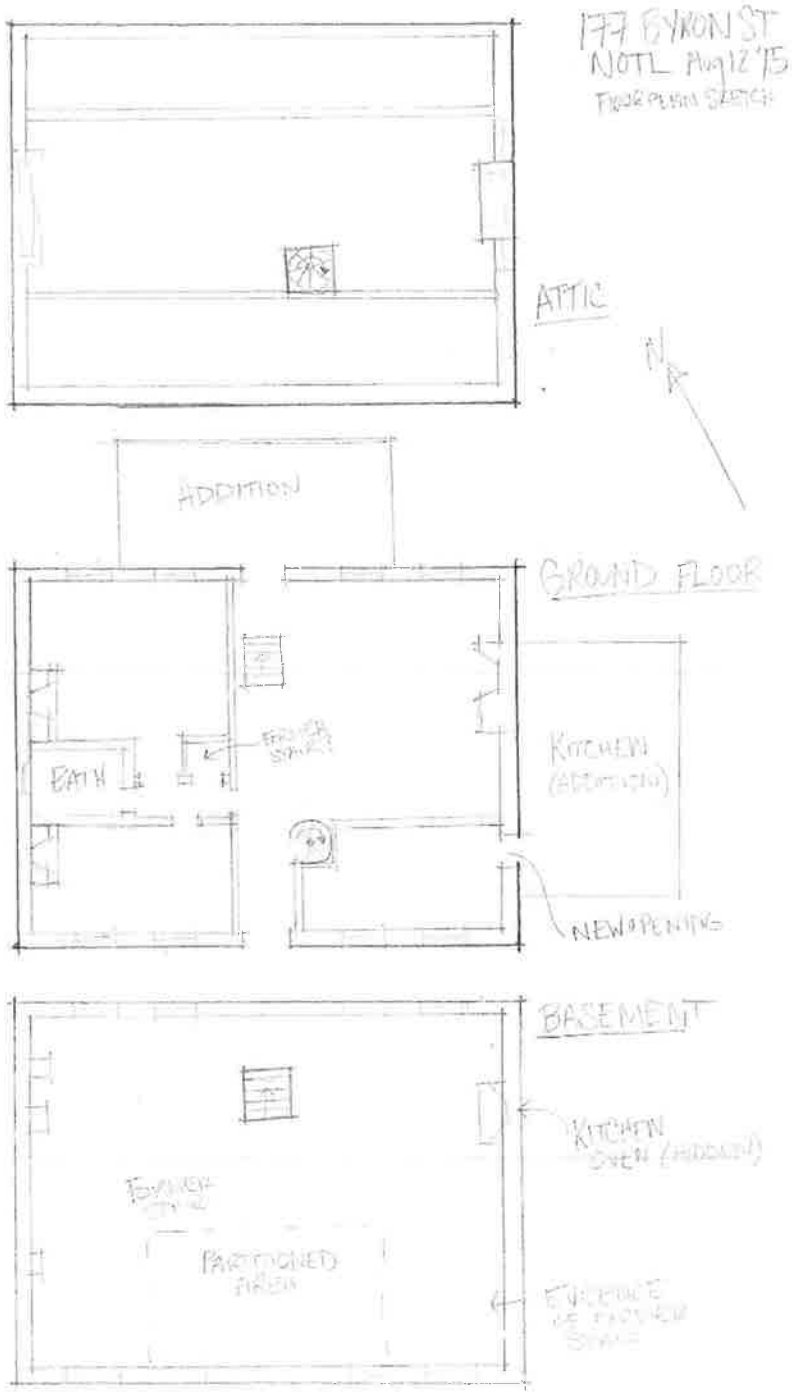
Landscape of Property

	Landscaped portion of property (MHBC, 2021)

	View of property from the west Byron Street Frontage (MHBC, 2021)
	Western driveway entrance from Byron Street (MHBC, 2022)
	Western driveway entrance from Byron Street (MHBC, 2022)

Eastern driveway entrance from Byron Street (MHBC, 2022)

Appendix 2: Field Sketch



Field Sketch, as-found floor plan recording. (ERA, 2015)

E.R.A.
Architects Inc.

Appendix C

Niagara on the Lake Staff Recommendation Report MHC-21-030

The Town of Niagara-On-The-Lake

Telephone (905) 468-3266
Facsimile (905) 468-2959

1593 Four Mile Creek Road
P.O. Box 190
Virgil, Ontario
L0S 1T0

Report:	**MHC-21-030**	**Committee Date:**	**June 08, 2021**

Report To: **Municipal Heritage Committee**
Subject: **177 Byron Street**
Heritage Permit Application
Notice of Intention to Demolish
File No. HER-26-2021

1. RECOMMENDATION

It is respectfully recommended that:

1.1 The Municipal Heritage Committee ask Council to request additional information in accordance with Section 27(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* . Specifically, the applicant should provide a documentation and commemoration plan, an implementation strategy for this plan, a structural assessment from a qualified heritage engineer/architect, and a Stage 1/2 Archaeological Assessment before the request for demolition is considered complete.

1.2 The Municipal Heritage Committee recommend Council pass the following resolution to implement this request:

Council requires additional information and plans in accordance with Section 27(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in order to accept the Notice of Demolition for 177 Byron Street including:

- A documentation and commemoration plan;
- An implementation strategy for this plan;
- A structural assessment from a qualified heritage engineer/architect; and
- A Stage 1/2 Archaeological Assessment.

2. PURPOSE / PROPOSAL

A notice of intention to demolish a dwelling and accessory building on the listed, non-designated property at 177 Byron Street has been submitted by the property owner

to Council (attached as **Appendix I**). The purpose of this report is to advise the Committee in accordance with Section 27(1.3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and ensure the Committee has the opportunity to provide any comments to Council.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Site Description

The subject property, known municipally as 177 Byron Street, is located on the north side of Byron Street, east of Melville Street (see **Figure 1**). The property is in Historic Old Town on a comparatively large and wooded lot with the dwelling set well-back from the street (see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). The property at 177 Byron Street is identified as potentially containing cultural heritage value, based primarily in the circa 1815-1830 one-storey (with loft) house known as the Milloy-Westaway House (see **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**). The subject property also contains a frame garage believed to date to circa 1940-1950, which is also proposed for demolition (see **Figure 6**).

A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report was completed for the property by ERA Architects Inc. on November 18, 2015, and a subsequent addendum was prepared by Leah Wallace MA, MCIP, RPP Heritage & Planning Services on March 12, 2021, attached as **Appendix I.** A draft character statement outlining the cultural heritage value of the Milloy-Westaway House is attached as **Appendix II**. The report prepared by ERA Architects Inc. commented that the dwelling "appears to be structurally sound" (see page 10 of the report) and "suggested that consideration be given to the treatment of 177 Byron as an archaeological resource, prior to the property's redevelopment" (see page iv of the report). No formal structural assessments or archaeological assessments have been undertaken on this property.

Figure 1 - Subject property indicated by blue circle

Figure 2 - Entrance to subject property, photo by Town Staff June 3, 2021

Figure 3 – Buildings on subject property, photo by Town Staff June 3, 2021

Figure 4 - Dwelling on subject property, photo by Town Staff June 3, 2021

Figure 5 - Detail of dwelling on subject property, photo by Town Staff June 3, 2021

Figure 6 - Accessory building on subject property, photo by Town Staff June 3, 2021

4. DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS

4.1 *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18*

The Ontario Heritage Act (the "OHA") requires the property owner to provide Council with 60-days notice of intention to demolish prior to demolition of a structure that is listed on the Municipal Register, but not designated under the OHA. Section 27 the OHA states:

> *Restriction on demolition, etc.*
>
> *(3) If property included in the register under subsection (1.2) has not been designated under section 29, the owner of the property shall not demolish or remove a building or structure on the property or permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure unless the owner gives the council of the municipality at least 60 days notice in writing of the owner's intention to demolish or remove the building or structure or to permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure. 2006, c. 11,*

Sched. B, s. 11 (2).

Same

(5) The notice required by subsection (3) shall be accompanied by such plans and shall set out such information as the council may require. 2006, c. 11, Sched. B, s. 11 (2).

As noted in section 27(5) of the OHA, Council may require specific plans and information to accompany the notice, including information to assist in determining cultural heritage value, such as a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, Structural Assessment, or Archaeological Assessment. In reviewing the documentation provided, Staff are of the opinion that further material is required before Council can make a decision (in accordance with Section 27(5) of the OHA). Further material would include a documentation and commemoration plan which would expand upon the recommendations provided in the 2021 Addendum), a strategy to implement this plan, a structural assessment, and a Stage 1/2 archaeological assessment of the property.

4.2 Municipal Heritage Committee Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the Municipal Heritage Committee sets out the following process for notices of intention to demolish:

> *In accordance with Section 27(5) of the Ontario Heritage Act Council shall consider the date that notice has been provided to be the date that such notice with required plans and information has been received at a Council Meeting. Required plans and information shall include advice from the Municipal Heritage Committee in regard to whether required plans and information have been provided.*

The Terms of Reference indicate that Council must receive the notice at a Council meeting and that the comments of the Municipal Heritage Committee must form part of the required plans and information.

5. STRATEGIC PLAN

Not applicable.

6. OPTIONS

There are none.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Any fees for Demolition Permit and required studies are borne by the applicant.

8. COMMUNICATIONS

The Municipal Heritage Committee's comments will form part of the Minutes, which will be forwarded to Council for adoption at the June 21, 2021 Council meeting. The 60-day timeline should only commence when Council has the required information in accordance with Section 27(5).

9. CONCLUSION

The property owners are providing notice of intention to demolish a dwelling and accessory building at 177 Byron Street. In reviewing the documentation provided, Staff are of the opinion that further material is required before Council can make a decision (in accordance with Section 27(5) of the OHA). Further material would include a documentation and commemoration plan with an implementation strategy, an archaeological assessment of the property, and structural assessment.

Respectfully submitted,

Marcus R. Létourneau, PhD, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix I - Notice of Intention to Demolish.pdf Appendix II - Heritage Character Statement.pdf

Vintage HOTELS

April 26, 2021

DELIVERED

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
1593 Four Mile Creek Road
PO Box 100
Virgil, ON L0S 1T0

Dear Lord Mayor Betty Disero and Members of Council:

Re: 177 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Please accept this letter as the sixty (60) day notice under Section 27(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), that Lais Hotel Properties Limited will be applying for a permit under the Building Code Act to demolish the garage and house located on the property known municipally as 177 Byron Street, which is not a designated property under the OHA; but which is listed in the Town's Municipal Register of Heritage Properties.

As required under Section 27(5) of the OHA, a copy of the addendum to the 2015 Cultural Heritage Assessment by ERA Architects Inc. is attached. A copy of the 2015 assessment by ERA is also attached as an appendix to this report.

If you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our offices.

Yours truly,
LAIS HOTEL PROPERTIES LIMITED
Per:

Robert Jackson, President

c.c. P. Todd, Clerk
D. Horne, Planner II

177 Byron Street, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Addendum prepared for Lais Hotel Properties Limited

12/3/2021

Heritage & Planning Services, Leah Wallace MA MCIP RPP

INTRODUCTION 3

Subject Lands 3

Surrounding Land Uses and Heritage Properties 4

EXISTING HERITAGE POLICY CONTEXT 6

The Planning Act 6

Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) 6

Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) 7

Niagara Regional Official Plan 8

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Official Plan –Heritage Conservation 8

Estate Lot Study, August 2018 9

HERITAGE EVALUATION 10

Historical Research and Site Analysis 10

Site Visits Condition Assessment – September, 2019 and January 2020 10

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest 16

MITIGATION, CONSERVATION AND COMMEMORATION 19

CONCLUSION 20

Recommended Approach 20

APPENDICES 21

APPENDIX I – ERA ARCHITECTS INC. CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT 22

APPENDIX II – ADDITIONAL IMAGES 23

APPENDIX III – CURRICULUM VITAE LEAH D. WALLACE, MA MCIP RPP 35

Introduction

This Cultural Evaluation Report constitutes an addendum to the evaluation completed by ERA Architects Inc. for the Shaw Festival in 2015. The report is submitted on behalf of Lais Hotel Properties Limited as required information under Section 27 (3)(4)(5) of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) for the purposes of requesting permission to demolish structures on a property which is listed in the Municipal Register of Heritage Properties; but is not designated under Parts IV or V of the OHA. The evaluation updates information provided in the ERA report and includes an analysis of the current property condition of the buildings; a detailed Regulation 9/06 analysis; and alternate mitigation and conservation measures.

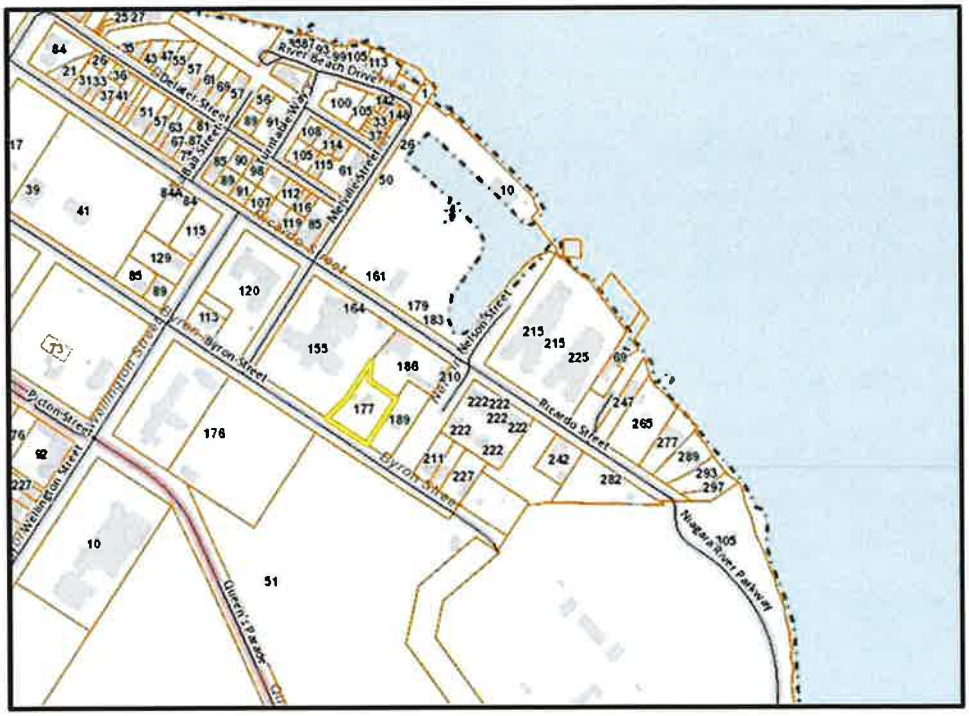


Figure 1: Subject Property – 177 Byron Street, Niagara Navigator

Subject Lands

The subject property is located on the north side of Byron Street, east of Wellington Street and west of the Nelson Street right-of-way and Fort George. The property contains 1 ½ storey gable roofed house and a frame garage. The house and garage are set well back from the road in a slight depression and are accessed via a gated entrance and curving driveway. Behind the house is a wooded area. The property is separated from the house and businesses fronting on Ricardo Street by a steep grade.

Surrounding Land Uses and Heritage Properties

The surrounding land uses are marine commercial, established residential and open space (Fort George and the Commons). The Queen's Landing Hotel and parking lot are adjacent to the property to the west. The subject property and the property at 189 Byron Street, which is vacant, are currently zoned Marine Commercial (MC-35), site specific zone that permits a hotel with 74 suites, stores and a restaurant. Further to the east is a small enclave of residential properties located adjacent to Fort George and the Commons.

While the property was intended for hotel development, the Shaw Festival, with the assistance of Lais Hotel Properties Limited, acquired the property with the intention of constructing a theatre. This proposal was abandoned and the property reverted to Lais Hotel Properties Limited which, to this point, does not have a specific use for the property.

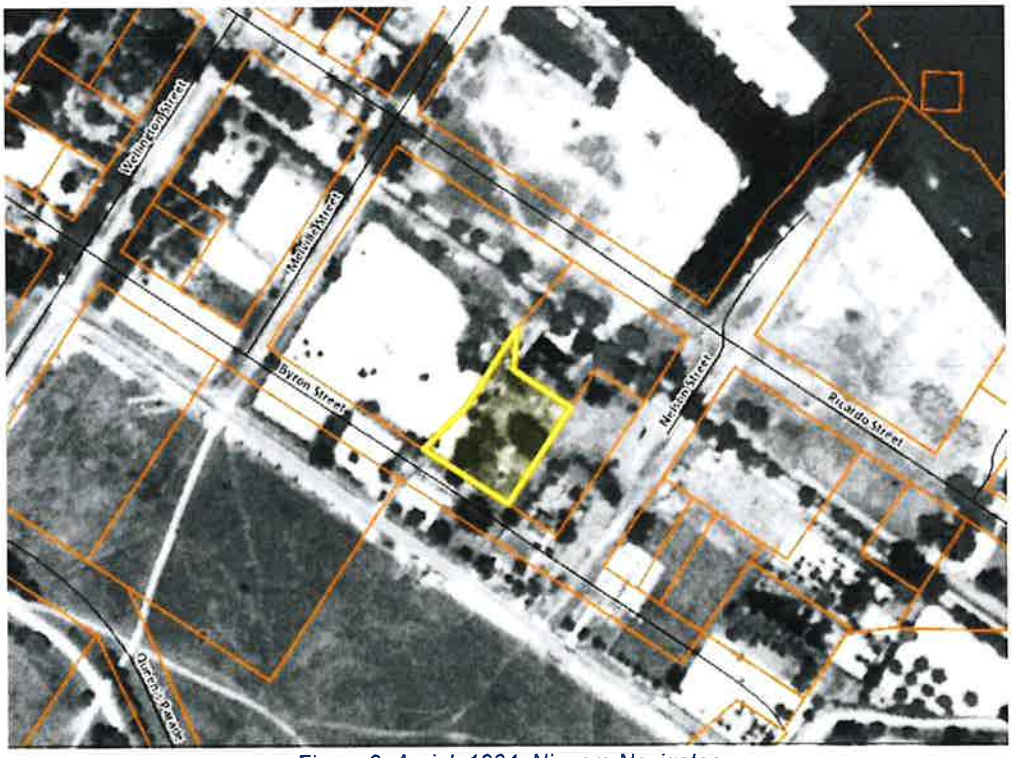


Figure 2: Aerial, 1934, Niagara Navigator

Figure3: Aerial, 2018, Niagara Navigator

Two aerial images, one taken in 1934 and the other taken in 2018, show the changes that have occurred in the Dock Area in the ensuing 84 years. Residential apartments and townhouses on Ricardo Street and the Queen's Landing Hotel with parking adjacent to Byron Street were constructed as were the hospital to the south and the senior's home to the east. The house at 189 Byron Street was demolished in the early 21st century. The Anchorage Motel and restaurant, which was located on the south side of Ricardo Street, below the subject property, was also demolished in anticipation of the new hotel development. These changes have altered the area providing for diverse uses and intensified development.

There is one property designated under Part IV of the OHA located on Ricardo Street. This is the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company Offices (By-law No.3027-96) which is located on the south side of Ricardo Street and is part of the Queen's Landing Hotel development. It is currently used as hotel accommodation and is one of the few remaining buildings that is directly associated with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. There is a provincial plaque in front of this building which commemorates that company.

Existing Heritage Policy Context

The Planning Act

Part 1 of the Planning Act includes a list of matters of provincial interest. Section 2(d) states that the Minister, the council of a municipality and the Ontario Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities shall have regard to:

- The conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.

Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)

Section 2.6 of the PPS, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, contains the following policies for both built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Policy 2.6.1: Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural landscapes shall be conserved.

Policy 2.6.3: Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alterations on adjacent lands to protected heritage property unless the proposed development and any site alteration is evaluated and that evaluation demonstrates that the heritage attributes of the protected property will be conserved.

Policy 2.6.2: Development and site alteration on lands containing archaeological potential is not permitted unless any archaeological resources have been conserved.

The PPS is currently under review by the Province. A draft of the new PPS is available for review and comment; but is not currently in force. This assessment relies on the current document with respect to the conservation of cultural heritage and archaeology.

The PPS provides the following definitions which assist in understanding and applying these cultural heritage and archaeology policies.

Significant built heritage resource means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers.

Significant cultural landscape means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may

include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets, neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, view sheds, natural areas and industrial complexes.

Protected heritage property means a property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Adjacent means those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

Development means creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring Planning Act approval.

Site alteration means activities such as grading, excavations and placement of fill.

Heritage attributes means the principal features or elements that contribute to a protected heritage property's cultural heritage value or interest. These may include the property's built elements as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features and visual setting including views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property

Archaeological resources include artifacts and archaeological sites as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act. Identification and evaluation of these resources are based on archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with that Act.

Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)

An amended Ontario Heritage Act was approved by the government on June 6, 2019 though it has yet to receive royal assent. The OHA provides policies and regulations for the protection of built heritage resources, cultural landscapes such as heritage conservation districts and archaeological resources through the process of identifying, listing and designating those resources.

Part IV of the Act deals with:

- Designation of individual properties;
- Alterations that are likely to affect the heritage attributes of those properties as specified in designation by-laws;
- Requests to demolish those properties; and
- Listing designated and non-designated properties on the Register

Regulation 9/06 under the OHA provides criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest. Due to the amendments to the OHA, these criteria may be subject to change when the new regulations are introduced and the Act received Royal Assent. It is anticipated that these new regulations will deal with "prescribed" principles, provisions and events.
The property at 177 Byron Street is listed on the Register; but is not designated under the OHA. It is subject to limited demolition control. In order to demolish any structure on the property, the

owner(s) must inform the municipal council in writing of the intention to demolish any structure on the property. Section 27.1(5) of the OHA requires that the proposal to demolish any structure must be accompanied by *such plans and shall set out such information as the council may require.* The municipal council has 60 days to consider the proposal and any additional information submitted with the proposal. If the council has not made a decision with respect to the proposal within those 60 days, the owner(s) may apply for a Building Permit to demolish any structure on the property.

Niagara Regional Official Plan

The Niagara Regional Official Plan, Section 10C, contains objectives and policies for the protection of built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

Objectives include:

- Supporting the identification and conservation of significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes; and
- Conserving significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes within the unique community context of every site.

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Official Plan –Heritage Conservation

A new Official Plan was adopted by the Council of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. However, this Plan has not received approval from the Region of Niagara. Section 18 of the current Niagara-on-the-Lake Official Plan is devoted to objectives and policies for the conservation of cultural heritage resources in the Town.

General heritage policies include:

- encouraging the preservation of buildings and sites having historical and/or architectural values;
- designating and regulating heritage resources under appropriate legislation, including the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act and the Municipal Act ;
- exercising legislative authority to control the alteration or demolition of heritage;
- ensuring through by-laws designating individual buildings or districts under the Ontario Heritage Act that no person shall demolish the whole or any part of the designated property or property in a designated area, or alter or make additional to a designated property or property in a designated area, without first receiving a permit issued by Council;
- On the advice of the Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC), regulating and guiding alterations and additions to heritage resources;
- Requesting comments from the MHC for any development within a heritage district, proposed expansion area or where it is believed that a development may impact heritage resources.

- Requiring an archaeological survey as a result of a planning application. This policy can also be found in Section 6, General Development Policies.

Estate Lot Study, August 2018

In 2018, Bray Heritage completed an Estate Lot Study for the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The study divided the Old Town into areas of heritage significance, including the Old Dock Character Area, which includes 177 Byron Street.

The study included the following Statement of Significance.

The Old Dock Area has historical/associative significance as the location of many of the industrial and commercial activities that were important in the local economy from the town's inception until the mid-20th century. Industrial activity associated with marine commerce is reflected here as well a links to previous and current waterfront hotel development. In addition, the area's historical/associative significance stems from the ecclesiastical properties as well as the public park and waterfront areas.[1]

Heritage attributes included:

DESIGN/PHYSICAL
- *Shoreline features (beach, marina, lighthouse)*
- *Varied built form (massing, age, type, use)*
- *Topography (terraced streets down steep slope to shore)*
- *Irregular block and property sizes (distorted grid pattern)*
- *Evidence of former uses (Queen's Royal Hotel, railway, dockyard, boatworks, boathouses)*
- *St. Marks's Church complex (rectory, church and additions, cemetery)*

HISTORICAL/ASSOCIATIVE
- *Associations with former uses (steamers, railway, dockyard, concession stands, produce stands/storage), customs office, ice cutting, skating in harbour)*
- *Simcoe Park's current and historic uses (outdoor dance pavilion and refreshment stand, Sunday night community sing-alongs, winter ice rink and change hut)*

CONTEXTUAL
- *Panoramic views of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario*
- *Landmarks (movie set gazebo, Navy Hall)*[2]

Policies relating to the Estate Lot Study have been incorporated in the new Niagara-on-the-Lake Official Plan. However, that plan has not yet been approved by the Region of Niagara and is not in effect.

[1] Bray Estate Lot Study, p.26
[2] Bray Estate Lots Study, p.27

Heritage Evaluation

Historical Research and Site Analysis

The Cultural Heritage Assessment produced by ERA Architects Inc. in November 2015, included in this report as **APPENDIX I**, provides excellent historical research relating to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company and the property at 177 Byron Street, also known as the Nash Cottage. Much of this research is derived from work completed by Joy Ormsby, former Town Historian. Historic maps of the area are also included in the ERA assessment.

The ERA report indicates that the building, while it is of robust post and beam construction, has suffered from a considerable number of alterations over the years. The brick is covered in stucco, much of the interior layout, trim and original details have been removed or reconfigured to accommodate 20th century living conditions. While the window openings on the ground floor have been retained, the windows are not original and new windows have been inserted in the attic area to provide light and ventilation. There are unsympathetic additions to the house, including installation of a spiral staircase and the rear family room space. While the house is appropriately mothballed, it has continued to deteriorate in the intervening five (5) years and some vandalism is evident. Only the basement is relatively untouched, as indicated in the ERA report.

Site Visits Condition Assessment – September, 2019 and January 2020

Two site visits were completed; one on September 18, 2019, and an extended visit on January 7, 2020. At both times the general setting of the house and the grounds in front of the house were well tended. Gates had been installed to prevent trespassing both from the direction of the Queen's Landing Hotel and Byron Street. The lawn was cut and in good condition and a fence had been installed on either side of the house to discourage access to the rear of the property. Doors and windows were also boarded over to discourage access to the building.

However, the house has obviously continued to deteriorate, as noted above. On the exterior, stucco is falling off the walls and chimneys revealing the brick beneath. The cedar roof is disintegrating and there are obvious holes where water is entering the building. The rear addition and deck have collapsed and the six (6) panel door, while it appears to be sound, is suffering from peeling paint.

Figure 4: Chimney with Failing Stucco, Brick Exposed

Figure 5: Cedar Roof on House and Addition

Figure 2: Entrance Door with 5-Light Transom

Figure 6: Rear Family Room Addition

The interior plaster ceiling has fallen off in places revealing later sawn lath that is not original to the house and a rudimentary in-floor heating system. Paint is peeling from the walls and the plaster is damp. Mould is evident in several areas. Several early doors and some early trim are extant and probably salvageable as is the fireplace mantel, which is of an early date, as indicated in the ERA assessment. Where the post and beam frame of the structure is visible, particularly on the attic level, there appears to be little rot or deterioration. However, further investigation of the structure is not possible due to alterations and later material wall and ceiling coverings that obscure the original construction.

Figure 7: Ceiling with Modern Lath and In Floor Heating Unit

Figure 8: Boarded Windows, Peeling Paint and Mould

Figure9: Early Door

Figure10: Fireplace

Figure11: Interior Roof Rafters

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

While a preliminary *Ontario Regulation 9/06* evaluation was undertaken in the ERA assessment, this report provides a more detailed assessment based on the regulation in order to determine if the house is a significant cultural heritage resource with potential to be designated under Part IV of the OHA. The review is prepared in order to determine if the structures on the property can be demolished.

Ontario Regulation 9/06 prescribes criteria set out in subsection (2) for the purposes of determining cultural heritage value or interest. A property may be designated if it meets one or more of the criteria listed in the Regulation. These criteria include:

Design or Physical Value

1. It is rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method; or
2. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or
3. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

Historical or Associative Value

1. It has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community; or
2. Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or
3. Demonstrates or reflects the works or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

Contextual Value

1. Is important in defining the character of an area; or
2. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings; or
3. Is a landmark.

Regulation 9/06 Analysis

Design or Physical Value	1. The house, while it may have a relatively early construction date, is not a rare, unique or representative example of a style, type or construction method. As the ERA report indicates there are a number of earlier buildings, and buildings that are contemporary with the subject house, that are better examples of the modest Georgian style of building in Old Town including the Miller-Taylor House on Mary Street; the Wilson-Guy House on Victoria Street, Promenade House on Prideaux Street,

	the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company Office and the Cameron-Farren House on King Street. These houses are in excellent condition, retain much of their original details and are, based on their age, probably of post and beam construction. All are designated under Part IV of the OHA. While the subject house is post and beam, it is not constructed in a way that is unusual or rare in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Any artistic merit and most of the original features it may have had has been obliterated over the years as owners renovated and altered the interior and exterior of the structure. 2. The house does not demonstrate a high degree of scientific or technical achievement. Construction techniques are common to the period in which the structure was built. 3. The garage is a standard single car garage probably constructed in the 1940's or 1950's and has no design, or physical value; is not a rare or unusual structure and does not display a high degree of scientific achievement.
Historical or Associative Value	1. The property has only tenuous associations with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. It was originally owned by Frederick Nash, secretary of the company, who may not have lived in the building. There is also an association with the Milloy family who purchased the house. However, this family is more closely connected to the Oban Inn. There is little evidence of direct association with the ship building and lake transportation facilities in the Dock Area. 2. The property is not associated with the historical and associative values outlined in the Bray Estate Lot Study. These are identified as associations with former commercial, transportation and industrial uses (steamers, railway, dockyard, concession stands, produce stands/storage, customs office, ice

	cutting, skating in harbour). These uses are more closely associated with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company Office and related industrial and transportation uses such as the remains of the turntable, locomotive engine house and recently restored stone culvert all of which are designated under Part IV of the OHA.
Contextual Value	1. The house is set back from Byron Street and is not easily seen from the road. Its relationship to the streetscape has changed over the years, particularly as a result of the Queen's Landing Hotel development and parking area. Any role the property had in defining the character of the area is diminished by large-scale development on the street. 2. The property is isolated from other properties that are directly related to the industrial, transportation and commercial development associated with the Dock Area and the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. 3. The property and the house are not landmarks.

Mitigation, Conservation and Commemoration

The ERA report proposed three (3) possible scenarios for the structures on the property as outlined in the attached report **(APPENDIX I)**.

1. Restoration in situ
2. Relocation off site and restoration
3. Dismantling, documentation and recording

This report proposes two (2) additional scenarios.

4. **Demolishing, documenting and salvaging materials**
   A fourth approach is to demolish the garage, which has no particular cultural heritage value or interest and to remove any significant original materials from the house such as the mantelpiece, any original doors or trim and any other features deemed to be significant by the Town and the Municipal Heritage Committee after first documenting the building and preparing measured drawings. This ensures that there is a detailed record of the building available for research purposes. It also ensures that a portion of the building does not end up in the landfill and that it can be reused for other purposes within the Town. After this work is completed, the house can be demolished.

5. **Commemoration**
   Plaques can be placed to mark the site and the building and to provide information, not just about the house and lot; but also the industrial and commercial history of the Dock Area. This, coupled with any commemoration that may be installed near the remnants of the Turntable, which is a designated site, will assist in telling the story of the area's development and transformation from a fishing, shipping, manufacturing and transportation hub to a residential enclave.

Conclusion

Lais Hotel Properties Limited, the current owner of the property at 177 Byron Street, has no use for the structures on the site and is applying to remove them. While the company has maintained the grounds in front of the house and will continue to do so, the house and garage have deteriorated despite being appropriately secured and mothballed. The buildings have also been vandalized on a number of occasions, are suffering from animal infestations, and are in danger of being destroyed if left unoccupied.

The revised *Regulation 9/06* analysis included in this report has determined that, while house is relatively old, it does not have design or physical value; is not a particularly rare or unique style of building in the context of Old Town; has only a tenuous connection to the history of the Dock Area and the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company; and no longer has a role in defining the character of the area due to recent developments and changes in use such as the construction of the Queen's Landing Hotel, condominium apartments and townhouses, and demolition of buildings such as the Anchorage motel and restaurant.

Recommended Approach

This report has outlined a number of scenarios relating to the structures on the property and the house in particular. The garage, which has no particular cultural heritage value or interest, can be demolished. If the house is removed, the recommended approach is to document the house, prepare measured drawings and photograph the building. This documentation should be deposited with the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake and the Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum for research purposes. Various materials such as the fireplace mantel and original doors and trim and any other features deemed to be of significance by the Town and Municipal Heritage Committee can then be can be carefully removed and offered to the community for use in other buildings before the house is demolished. Additionally commemorative plaque(s) can be provided at the cost of the owner, describing and illustrating not only what stood on the site but also the historical development of the area as a fishing, shipbuilding, manufacturing and lake transportation hub. Design and content of the plaques should be developed in concert with Town and Museum staff.

Appendices

Appendix I ERA Architects Inc. Cultural Heritage Assessment

Appendix II Additional Images

Appendix I – ERA Architects Inc. Cultural Heritage Assessment

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

177 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake

Issued November 18, 2015

177 BYRON STREET

PREPARED FOR:
The Shaw Festival
10 Queen's Parade, Box 774
Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0

PREPARED BY:
ERA Architects Inc.
10 St. Mary Street, Suite 801
Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1P9
416-963-4497

Project: 15-089-01
Prepared By: MM/VA/AG

E.R.A.
Architects Inc.

Appendix I - Notice of Intention to Demolish

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY iii

1 INTRODUCTION 1
- 1.1 Description of Property

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 3
- 2.1 Origins and Evolution of 177 Byron

3 ARCHITECTURE 6

4 PHYSICAL INTEGRITY AND CONDITION 9

5 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES 11

6 HERITAGE VALUE 13
- 6.1 Historical Value
- 6.2 Design Value
- 6.3 Contextual Value

7 PRELIMINARY OPTIONS ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 15
- 7.1 In-situ restoration
- 7.2 Relocation off-site and restoration
- 7.3 Dismantlement, documentation and recording

8 CONCLUSION 17

9 REFERENCES 19

10 APPENDICES 20
- Appendix 1: Historical Maps
- Appendix 2: Field Sketch
- Appendix 3: Conjectural Drawings
- Appendix 4: Site Photographs

Cover Image: Photo of front elevation (Town of NOTL, 2015)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, prepared for the Shaw Festival, assesses the heritage value and physical integrity of the house at 177 Byron Street, in Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL). This independent assessment is intended to contribute to an ongoing discussion between the municipal staff, the municipal heritage committee and the Shaw Festival regarding the future of the property.

The subject property consists of a one storey (with full attic and basement), heavily modified brick house and detached wooden garage, on a forested lot. This report provides an overview of what is known about the origins of the house and property, largely based on historical research by Joy Ormsby, observations about the property by Peter John Stokes, secondary sources and additional archival material. The report also provides a brief assessment of the physical integrity and condition of the house, based on an on-site investigation undertaken on 12 August, 2015.

The assessment of the property's cultural heritage value, based on the Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria, takes into consideration the site history and assessment of physical integrity, and a review of comparable residential properties in NOTL. Based on this, it draws the following conclusions:

Physical condition:

The integrity of the house has been negatively affected by heavy modifications, and the structure is in fair to poor condition. Much remains unknown regarding its original form, interior layout and detailing.

Historical Value:

177 Byron may have an early (1840s or earlier) date of construction and an association with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. However the scarcity of information about the origins of the property and house limits its current historical value. Its connection to the company remains unclear.

Design value:

177 Byron is one of several extant examples of residential development from NOTL's post-War of 1812 era, a period of growth and prosperity in Niagara.

A modest example of Georgian residential architecture, one notable aspect of 177 Byron's design is its robust construction. This is especially evident in the large dimensions of its roof rafters and floor joists, coupled with the size and quality of its brick. Considerable modifications and deterioration have weakened the house's integrity and visual qualities.

Contextual value:

Although a historical connection may exist between 177 Byron and the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company's presence in the area, the nature of this connection remains uncertain. 177 Byron is relatively isolated from the area typically associated with the Dock Company. The scale of recent, adjacent developments, and the house's deep setback from the street, limit the property's contribution to the streetscape.

The report concludes with a preliminary discussion of options regarding the property's future. Restoration of the house is not advised due to a lack of reliable information regarding its previous orientation and design. Whether in-situ or upon relocation, a conjectural restoration would be based on what is known about the tastes and traditions of early NOTL in general, which limits authenticity.

It is suggested that consideration be given to the treatment of 177 Byron as an archaeological resource, prior to the property's redevelopment. Dismantlement of the structure presents an opportunity to fully engage with the educational value of the site, and to document both its architecture and grounds archaeologically. Consideration could also be given to the involvement of students and the local community, and to the development of heritage interpretation, through displays, signage and/or a publication.

1 INTRODUCTION

The property at 177 Byron consists of a one storey (with basement and attic), heavily modified brick house, which was likely constructed between the 1820s and 1840s. There is also a wooden garage on the forested lot.

In December 2014, 177 Byron Street was purchased by the Shaw Festival, which wishes to construct new theatre facilities on the site. At the time of the purchase, the property was listed on the Municipal Heritage Register on the basis of the early date of construction of the house.

The Shaw Festival applied for permission to demolish the house in March 2015, but subsequently withdrew its application in response to questions raised by the municipal heritage committee. Their questions were:

1. Is the building structurally sound and can it be restored and renovated? Is it worth saving?
2. What are the potential options for adaptive reuse of the building on the future site of the new Shaw Festival Theatre? Can it be relocated to a different place on the lot to accommodate the new Shaw Festival Theatre?
3. How could the building be incorporated into the new development?
4. Should the building be moved off the site to a new lot elsewhere in the Old Town? Can it be moved?
5. How can the owners mothball the building to prevent further damage to the exterior and interior while they plan for the new theatre?

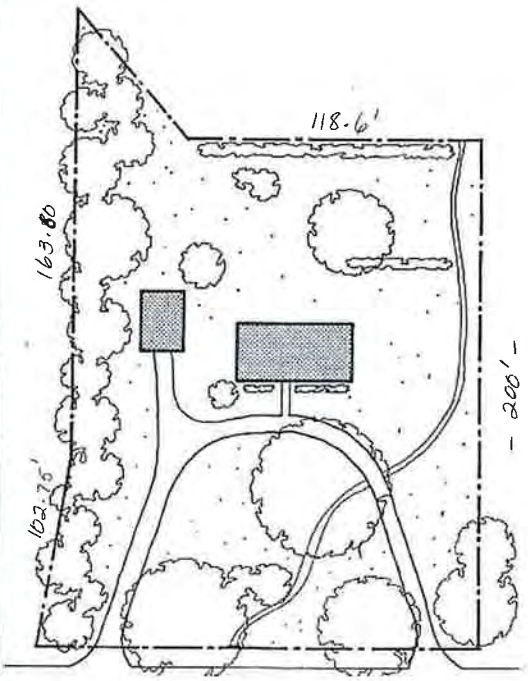
It was agreed by the Shaw Festival, municipal staff and the municipal heritage committee that further analysis of the property would be carried out, followed by a discussion of options, prior to a final recommendation being made by the municipal heritage committee.

In order to support this process, this report provides a review of historical evidence regarding the origins and evolution of the property, and the findings from a site visit. It discusses the physical integrity of the house and what appears to remain of its original features. It also identifies comparable properties in NOTL dating from the first half of the 19th century.

Based on this information, the report provides an assessment of the cultural heritage value of the property, using the Ontario Regulation 9/06 heritage criteria. Finally, the report provides an initial analysis of potential options, taking the property's cultural heritage value and physical integrity as a point of departure.

1.1 Description of Property

The house at 177 Byron is an unoccupied, one-storey, stuccoed brick residence with a full attic and basement, which sits centrally on a forested former estate lot that includes a wooden garage. Situated just inland from the NOTL marina at the mouth of the Niagara River, the house is believed to have originally faced the river. Its current principal facade faces south-west onto Byron Street. The property is adjacent to the Queen's Landing Hotel and is within close proximity to Fort George and the Niagara Parkway Recreational Trail.



1. Location of 177 Byron St (Niagara Navigator with 2010 aerial imagery, annotation by ERA)
2. 177 Byron St Estate Lot (Hill, 1986)

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although its exact date of construction is not known, 177 Byron dates from the period of reconstruction and growth in NOTL that followed the War of 1812.

NOTL had emerged in the mid-18th century as an important link on the trade route between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Its early growth was stimulated by the construction of a soldiers' barracks and the garrison established at Fort George (1795). The area became a thriving outpost and district centre for the region.[1]

Much of NOTL's earliest settlement was destroyed during the War of 1812, when it was occupied by the Americans in 1813 and was subsequently burned to the ground. The period between 1814 and the 1840s was one of rapid growth and development, spurred by NOTL's strategic location on Lake Ontario and due to its role as district headquarters for Niagara. The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, established in 1831, became one of the key commercial enterprises within the town. It created an economic boom in NOTL in the 1830s, which was followed by a local recession the following decade when the company suffered from financial problems.[2]

Situated on what became Niagara Harbour and Dock Company property around or after 1831, 177 Byron may be either directly or indirectly associated with the company and is one of several NOTL houses built during this period of prosperity.

2.1 Origins and Evolution of 177 Byron Street

Town historian, Joy Ormsby, conducted extensive historical research regarding the origins and development of 177 Byron. Ormsby's findings and conclusions regarding the history of 177 Byron were supported by Peter John Stokes, in a memo dated October 21, 2004.

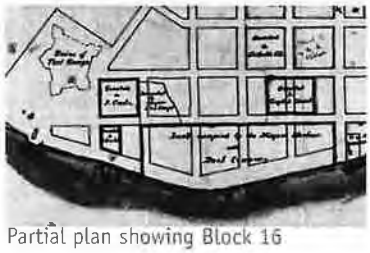
1. Gayler, H. ed., 1994.
2. Gayler, H. ed., 1994.
   Merritt, R., 2012.
   Mika, N. et. al., 1990.

Appendix I - Notice of Intention to Demolish

Research undertaken by ERA Architects Inc. for this report identified additional plans of the land south east of King Street from the 1810s to the 1870s (See Appendix 1). Although these plans provide useful information regarding the Harbour and Dock Company property holdings, they revealed no new information regarding the origins of the house at 177 Byron.

According to Joy Ormsby and additional documentary sources:

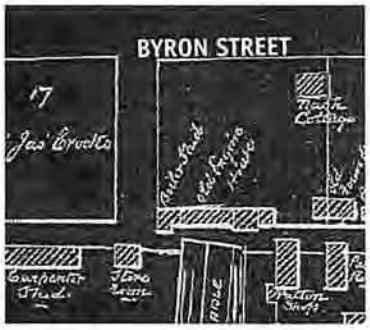
- The property on which 177 Byron is located was initially part of the military reserve land established in the 1780s, south-east of King Street.
- This area did not become part of the town until the New Survey of 1823, at which time the land was divided into numbered blocks distinct from the town's original lot system.[3] Maps and surveys of the town and military development from this period show few buildings in this area, other than those of Fort George and the Navy Yard. The low land by the river was covered by marsh and generally unsuitable for building.
- The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company was established in 1831 and was granted several New Survey blocks between Ricardo Street and the river at that time. Block 16, occupied by 177, and later 189 Byron Street, was not identified as Dock Company land on known maps until 1843.
- The earliest documented evidence of a house at 177 Byron Street was the Harbour and Dock Company's 1847 tax assessment, which identified 'one brick or stone one-storey house with three fireplaces and one store-house'. Later tax assessments indicate that Frederick George Nash, the Secretary of the Harbour and Dock Company during the 1850s, owned the house which was occupied by a woman identified as Mrs. Murphy.



Partial plan showing Block 16 identified as Dock Company land, 1843. (Brock University Maps, annotation by ERA)

3 Mika, N. et. al., 1990

- In 1862, a Bank of Upper Canada plan identified 177 Byron as 'Nash Cottage'. The Dock Company closed in 1864 and Frederick Nash left the area shortly after that.
- Duncan Milloy, who was active in the region's inland shipping industry, purchased 177 Byron in 1870 and it remained part of the Milloy estate for 25 years. Duncan's son, William Milloy, who briefly served as the mayor of NOTL from 1886 to 1887, occupied the house at 177 Byron for 11 years. The Milloy family's primary NOTL home was Oban House on Front Street, which William converted to a hotel in the 1890s.
- During the first half of the 20th century, the boundaries of the property evolved with 177 Byron, 189 Byron and 164 Ricardo Street emerging as separate properties. The property nearly doubled in price over the course of Franklin Howard's ownership, from 1947 to 1955, suggesting that the house was modernized and/or enlarged.
- Dr. Maurice and Joan Fraser owned the property from 1984 to 2004.



partial plan with 177 Byron labeled 'Nash Cottage', 1862 (Ormsby report, with annotation by ERA)

3 ARCHITECTURE

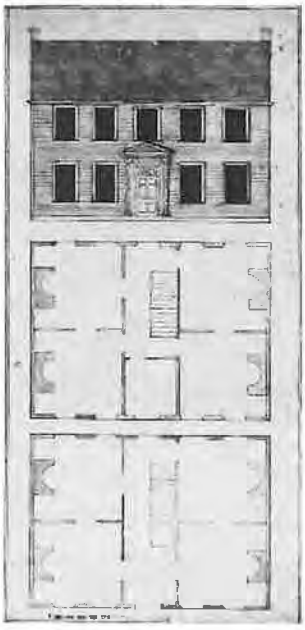
177 Byron is a modest example of a Georgian residence, with neoclassical influences. Georgian architecture is a form of classicism that was brought to Ontario by British and Loyalist settlers. Introduced in the late 18th century, it was popular during the early decades of the 19th century.

Georgian buildings were relatively simple in design, symmetrical and well proportioned, featuring finely scaled classical detailing and low-pitched gable roofs. Houses tended to be modestly scaled and detailed, with an emphasis on their front entrances. Their exterior elevations were sometimes embellished with cornices, and quoins or pilasters framing their corners.

The floor plans of Georgian residences were symmetrical, with rooms opening off a central hall. Interior decoration tended to be limited to the delicate mouldings around doors and windows, and classically detailed fireplace mantles.

These characteristics are evident in the design of 177 Byron, a single-storey, five-bay brick residence, with a full attic and basement. Originally rectangular in plan, it has a symmetrical façade facing Byron Street, with two large sash windows with louvered shutters on either side of an entrance capped by a five-light transom. Its low-pitched, end-gable roof may have originally had dormer windows. It has chimneys on either gable end, channelling the flues of four fireplaces. The double-wythe brick walls of the house were constructed of large, high quality bricks laid in common bond, on stone foundations.

Peter Stokes' conjectural floor plans provide a general indication of how the basement, ground floor and attic of 177 Byron may have once been organized (see conjectural drawings, Appendix 2). Based on Stokes' drawings and field observations, it is inferred that the house features a modified centre hall plan, originally two rooms deep, with entrances on its northeast and southwest sides. Speculation that the house originally faced the Niagara River is supported by the location of the former front parlour



Late 18th century Georgian facade and centre-hall plan. (Arthur, E., 1986)

Conjectural drawing of 177 Byron (Balbar, G., 1971)

on its north-east side. The ground floor interior layout has been heavily modified and currently features a small hallway, bathroom, and closet between the two rooms on its west side. Physical evidence indicates that a staircase once existed where the closet is now located. Two additions to the house were constructed on its north-east and south-east elevations in the recent past (see field sketch, Appendix 2).

A fireplace mantle in the former front parlour features fluted pilasters and simple breast-board details. The level of refinement of its detailing suggests that it may date from between the 1820s and 1830s. At least two different moulding profiles were noted on the ground floor.

On the east side of the centre hall, a spiral staircase of recent origin leads to the attic. An open loft, the attic is lit by a skylight and by new windows installed on the gable ends. The under-eave storage area provides access to the original roof structure, which was constructed using 4"x7" rafters spaced at 2-½' intervals - very substantial for the size of the house.

A trapdoor staircase provides access to the basement, which remains relatively unaltered. It contains an early kitchen oven, visible along the south-east wall, which has been filled in and is partially concealed. The location of a previous stairway is also evident. Where the basement's partial ceiling of plaster over hand-split lathe is absent, the ground floor joists are visible, consisting of 3"x12" members spaced at 2' intervals. Like the roof rafters, the ground floor joists are very large for the size of the house.

The very robust construction of the house could be indicative of a pre-1840's date of construction. However, this is not a reliable method for establishing a date of construction for the house.

(For additional photographic documentation of the site, see Appendix 4 of this report.)

177 Byron front parlour fireplace and extant mantle (ERA)

Pine Grove mantle, 1822, New Prescott. (MacRae & Adamson, 1963)

177 Byron concealed basement kitchen oven (ERA)

177 Byron roof rafters. (ERA)

177 Byron ground floor joists. (ERA)

4 PHYSICAL INTEGRITY AND CONDITION

A brief investigation of 177 Byron Street was carried out on August 12, 2015 by ERA Architects Inc., in order to gain further insight into the potential origins of the house, confirm its form, materials, construction and detailing, and its physical integrity and condition.

View of house through overgrowth (ERA)

The investigation included the grounds, the exterior of the house and its interior (basement, ground floor, attic). ERA did not have access to the roof or gutters and was limited in its investigations to existing openings within the interior walls and attic ceiling. As such, the physical integrity and condition of concealed elements, such as the brick walls (under stucco and foam), chimney and roof deck, could not be confirmed.

Opening in stucco finish, revealing foam insulation and earlier stucco finish. (ERA)

The residence at 177 Byron Street has been heavily modified since its construction. Among the most significant modifications:

- The orientation of the house may have changed from north-east to south-west facing and its site is currently heavily overgrown.
- The brick walls have been concealed under a cement-based stucco finish, below which is a layer of rigid foam insulation. The exterior wood trim does not appear to be original and the cedar shingles on the roof are of recent origin. The roof may once have had dormers, however, this has not to date been confirmed.
- The two-over-two pattern of the double-hung sashes and the moulded interior trim surrounding the windows indicate that the windows are not original, and probably date from the second half of the 19th century.
- The west side of the ground floor has been reconfigured to accommodate a hallway, bathroom and closet, the latter situated where the staircase to the basement was once located. Access to the basement is now provided via a trap-door staircase.

Double-hung sash windows (ERA)

- The ground floor ceiling appears to have been dropped, possibly in conjunction with renovations to the attic to convert it to an open loft space. New windows in the end gables and a skylight were introduced to bring natural light into the attic.
- The configuration of the original front parlour has been modified and a contemporary spiral staircase to the attic has been added in the recent past. The original north-east elevation, which matches the Byron St. façade, remains legible as a result of the surviving central doorway with five-light transom above and two large windows on either side.
- A kitchen addition at the south-east side of the house and a family room addition and large deck to the north appear to have been constructed during the late 20th century. These additions conceal significant sections of the north-east and south-east elevations.

Deterioration of chimney brick and stucco (ERA)

Evidence of pest infestation (ERA)

The residence at 177 Byron Street is in fair to poor condition, although it appears to be structurally sound.

The entrances and windows of the house have been boarded up with plywood boards to protect the house. Nonetheless, there has been considerable water infiltration within the attic and the basement. There is also evidence of pest infestation and vandalism.

5 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES

Several residential buildings that date from around the same period as 177 Byron still exist in NOTL. All are relatively modest examples of Georgian architecture and speak to the tastes and ways of life on the Niagara frontier in the aftermath of the War of 1812.

1. Miller-Taylor House, 46 Mary Street

A five-bay, one-and-a-half storey clapboard residence flanked by two gable end chimneys, constructed circa 1817. Described as "one of the touchstones of local design" (Stokes, 1971), it is presently a holiday rental house and is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Miller-Taylor House (ERA, 2006)

2. Wilson-Guy (Wilson-Kent) House, 177 Victoria Street

A five-bay, one-and-a-half storey clapboard residence, with two gable end chimneys, constructed circa 1816. It serves as a bed & breakfast and is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It features: "fine examples of surviving trim and staircase with uncommon, ascending dado rail" (Stokes, 1971).

Wilson-Guy House (Bobak, 2009)

3. Promenade House, 55 Prideaux Street

A three-bay, two-storey brick residence with end gables and chimneys, constructed circa 1820. It has served as an inn and a residence, and is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Promenade House (Bobak, 2009)

4. Breakenridge-Ure House, 240 Centre Street

A three-bay, two-storey brick residence, with a hipped roof and end chimneys, constructed circa 1823. Presently mothballed, the house has served as a residence and an early school. It has not been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Breakenridge-Ure House (Bobak, 2009)

5. Cameron-Farren House, 708 King Street

A five-bay, one-storey brick residence, with gable end chimneys, constructed circa 1817. It has served as a shelter for girls and a private residence, and is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Cameron-Farren House (Bobak, 2009)

6. Niagara Harbour and Dock Company office, 164 Ricardo Street

A five-bay, one-and-a-half storey, clapboard building, with a central chimney, constructed circa 1835. It has served as both an office and a residence, and presently provides hotel accommodation. The building is designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Niagara Harbour and Dock Company office (ERA, 2015)

These comparable examples suggest that 177 Byron Street may be a fairly modest example of its type among those that remain. Most of the comparative examples above have direct historical associations with locally prominent individuals and events.

6 HERITAGE VALUE

The Town of NOTL has proposed that 177 Byron Street is of cultural heritage value due to its early date of construction and its connection to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. The Town considers its key attributes to be its five-bay stuccoed brick façade, its gable roof with wood shingles and projecting wooden eaves, its front door casing with a five-light transom, its stuccoed chimneys, and its extensive wooded property sloping down to Ricardo Street.[1]

Based on a review of the history and architecture of 177 Byron, its physical integrity and condition, and local comparable examples, the following additional observations and analysis are provided for consideration. This assessment is based on the Ontario Regulation 9/06 cultural heritage assessment criteria.

6.1 Historical Value

177 Byron may have an early (1840s or earlier) date of construction and an association with the Harbour and Dock Company. However, the scarcity of information about the origins of the property and house limits its current historical value. Its connection to the Dock Company remains unclear. Although it was owned by Frederick Nash, the Secretary of the company, it is not known whether he lived in the house.

The only other notable historical association is with the Milloys, a relatively prominent local NOTL family, who also owned Oban House.

The house is an example of residential development during the post-War of 1812 period in NOTL and one of a number of extant residential properties from that era.

6.2 Design Value

A modest example of Georgian residential architecture, notable aspects of 177 Byron include its robust construction and relatively unmodified basement. The large dimensions of its roof

1 Planning and Development Services, nd.

rafters and floor joists, coupled with the size and quality of its brick, are evidence of fine craftsmanship and construction.

However, the house has been heavily modified and is in fair to poor condition. Much remains unknown regarding its original form, interior layout and detailing.

6.3 Contextual Value

Although a historical connection may exist between 177 Byron and the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, or with the Company's extant office structure on Ricardo Street, the nature of this connection remains unclear. 177 Byron is relatively isolated from the area typically associated with the Dock Company.

The scale of recent, adjacent developments, and the house's deep setback from the street, limit the property's contribution to the streetscape.

7 PRELIMINARY OPTIONS ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To date, two options for the conservation of 177 Byron have been put forward for consideration. This section provides a preliminary analysis of these options based on the findings of this report. It also proposes a third option, based on the scarcity of information, physical integrity, and condition of the house.

7.1 In-situ restoration

It is understood that the house at 177 Byron would need to be moved to a different location on the property if it were to be accommodated within the proposed development. This would result in the loss of its basement, which is one of its more interesting elements and the space that has undergone the least change.

In order to carry out a restoration, significant additional information about the original design and construction of the house may be gathered through a detailed physical investigation. Nonetheless, a restoration of the house would be based heavily on conjecture.

Given the extent of modifications to 177 Byron over time, the work required to restore the house would be considerable.

7.2 Relocation off-site and restoration

If the house were relocated to another site and restored, the same considerations as those cited above would apply. The basement would be lost and considerable work would be required, including heavy conjecture regarding its original features.

In a different location, 177 Byron's historical and contextual association with the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company would be further diminished.

7.3 Dismantlement, documentation, and recording

There may be value in treating 177 Byron as an archaeological resource prior to its redevelopment. The site presents a timely opportunity to employ new documentation and recording methods while pursuing local research goals and public engagement. Given the archaeological potential of the area, such an approach could yield considerable information about local historical events, activities, and ways of life in NOTL.

The house's robust construction and the quality of its remaining structural components makes it a good canditate for documentation, which would contribute further knowledge of Upper Canada's early construction methods. Such investigation and recording could yield considerable information regarding the early building techniques and craftsmanship of NOTL's post-War of 1812 era. Detailed study of the house's layers, and careful documentation during dismantlement, may enrich local understanding of the origins, evolution, and occupants of 177 Byron.

This approach presents educational opportunities for students, if undertaken in collaboration with a local college or university. It could also present educational opportunities for local citizens. A successful, community-led example of public archaeology prior to site redevelopment is the "Excavations at the O'Sullivan Inn Site"[1], which took place in 1987 in east Toronto. The house and landscape at 177 Byron could contribute a contemporary documentation and salvage project and public archaeological study to NOTL's heritage conservation efforts.

If an archaeological approach were pursued, it is recommended that the results of investigations be presented to the public. Consideration could be given to developing a heritage interpretation strategy, communicating what is learned about the site through public programming and events, signage, a publication, and/or display of tangible artifacts.

1 Stimmell, C. et. al., 1987

8 CONCLUSION

This report was prepared to provide an independent assessment of the potential heritage value of 177 Byron and consideration of potential options regarding its future.

177 Byron is an early example of residential development in NOTL and is very well constructed. However, its integrity and condition, coupled with the scarcity of information regarding its origins, history, original appearance and layout, diminish its current historical and design value.

Because of the archaeological potential of the property and house, which could yield significant information about its early occupants and architecture, it is recommended that consideration be given to the adoption of an archaeological approach, rather than restoration. Such an approach could maximize the potential educational value of the house and property and contribute to a robust interpretation strategy. This approach also presents opportunities to involve students and local citizens through collaborative arrangements.

Appendix I - Notice of Intention to Demolish

Project Personnel

MICHAEL MCCLELLAND OAA, FRAIC, CAHP

A registered architect and founding partner of ERA Architects, Michael McClelland has specialized in heritage conservation, heritage planning, and urban design for over 25 years. Having begun his career in municipal government, most notably for the Toronto Historical Board, Michael continues to work with a wide range of public and private stakeholders to build culture through thoughtful, values-based heritage planning and design.

Well known for his contribution to the discourse surrounding heritage architecture and landscape architecture in Canada, Michael speaks regularly in the media and at public and professional events, has published numerous articles and edited several books, has received numerous awards and honours, and remains active in several professional associations, including the International Council on Monuments and Sites, docomomo Ontario, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals, Ontario Association of Architects, Toronto Society of Architects; Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the Association of Preservation Technology International.

Among many other projects, Michael was the coordinating architect for Toronto's Distillery Historic District, and heritage architect for the Royal Ontario Museum's "ROM Renaissance" with Daniel Libeskind Studio, and the Art Gallery of Ontario's "Transformation AGO" with Gehry Partners.

VICTORIA ANGEL

Victoria Angel is an Associate and Senior Heritage Planner at ERA Architects Inc., where she works on the development of heritage conservation strategies and management plans for historic places and urban areas.

An art historian with a graduate degree in heritage conservation, Victoria combines extensive conservation experience in the private, public and academic sectors. While at Parks Canada, she managed the development of the Canadian Register of Historic Places and subsequently served as the Manager of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office. Victoria has expertise in the areas of values-based management planning, urban revitalization and regeneration, adaptive re-use of historic places, and cultural landscape approaches to urban and rural areas.

ANGELA GARVEY is a Heritage Planning Assistant at ERA Architects. A graduate of Willowbank School's diploma program in heritage conservation, Angela also holds an honours degree in Urban and Environmental Studies from the University of Toronto.

9 REFERENCES

Arthur, Eric. *Toronto: No Mean City*. Revised by Stephen A. Otto. University of Toronto Press, 1986.

Balbar, George. *Historic Homes of Niagara-on-the-Lake: Where Upper Canada Began*. Fonthill, Ont.: Stonehouse Publications, 1971.

Blumenson, John. *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present*. Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1990.

Bobak, R. "Revisiting Old Niagara on the Lake." *Right in Niagara*, 2009. http://rightin-niagara.blogspot.ca/2009/11/revisiting-old-niagara-on-lake.html.

Brock University Map, Data & GIS Library. "Historical Maps of Niagara". Accessed August 20, 2015, http://www.brocku.ca/maplibrary/digital/MAPzoom/maplist.php.

Gayler, Hugh J. *Niagara's Changing Landscapes*, Edited by Hugh J. Gayler. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1994.

Hill, Nicholas. "Niagara on the Lake Estate Lots Plan and Zoning By-law", 1986.

Hill, Nicholas. "Queen and Picton Streets, Niagara-on-the-Lake: A Heritage Conservation District Plan", June 1986.

MacCrae, Marian and Anthony Adamson. *The Ancestral Roof: Domestic Architecture of Upper Canada*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin and Company Limited, 1964.

Merritt, Richard. *On Common Ground: The Ongoing Story of the Commons in Niagara-on-the-Lake*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2012.

Mika, Nick, Helma Mika, Nancy Butler and Joy Ormsby. *Niagara-on-the-Lake: The Old Historical Town*. Belleville, Ont.: Mika Publishing, 1990.

Ormsby, Joy. "177 Byron St and 189 Byron St". Research findings with notes from Peter Stokes, 2004.

Planning & Development Services. Statement of Significance – 177 Byron St. Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake: nd.

Stimmell, Carole and Peter Hamalainen. "Excavations at the O'Sullivan Inn Site: A Window on the Past". Public archaeology report. Toronto: 1987.

Stokes, Peter John. *Early Architecture of the Town and Township of Niagara (Commemorative Edition)*. Niagara-on-the-Lake: The Niagara Foundation, 2012.

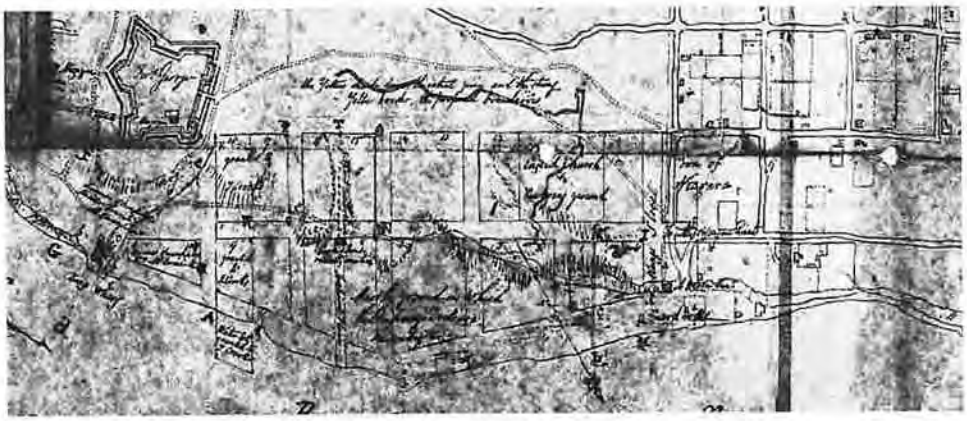
Stokes, Peter John. *Old Niagara on the Lake*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971.

10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Historical Maps

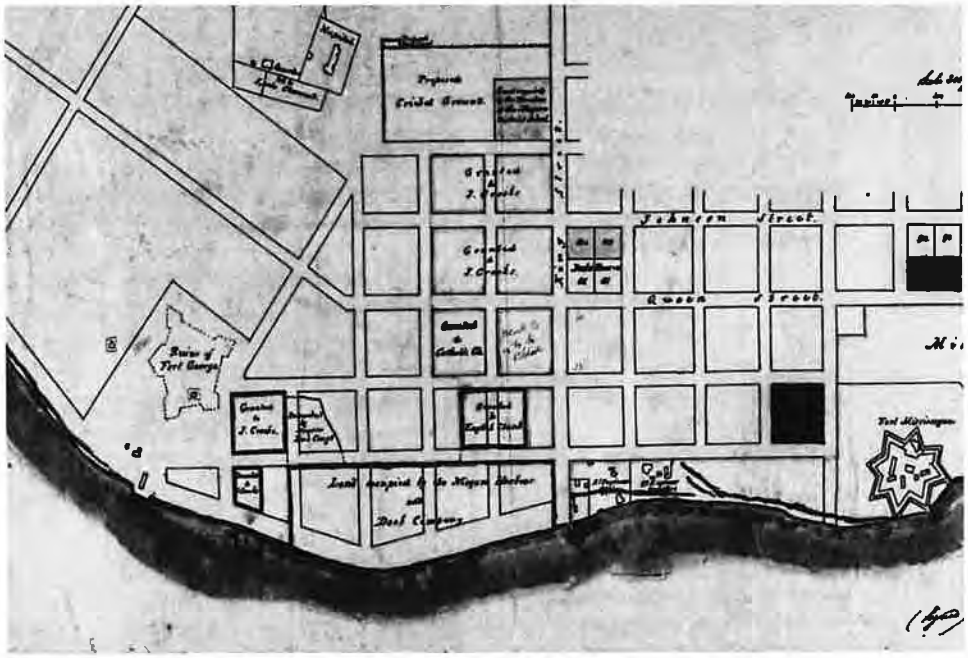
Partial 'Upper Canada Plan of Niagara by A. Gray', 1810. (Brock University maps)

Partial 'Plan of...The Military Reserve and the Town of Newark', 1826. (Brock University maps)



partial 'Plan of Towns of Niagara and Newark and Adjacent Military Reserves', 1833. (Brock University maps)

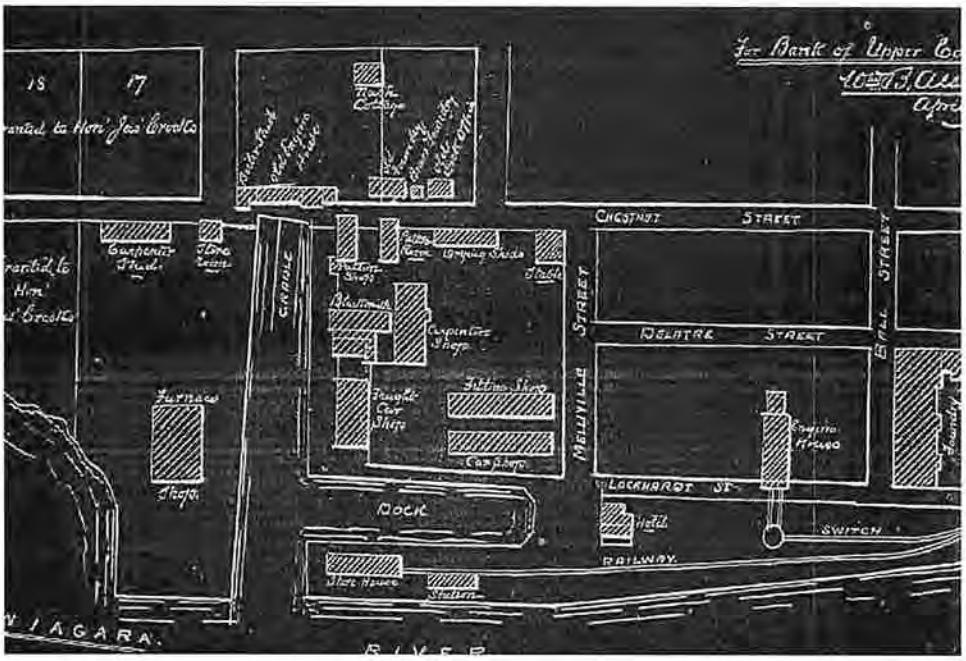
Historical Maps (continued)



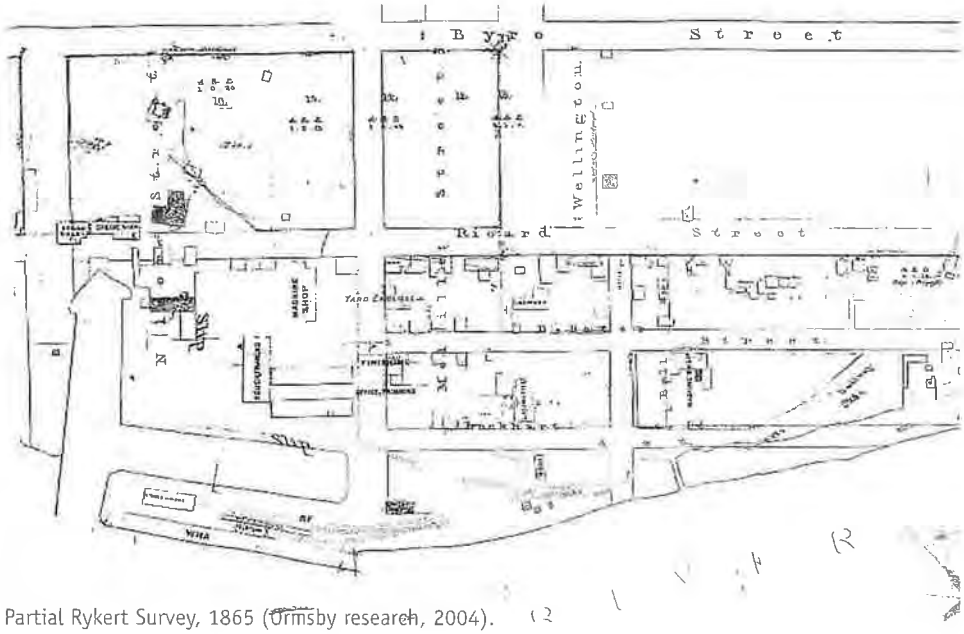
Partial 'Niagara Plan of the Military Reserves', 1843. (Brock University maps)

Partial 'Sketch of the military reserve about Navy Hall', 1852. (Brock University maps)

Historical Maps (continued)

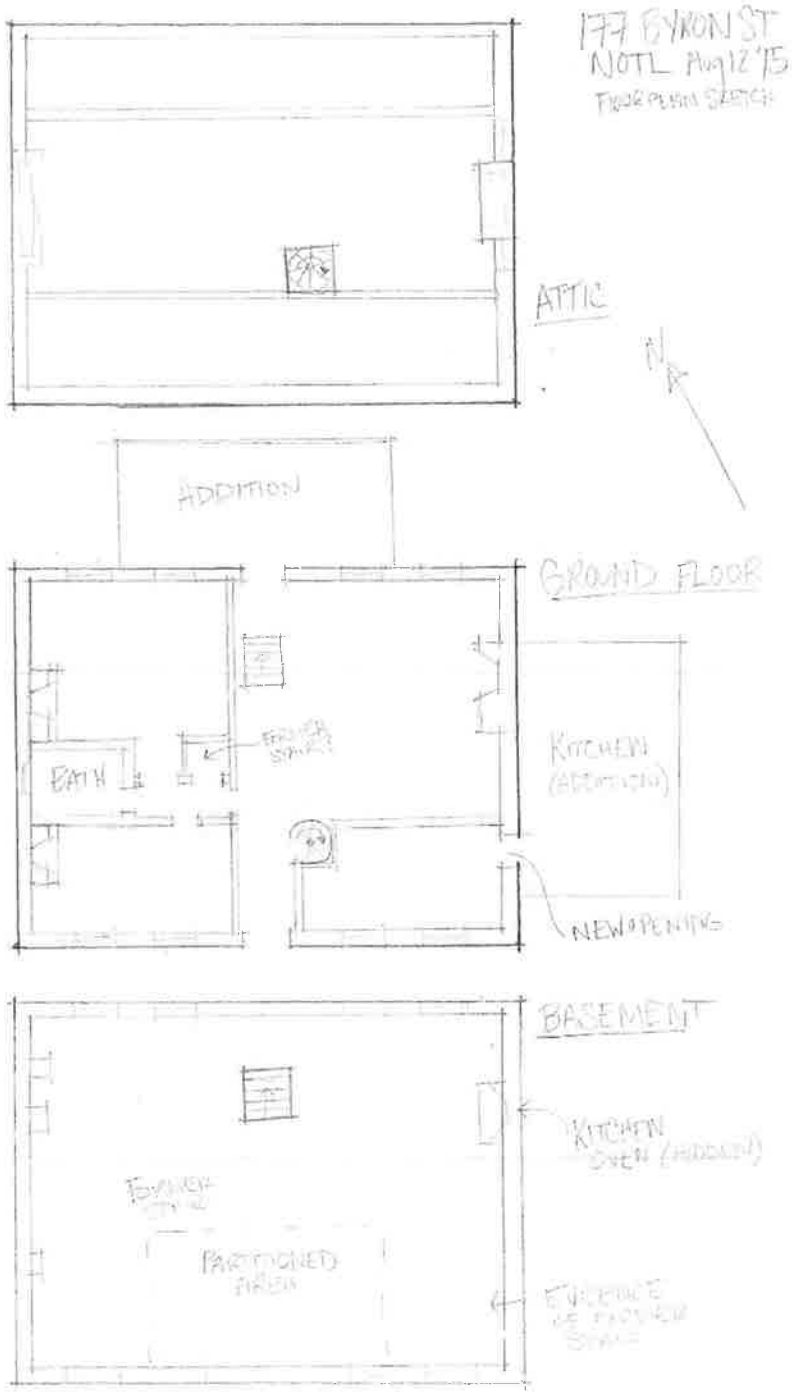


Partial plan drawn for the Bank of Upper Canada, 1862 (Ormsby research, 2004)



Partial Rykert Survey, 1865 (Ormsby research, 2004).

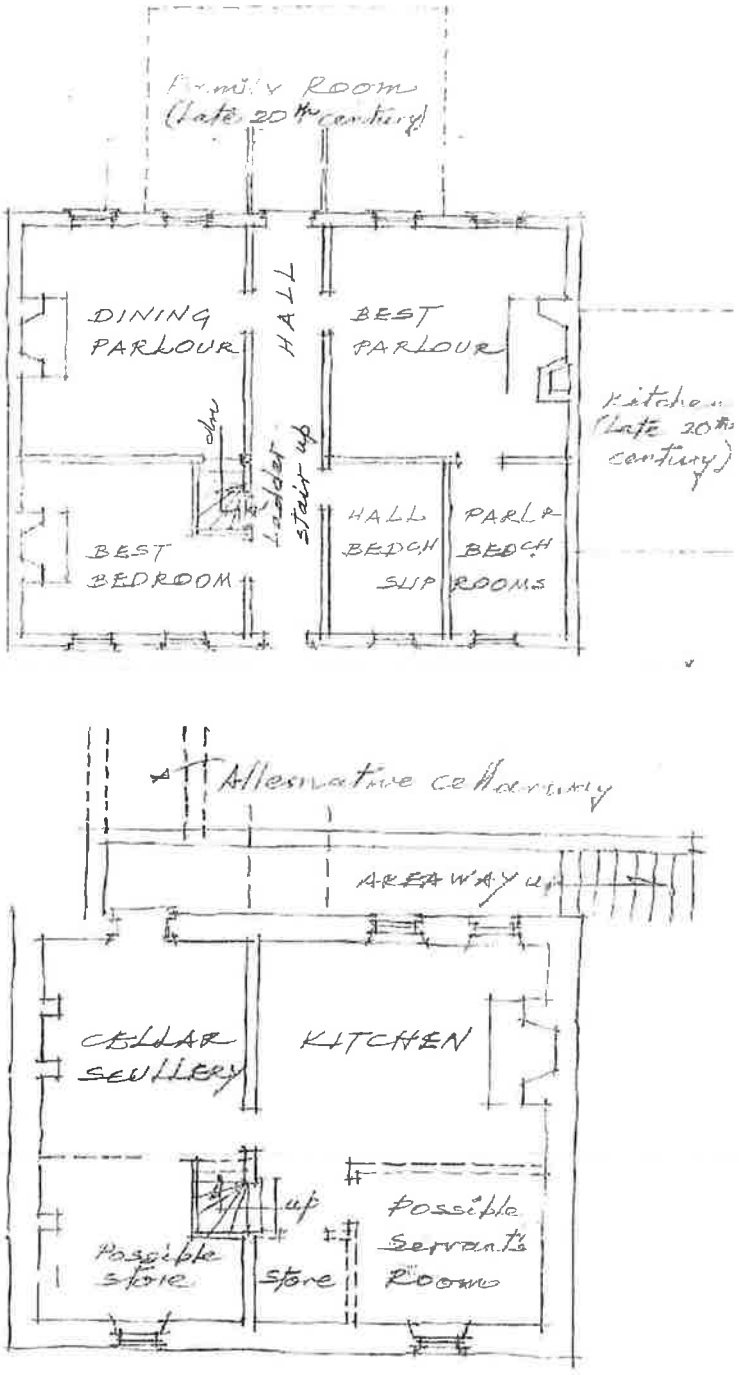
Appendix 2: Field Sketch



Field Sketch, as-found floor plan recording. (ERA, 2015)

E.R.A.
Architects Inc.

Appendix 3: Conjectural Drawings



Conjectural restoration of ground floor and basement plans (Stokes, 2004)

Appendix 4: Site Photographs

Southwest elevation, principal facade (ERA)

Entrance with 5-light transom (ERA)

Southeast elevation, kitchen addition (ERA)

Interior access to kitchen (ERA)

Site Photographs (continued)

Northeast elevation, addition and deck (ERA)

Northwest elevation, end-gable chimney (ERA)

Detached garage west of house (ERA)

Site Photographs (continued)

Basement, evidence of former stair. (ERA)

Attic, with new skylight and windows. (ERA)

Appendix I - Notice of Intention to Demolish

Appendix II – Additional Images

Figure1: Landscape looking east

Figure 2: Facade with Fence to the West

Figure 3: Addition on East Side of House

Figure4: West Elevation with Fence

Figure 5: Garage Facade

Figure 6: Garage West Wall at Corner

Figure 7: Interior Rear (North) Wall of Original House

Figure 8: Family Room Addition

Figure 11: Interior South Wall

Figure 12: Ceiling with Exposed Lath and Floor Boards

Figure 13: Bathroom

Figure 14: Roof Rafters and Structure

Figure 15: Spiral Staircase

Figure 16: Attic with Newer Window Inserts at East End

Figure 17: Basement Fireplace Foundation

Figure 18: Basement Wall with Floor Joists

Figure 19: Basement Stairs

Figure 20: Basement Floor Joists and Floor Above

Figure 21: Concealed Basement Cooking Oven

Appendix III – CURRICULUM VITAE LEAH D. WALLACE, MA MCIP RPP

15 Brock Street, RR#3, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONTARIO LOS 1J0
Telephone: 905-468-0582 Cell/Text: 905-941-1950
leahdw@sympatico.ca

PRESENT POSITION

Consulting Heritage Planner
Niagara-on-the-Lake

EDUCATION

University of British Columbia
Master of Arts, 1978

University of Guelph
Honours B.A., 1973

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP)

CAREER HISTORY

2016 – Present	Consulting Heritage Planner
2012 – 2016	Senior Planner, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
2000 – 2012	Heritage Planner, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
1994 – 2000	Contract Heritage Planner Hynde Paul Associates Incorporated, St. Catharines
1984 – 1994	Planning Consultant Robert J. Miller & Associates Ltd., Mississauga
1979 – 1984	Editor and Division Manager Longmans Canada, Toronto

APPOINTMENTS AND AWARDS

2017 - Present	Member, Board of Directors, Lower Grand River Land Trust, Cayuga Ontario (Ruthven Park)
2007 - 2014	Member, Niagara-on-the-Lake Citizens' War of 1812 Bicentennial Committee and the Niagara Region Bi-national Bicentennial Working Group
2006 – 2019	Faculty Member, Willowbank School of Restoration Arts, Queenston
2002 – 2004	Municipal Sector Focus Group on Changes to the Ontario Heritage Act, Provincial Consultations, Ministry of Culture
2002	Member, Bi-national Coordinating Committee, First Bi-national Doors Open, Niagara Region
2000 – Present	Chair, Ruthven Park Building Conservation Committee Lower Grand River Land Trust
1999	Heritage Community Program Recognition Award, Ontario Heritage Foundation (Trust)
1997 – 2000	Member, Ruthven Park Building Conservation Committee Lower Grand River Land Trust, Cayuga
1997 – 2002	Member, Bay Area Artists for Women's Art Hamilton-Burlington
1989 – 2000	Member and Chair (1991–1997), Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee Town of Flamborough

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Presenter, Ontario Heritage Conference (Ottawa), Municipal Grant Programs and Bill C323, Ontario Heritage Trust Session, 2017

Article, *Up in Flames*, Ontario Planning Journal, January/February 2015

Article, *Heritage Conservation Districts*, Heritage Matters Journal, March 2010

Contributing Author, One Hundred Years One Hundred Artefacts, Niagara Historical Museum, 2007

Field Session Manager, National Trust for Historic Preservation (Buffalo, New York National Conference), Mobile Workshop – Adaptive Re-use of Culturally Sensitive Properties, Canadian Experiences

CIDA Sponsored Walking Tour and Public Planning Session, Niagara-on-the-Lake for Visitors from Xi'an, China Studying the Reconstruction of an Ancient Urban Area
Article, *Heritage Conservation Districts*, Heritage Matters Journal, March 2010

Presenter, Heritage Planning in Niagara-on-the-Lake in association with the Ministry of Culture and the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario Conference

Restoration Case Study: Ruthven Park National Historic Site – Course Presented to Students at the School of Restoration Arts, Willowbank

Presenter, Heritage Conservation Districts – The Good, the Bad & the Ugly Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants Conference

Presenter, Protecting Special Places: Tax Relief Incentives for Heritage Properties, OPPI/OALA Conference – Power of Place

Presenter, Co-curator, The Sacred Sites Tour, Art Gallery of Hamilton, An Architectural Evaluation of the Sacred Sites, The Art Gallery of Hamilton, Lecture Series

The Sacred Site Project, Research Project Exploring the Contemporary and Historical Relationships between Artists and Faith Communities in Hamilton-Wentworth, Art Gallery of Hamilton

Presenter, ARCHINET, An Interactive Guide to Canadian Building Styles Paper presented at Continuity with Change, the 1997 Community Heritage Ontario Conference, Huronia

Presenter, Flamborough and Its Community Identity, Wentworth North Riding Association Town Hall Meeting

Presenter, Suitable Housing for Arts Groups: The Planning Process, The Art of Coming Together Conference, Hamilton Artists Inc.

PROJECTS

ARCHINET, An Interactive Guide to Canadian Building Styles

Architectural and Historical Appraisal of the National Fireproofing Company of Canada (Halton Ceramics Limited) Burlington, Ontario, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and the Burlington Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (inclusion of non-designated properties), Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Project Manager,

Community Vision Statement, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Project Manager

Queen-Picton Streets Heritage Conservation District Expansion Study and Draft of Revised District Plan, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Dock Area Public Realm and Urban Design Master Plan, Project Manager

Official Plan Review; Community Engagement Sessions, Background Reports, Heritage Policies, Third Draft of Official Plan, Project Manager

Heritage Impact Assessment, Plan of Subdivision, 1382 Decew Road, City of Thorold

Heritage Impact Assessment, Hotel Expansion, 124 on Queen Hotel and Spa, Old Town, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Heritage Permit and Minor Variance Application, 7 Queen Street (Exchange Brewery), Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Heritage Impact Assessment, Randwood Estate, Hotel Development, 144-176 John Street, Old Town, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Heritage Impact Assessment, 200 John Street & 588 Charlotte Street, Proposed Plan of Subdivision, Old Town, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Heritage Impact Report, 1317 York Road, Consent Application, St. Davids, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake

Heritage Impact Assessment, 240-246 Main Street East, Plan of Subdivision Application, Town of Grimsby

Heritage Impact Report, 705 Nashville Road, Proposed Demolition, (Kleinburg-Nashville Heritage Conservation District) City of Vaughan

Heritage Impact Assessment, 6320 Pine Grove Avenue, Severance Application, City of Niagara Falls

Built Heritage Assessment and Recommendations, 133 Main Street East (Nelles House), Town of Grimsby

Heritage Impact Assessment, 133 Main Street East, Application for Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments, Town of Grimsby

Heritage Impact Assessment, 95 Cline Mountain Road, Niagara Escarpment Commission Development Hermit Application, Town of Grimsby

Peer Review of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, Proposed Development, Guelph Avenue, City of Cambridge

Heritage Designation Evaluation and Regulation 9/06 Review, 4105 Fly Road, Campden, Town of Lincoln

Heritage Impact Assessment, 4918 King Street, Beamsville, Town of Lincoln

Heritage Impact Assessment, Heritage Permit Application for Garage, 4918 King Street, Beamsville, Town of Lincoln

Heritage Impact Assessment Report, 3627 Campden Road, Town of Lincoln

Heritage Attribute Assessment, 1389 Progreston Road, Carlisle (Former Town of Flamborough), City of Hamilton

Heritage Impact Report, 17 Peel Street, City of St. Catharines (Port Dalhousie Heritage Conservation District)

Heritage Impact Assessment, 30 McLaughlin Road South, Brampton, Ontario

Conservation and Temporary Protection Plan, 9-11 Queen Street, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Heritage Impact Assessment, 262 Main Street West, Town of Grimsby, Ontario

Heritage Impact Assessment, 31 Queen Street South, Streetsville, City of Mississauga

TOWN OF NIAGARA–ON–THE–LAKE

Planning & Development Services
1593 Four Mile Creek Rd. – P.O. Box 100, Virgil, ON L0S 1T0
Tel. – (905) 468-3266
Fax – (905) 468-0301

Description of Property — The Milloy-Westaway House – 177 Byron St. Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0

The Milloy-Westaway House is a one-storey (with loft) residence, which is set well-back from the street, on a comparatively large and wooded lot in Niagara-on-the-Lake's Old Town.

Statement of Cultural Value or Interest

The cultural heritage value of The Milloy-Westaway House lies mainly in the age of the structure – it might date to as early as 1815, as late as 1830 – and in the historical connections it maintains with the highly significant Niagara Harbour and Dock Company.

Located near the nominal edge of the Harbour and Dock Co.'s property – which was secured by Act of Parliament in 1831 – the extant house likely predates the establishment of this entity. It is unknown who built the house, but it presents a simple five-bay Georgian façade with twin chimneys, stucco over brick, and, at one time, likely had a fine view of the river and a lawn which extended to its edge.

The Niagara Harbours and Dock Co. lands were divided and sold in 1870. Duncan Milloy, a shipowner, bought the property as part of a larger parcel (Block 'B'). Colin Milloy and his sister Effie Harvey sold Block 'B' to John Simpson in 1895. Later owners include the Niagara Engine Works, dentist Haggai Cook and Adam (a farmer), Elizabeth and Charles Miller.

In 1944, Block B was subdivided by Ella and Henry Brown. The portion containing the extant house – but not all of the current lot – was purchased by Franklin Howard in 1947. Mark McLarty obtained Howard's parcel in 1951, and later purchased other adjacent pieces in the early 1950s, creating the current lot. Marion Heigelheimer, Fred C. Marsh, Helen Westaway (owner 1958-1978) and George Minns all owned the house after this time.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that embody the heritage value of 177 Byron St. as one of the earliest homes in a particularly significant industrial area of Niagara-on-the-Lake include its:

- Five-bay Georgian façade, stucco over brick.
- Gable roof, wood shingles, projecting wood eaves.
- Five-light transom and simple doorcase.
- Twin chimneys, stuccoed.
- Extensive, wooded property with several mature trees, sloping towards Ricardo St.

N.B. The house is related, by proximity, to The Anchorage.

Two major additions have been made, including a kitchen (right) and living room (rear).

Appendix D

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment

Archeoworks Inc

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for 177 Byron Street Within Part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan) In the Geographic Township of Niagara Historic County of Lincoln Now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Regional Municipality of Niagara Ontario

Project #: 401-NI8379-21
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)
PIF #: P1059-0098-2021

Original Report

January 24, 2022

Presented to:
Lais Hotel Properties Limited
48 John Street
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0
T: 905.468.1362

Prepared by:
Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 647.436.1938

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed development of municipal address 177 Byron Street (the "study area"), in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The development includes demolition of a dwelling and accessory building on the property. The study area is located within part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan), in the Geographic Township of Niagara, historic County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

Stage 1 background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area due to the proximity of numerous designated and listed heritage properties, the Queen-Picton Street Heritage Conservation District in Old Town Niagara-on-the-Lake, two national historic sites (downtown Niagara-on-the-Lake and Fort George), several plaques commemorating nearby historic sites and events, two early cemeteries, numerous registered archaeological sites, the Niagara River and documented pre-ca. 1900 Euro-Canadian settlement. A small watercourse formerly traversed the study area and the property is listed on the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, but it is not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The entirety of the study area has also been identified by the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's archaeological potential mapping as having archaeological potential.

The study area was subsequently subjected to a Stage 2 AA as required by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')* published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)*. The Stage 2 property survey identified portions of the study area as exhibiting deep and extensive land alterations that have removed archaeological potential. These areas include an extant one-storey dwelling and attached wood deck, walkway, asphalt driveway and garage. Physical features consisting of steeply sloping terrain (remnant features of the former watercourse) were also identified. A systematic survey was not undertaken for these areas due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

The remainder of the study area consisting of manicured lawn dotted with trees, gardens and some overgrown vegetation, and a wooded area was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals. One Euro-Canadian artifact collection (n=279) was identified during the test pit survey. As a collection of ten or more 19th century artifacts found within a 10-metre radius, the site was registered with the *MHSTCI* as **H1** under the Borden number **AhGs-427**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b* of the *2011 S&G*. The H1 (AhGs-427) site is considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest (per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G*) and therefore requires a Stage 3 AA prior to development impacts.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I

TABLE OF CONTENTS II

PROJECT PERSONNEL IV

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT 1

1.1 Objectives 1
1.2 Development Context 1
1.3 Historical Context 2
1.4 Archaeological Context 17
1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential 23

2.0 FIELD METHODS 24

2.1 Deep and Extensive Disturbances 24
2.2 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential 24
2.3 Test Pit Survey 25

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS 27

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS 28

4.1 Analysis 28
4.2 Conclusions 40

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 42

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION 43

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES 44

7.1 Background Research 44
7.2 Archival Research 50
7.3 Artifact Analysis 52
7.4 Map Imagery 55

APPENDICES 59

APPENDIX A: MAPS 60
APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH 91
APPENDIX C: IMAGES 92
APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE 99
APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD 105

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period 2
Table 2: Contact Period 5
Table 3: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of the Study Area up to 1901 10
Table 4: Cultural Heritage Resources within the Study Area 18

TABLE 5: CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES WITHIN 300 METRES OF THE STUDY AREA 18
TABLE 6: COMMEMORATIVE MARKERS WITHIN 300 METRES OF THE STUDY AREA 19
TABLE 7: HISTORIC CEMETERIES WITHIN 300 METRES OF THE STUDY AREA.....20
TABLE 8: REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE KILOMETRE OF THE STUDY AREA 21
TABLE 9: H1 SITE ARTIFACT FREQUENCY BY TEST PIT 28
TABLE 10: H1 SITE ARTIFACT FREQUENCY BY TEST UNIT & LAYER 29
TABLE 11: H1 SITE ARTIFACTS BY CLASS 29

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director ..... Ian Boyce – MHSTCI licence P1059

Field Director ..... Kassandra Aldridge – MHSTCI licence P439

Field Archaeologists ..... Samantha Chan
Travis Dods
Michael Rhodes
Tiffany Pang

Historical and Archival Research ..... Lee Templeton – MHSTCI licence R454

Artifact Analysis ..... Helen Sluis

Graphics ..... Cassandra Lamoureux
Lee Templeton

Report Preparation ..... Cassandra Lamoureux

Report Review ..... Kim Slocki – MHSTCI licence P029

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (‘*2011 S&G’*) published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (*MHSTCI*) (2011), are as follows:

STAGE 1:

- To provide information about the property’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property’s archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;

STAGE 2:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed development of municipal address 177 Byron Street, in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. This parcel of land will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The development includes demolition of a dwelling and accessory building on the property which is listed on the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest but is not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The study area is located within part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan), in the Geographic Township of Niagara, historic County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (***see Appendix A – Map 1***).

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, under the archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and the *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* on August 10th, 2021.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of historical mapping, topographic mapping, aerial imagery and orthophotographs. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 BC to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes; oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking *Michi Saagiig* (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, "are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods" (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); "given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures" and the "homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged" (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large "house" structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario. - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	The north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the *Michi Saagiig* (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; "the traditional territories of the *Michi Saagiig* span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands" (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories; the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation state they, "were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning" (MCFN, 2017a); the study area falls within land encompassed within the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation traditional territory. Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include 'Princess Point Ware' vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups. - Triangular projectile points (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; MCFN, 2017a).
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual. - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie. - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to *Michi Saagiig* oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Huron-Wendat to the east; Neutral Natives (or Attiewandaron/Attiwandaron) distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment, around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula; sites also found east of the Niagara Escarpment as far as Milton; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; longhouses present; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; ossuaries; tribe/band formation. - Neutral points typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, pp.42-47; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	The Anishinaabeg continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside the Iroquois; inter-marriage between Anishinaabeg and the Iroquois; Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg "paddling away" to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in Southern Ontario at this time; Neutral Native villages were clustered in the Niagara Peninsula, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched from the "Niagara River on the east, Lake Erie on the south, Lake St. Clair on the west, and a hazy Huron-Neutral frontier on the north" (Hunt, 1940, p.50); numerous Neutral Native villages in Niagara Region; Neutral Natives referred to as *la Nation neutre* by Samuel de Champlain "because they remained neutral in the fierce and continuous warfare between the Six Nations, then residing in what is now New York State; and the Hurons, residing along the shores of Georgian Bay and about what is now Barrie" (Reville, 1920, p.15); limited European contact with Neutral Natives; French missionaries (Father La Roche Daillon in 1626; Father Jean de Brébouf and Father Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot in 1640) visited Neutral Native villages but no permanent missions were established; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral Natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Recolléts missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Reville, 1920, p.16; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 15, 80, 245; White, 1978, pp.407-411).
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally residing south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with other Iroquois groups (Huron-Wendat, Petun and Neutral) as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; attacked the Neutrals ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; survivors incorporated into the Five Nations or sought refuge with other groups; the Five Nations, particularly the Seneca, established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages along the Niagara River; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Warrick, 2008, p.208; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700	Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017a) to Southern Ontario in the 1690s; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario, ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes; some groups within the Five Nations remained in parts of Southern Ontario; the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking linguistic

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		and cultural groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); '*Mississauga'* term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; multiple settlements throughout Southern Ontario (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the 'First Nations'; European commerce and exploration resumed; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 ("French and Indian Wars") and forms part of the larger Seven Years' War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 "states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them" (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the "constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America" (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British ("Pontiac's War"); during Pontiac's War, the Seneca used the Niagara River and ambushed the British at Devil's Hole; the Seneca later made peace with British and surrendered a tract of land three kilometres deep on the west side of the Niagara River along the full length of the river in 1764; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Tooker, 1978, pp.418-441).
Early British Administration and Early Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1800s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution (e.g., Mennonites) in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now Southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now Southern Quebec); Jay's Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891; Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).
British Land Treaties	1781	The Mississauga retained their land claim of the Niagara Peninsula and in 1781, the Mississauga ceded a strip of land to the British Crown six and a half kilometres deep along the full length of the west bank of the Niagara River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario (Treaty 381); the Township of Niagara and the Town of Newark/Niagara/Niagara-on-the-Lake are encompassed by Treaty 381 (also known as the Mississauga Cession at Niagara or Niagara Purchase) (Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; Surtees, 1994, pp.96-97; MCFN, 2017b).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1770s to present)

1.3.3.1 Township of Niagara

The Township of Niagara was the first township in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland to receive settlers. During the American Revolutionary War, pressure to provide for Colonel John Butler's Rangers and the growing number of United Empire Loyalists seeking refuge at the British garrison at Fort Niagara led to the opening of the land along the west bank of the Niagara River, directly opposite the Fort. This land was opened for settlement and agricultural cultivation under the leadership of Colonel John Butler starting in 1778 (Town of NOTL, 2018).

Initially called Butlersburg, this area would officially be named Newark in 1781 and was settled by around 800 people four years later (Town of NOTL, 2018). Captain Daniel Servos built one of the first mills in the township on the banks of the Four Mile Creek. The soil of the township was well-watered by smaller creeks and adapted for raising good crops, and many well cultivated farms were located in the township (Page, 1876, p.13; Powell, 1956, p.58).

In 1791, Deputy Surveyor-General D.W. Smith laid out Newark's town site, which consisted of four-acre square blocks separated by streets forming a military grid – a pattern still evident today (Town of NOTL, 2018). Newark was incorporated as a town in 1792 and was chosen as the seat of government for the newly established Province of Upper Canada (Town of NOTL, 2018). The town developed into an administrative and economic centre in the short time that Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe and the provincial parliament of Upper Canada called it home. By the time the capital was moved to York (now Toronto) in 1796 for strategic reasons, Newark had nearly 100 well-constructed houses, consisting primarily of "1½-storey clapboard homes with brick chimneys and shingled roofs standing on a half-acre or more of land" (Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008). Newark was renamed Niagara in 1798 (Dale, 2020), a name the community would retain until 1970, when Niagara-on-the-Lake was adopted instead to distinguish it from Niagara Falls (Town of NOTL, 2018).

1.3.3.2 War of 1812 and Fort George

During the War of 1812, many inhabitants of this area suffered more severely from the effects of the war that any other settler in any of the other townships of Upper Canada. Niagara became the primary location of the American invasions and military battles as it was the headquarters of the British Army and British Indian Department under the command of General Isaac Brock.

Fort George was built by the British military by order of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe between 1796 and 1799 to replace Fort Niagara (across the Niagara River in the United States). In accordance with Jay's Treaty of 1795, the treaty that established the new border between the United States and the remaining British-held Upper and Lower Canada, the British military had to relocate their military garrison from Fort Niagara, which now lay on the American side of the border, to Fort George. By 1802, Fort George became the headquarters for the British army, local militia and the Indian Department, and contained "six earthen and log bastions linked by a wooden palisade and surrounded by a dry ditch. Inside the walls, the Royal Engineers constructed a guardhouse, log blockhouses, a hospital, kitchens, workshops, officers' quarters, and a stone

power magazine" (Marsh, 2014). Fort George also functioned as an 'embassy' to the Indigenous people of the area, and the Indian Council House was constructed in addition to residences and storage facilities used by the Indian Department. During the War of 1812, Fort George was the headquarters for the Centre Division of the British Army, that included General Isaac Brock and British army men, local militia, First Nations warriors and the corps of freed slaves. When war broke out in October 1812, the American army invaded Queenston but were defeated by a combined force led by Isaac Brock, consisting of British regulars, Upper Canadian militia and Six Nations warriors. In May of 1813, Fort George was attacked via an amphibious invasion by the American military and the British were forced to abandon the fort and retreated towards Beaver Dams, and eventually Burlington. "Almost every building within the fort was destroyed" (The Friends of Fort George, 2021) and two days later, an invading force landed west of the mouth of the Niagara River and the Town of Niagara was used as a battlefield. The American military occupied Fort George for seven months and used it as a base to invade the rest of Upper Canada, but the fort was retaken in December of 1813. Upon their retreat, the American military burned the Town of Niagara to the ground (Page, 1876, p.13; Sutherland, 2014; Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; Dale, 2014; Marsh, 2014; The Friends of Fort George, 2021; Town of NOTL, 2018).

During the American occupation of Fort George "parts of the fort had been rebuilt" and "the British continued to rebuild the site following the war, but by the 1820's, Fort George was falling into ruins" (The Friends of Fort George, 2021). Some resources state that by 1815, "Fort George was described as 'tumbling into ruins' and ordered abandoned" (Government of Canada, 2021a). Eventually the British Army abandoned the fort, and they relocated to Fort Mississauga and Butler's Barracks.

By the end of 1814, the American army had withdrawn from Canadian territory; the war was declared over with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. Rebuilding of the Town of Niagara started afterwards, often using the same building foundations as before, thus preserving the town's original urban layout (Page, 1876, p.13; Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; Town of NOTL, 2018).

1.3.3.3 Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (formerly Newark/Niagara)

After the War of 1812, the Town of Niagara remained an important economic and political centre for the surrounding region, which was later organized into Lincoln County. The opening of the Welland Canal, which diverted traffic away from Niagara, forced the town into a program of economic diversification from 1830 to 1850 that saw the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company and other industrial establishments contributing to the community's prosperity. This resulted in the construction of many of the heritage buildings that still exist in the old town today. Additionally, a new range of barracks and storehouses on the southwestern edge of the military lands, or Commons, to Fort George was constructed. These structures became known as Butler's Barracks and consisted of 20 buildings on a six-acre site and surrounded by an extensive log palisade (Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; The Friends of Fort George, 2021a; Town of NOTL, 2018).

By the mid-19th century, Niagara's population began to decline as a result of economic downturn brought about by the closure of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and the transfer of the seat of Lincoln County to neighbouring St. Catharines from the opening of the second Welland Canal. In spite of the economic decline, Niagara served as a haven for those seeking refuge, including: former African American slaves who were born free, freed, or escaped from slavery in the United States, as part of the Underground Railroad; Confederate Officials who sought safety after the end of the American Civil War; and poor or orphaned British girls who were put in the care of Maria Rye's "Our Western Home", where they were trained in domestic skills before being placed with families (Town of NOTL, 2018).

Many farmlands in the region were converted into fruit farms, which became profitable with the advent of improved transportation to urban markets in the late 1800s. It was in 1858 that the Niagara Fruit Growing Association was established and paved the way for Niagara to become a major fruit-producing region. Additionally, Niagara's residents sustained the town by catering to tourists and those who wished to commemorate the town's past. Tourists, often wealthy American families from the United States, came every summer to the town to enjoy leisure activities and the social scene, often buying their own homes in Niagara or staying in hotels. Both of these economic activities are the staple of the town's economy up to this day (Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; Town of NOTL, 2018).

In 1986, the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's old town was designated as a Heritage Conservation District by the Province of Ontario; the federal government likewise recognized it as a National Historic District in 2004, owing to its unique collection of well-preserved architecture dating to the 1815-1859 period (Dale, 2020).

1.3.3.4 Niagara Dock and Harbour Company

Prior to 1830, the area along the west bank of the Niagara River, from present-day King Street to Navy Hall (at 305 Ricardo Street), was a large and deep marsh. This marsh was often blamed for ague (a form of malaria) and its annual flooding created a breeding ground for mosquitoes. This part of the shoreline was also the edge of the Military Reserve. In 1831, the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company (Niagara H. & D. Co.) was formed. The early directors of the company consisted of several influential Niagara citizens: Robert Dickson, Thomas McCormick, R. Melville, Samuel Street, James Lockhart, L. Clement and J. Wagstaff, and the president was Robert Dickson. Together they were "granted ownership of marshland by the Crown" (Merritt, 2012, p.220). This crown grant included the waterfront from present-day King Street to Collingwood Street and "was bounded also by Ricardo Street from King St. to a stone at the corner of the Morrison property at Wellington St. There it crossed Ricardo, and followed the brow of the hill to Collingwood St." (Masters, 1978, p.68; Carnochan, 1914, p.136; Kaufman, 2020).

The Niagara H. & D. Co. employed local residents of the town. The marsh was partially drained and filled in, and a portion was dredged to create a basin that was 18 feet lower than the water in the Niagara River. A slip, a ramp for launching boats, a foundry and a wharf were also constructed. The Niagara H. & D. Co.'s primary purpose was to construct ships but also provided docking, wharfage facility and repairs. Within a few years, "Niagara was now the largest

shipbuilding facility in Upper Canada, with a great surge in employment" (Merritt, 2012, p.220). Between 1832 and 1864, approximately 27 to 50 ships were built by the Niagara H. & D. Co. and a railway was constructed to the docks by 1860. By the late 1860s, the company was in severe debt with the Bank of Upper Canada and closed (Masters, 1978, p.68; Merritt, 2012, p.220; Carnochan, 1914, pp.136-140).

1.3.4 Land Use History (AD 1780s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use: Block B, Plan No.30, Town of Niagara

In accordance with *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, a review of available archival data pertaining to the study area was conducted via various online sources. The *Abstract Land Indexes, Tax Assessment and Collectors Rolls, Census Records*, historic mapping and various secondary resources were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1901.

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of the study area to the year 1901 is presented in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of the Study Area up to 1901

Date	Owner(s)
Part of the Fort George Military Reserve, Town of Niagara, County of Lincoln	
1789-1831	Fort George Military Reserve
	* According to Joy Ormsby's 2004 research of 177 and 189 Byron Street, the study area was located within land that was part of the military reserve lands established in the 1780s (ERA, 2015, p.4). * However, according to A. Jones' 1789 *Niagara [Township]* map (***see Map 2***), the study area was located in lands identified as being "For Public Works". It was likely that the lands associated with the study area were initially considered for public works but were eventually incorporated into the military reserve lands. * Between 1796 and 1810, the study area was depicted within 300 metres of Fort George, several buildings and a pier along the Niagara River (***see Maps 3-4***). No structures are depicted in the study area but it was located along an elevated ridge (identified by hachures) adjacent to the marsh land along the west banks of the Niagara River; a minor creek also travelled through the study area. * By 1815, a gravel path had been constructed through the study area from King Street to Fort George (***see Map 5***). No historic structures are depicted in the study area, while a church (St. Mark's Anglican) and Fort George are depicted within 300 metres of the study area. Additionally, entrenchments built by the Americans in 1813 are depicted within 300 metres south of the study area. The lands to the north/northeast of the elevated land upon which the site area lies are described as a shallow pond bordered by a sand beach on the Niagara River. * Between 1817 and 1823 (***see Maps 6-8***) the study area encompassed a military structure. The exact nature and purpose of this structure is not known but may have been a lookout point situated on elevated terrain overlooking the low-lying marsh lands. Additionally, the study area also encompassed a former creek valley and the American trenches to the southwest were in ruins.

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th colspan="2">Owner(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Part of Blocks 15 & 16, Niagara Harbour & Dock Company Lands</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">1832-1870</td><td rowspan="5">Niagara Harbour & Dock Company/ Frederick George Nash</td><td>Unknown Occupant (1832 to ca. 1845)
it is not clear when the structure at 177 Byron Street was constructed; one resource states 1815, there are two structures on an 1845 map, and a third resource states 1847</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frederick George Nash (ca. 1845 to 1853)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mrs. Murphy (1853 to 1856)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Likely) Frederick George Nash (ca. 1856 to 1864)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unknown (ca. 1864 to 1870)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">* According to ERA's summary of Joy Ormsby's research of the study area, "this area did not become part of the town until the New Survey of 1823, at which time the land was divided into numbered blocks distinct from the town's original lot system" (ERA, 2015, p.4).

* Per the Sketch Shewing the Ground Given to the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company by an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada from 1831 (see Map 9), the study area is located within Block 15 and Block 16. No structures are depicted in the study area, but it was depicted along a valley of a former creek.

* Review of G. Nicolls' 1833 Plan of Towns of Niagara and Newark and adjacent military reserves (see Map 10) depicts the study area in Blocks 15 and 16. The study area encompasses a former creek valley. Additionally, the previously mentioned potential military lookout structure was depicted west of the study area.

* Review of Bonnycastle and Eaststaff's 1835 Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara (see Map 11) continued to depict the study area in Blocks 15 and 16 and partially encompassing a former creek bed. By this time, the potential military lookout structure was removed and/or demolished. Furthermore, the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company did not own Blocks 15 and 16, but owned land north of the study area.

* The study area within Blocks 15 and 16 did not appear in any maps as part of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands until 1843 when the blocks were included in lands depicted as 'Encroachment by Niagara Dock Company" in Holloway and Nightingale's 1843 Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara (see Map 12). No structures are depicted in the study area or within 300 metres of the study area in this resource.

* By 1845, two structures were depicted in the study area in the Plan of Niagara (see Map 13). According to ERA's summary of Joy Ormsby's research, the earliest reference to a house in the study area occurred in the 1847 Tax Assessment Roll as a "'one brick or stone one-storey house with three fireplaces and one store-house. Later tax assessments indicate that Frederick George Nash, the Secretary of the Harbour and Dock Company during the 1850s, owned the house which was occupied by a woman identified as Mrs. Murphy" (ERA, 2015, p.4). This house and store-house are likely the two structures depicted in the study area in the 1845 Plan.

* A second resource states, "it is known that this house [at 177 Byron Street] was built in approximately 1815, but the name of the original owner is a fact which is quite indefinite…It is a one and one quarter storey house of brick construction which has an outside plaster coat at some later date. The front entrance faced the Niagara River and, no doubt, the lawns extended to the river's edge" (Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1971, p.4).

* Review of the 1850 Tax Assessment Roll for St. Lawrence Ward in the Town of Niagara identifies F[rederick] G[eorge] Nash above entries tied to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. He was listed as a tenant on land valued at £15 annually. Two houses were listed on lands owned by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company where one was likely occupied by Frederick George Nash.</td></tr>
</table>

Date	Owner(s)
	- Mrs. Murphy does not appear to be listed on lands near the study area. * Frederick George Nash is also listed in the 1851 *Tax Assessment Roll* for St. Lawrence Ward in the Town of Niagara on lands designated as "dock" lands. His total value of real and personal property was listed at £150. - Mrs. Murphy could not be found in St. Lawrence Ward in the Town of Niagara in this resource. * F[rederick] G[eorge] Nash is listed in the *Personal Census* of the 1851 *Census Record* for *St. Lawrence Ward of the Town of Niagara* as a 46-year-old accountant who lived with his 27-year-old wife, Mary, their three children (William, George and Emily) in a one-storey brick house (1851 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Personal Census, St. Lawrence Ward, pp.13-14, lines 30-34: microfilm c-11736). * Frederick George Nash was listed in the 1852 *Tax Assessment Roll* for St. Lawrence Ward of the Town of Niagara as a 45-year-old clerk who a householder (or tenant) on land owned by the [Niagara Harbour &] Dock Company. - Mrs. Murphy was listed on part of Block D, located on the west side of Melville Street. * Between 1851 and 1853, four maps were produced to show the former military lands and how they were to be organized for sale (***see Maps 14-17***). In Passmore and Pilkington's 1852 *Sketch of the Military Reserve about Navy Hall*, Block 15 and Block 16 were firmly located within lands owned by the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company. Furthermore, Pilkington's 1853 *Map of Niagara* depicts two structures within the study area. These structures were likely the one-storey brick house and store-house occupied by Frederick George Nash and his family. * Beginning in 1853, Mrs. Murphy, a widow, was listed on Dock Company lands owned by Frederick George Nash in the *Tax Assessment Records*. In 1855, she was paying £7.10 annually and her son, Thomas, appears to also be listed with her. Mrs. Murphy was listed on lands owned by Frederick George Nash until 1856 that contained a house and consisted of a ¼-acre. * By 1857, Mrs. Murphy was not listed on land owned by Frederick George Nash in the *Tax Assessment Roll*. Frederick George Nash was listed as an agent of two houses occupied by Philip Clearing and Martin Morrison, as well as a tenant in a third house valued at £12 annually. It is unclear where Philip Clearing and Martin Morrison resided, while it is entirely plausible that since Frederick George Nash was also listed as a tenant, he had relocated back to his former home in the study area. * Frederick George Nash is listed in the 1861 *Personal Census* for *Enumeration District No.1 of the Town of Niagara*. He was listed as a 56-year-old accountant who lived with his 36-year-old wife, Mary, and his seven children (William, George, Emily, Jane, Frederick, Benjamin and Henry). One servant, Diana Preston who was noted to be a "coloured person – mulatto" was also listed with Frederick George Nash. Together, they lived in a two-storey brick house (1861 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Enumeration District No.1, Personal Census, p.2, lines 12-21: microfilm c-1048/49). * Between 1859 and 1864 it is not clear who resided on Block 15 and 16. In 1864, Frederick G. Nash was listed as an occupant of four acres of land owned by the Bank of Upper Canada. Since the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company was in poor financial situation, the Bank of Upper Canada appears to have taken ownership of its lands. Within this four-acre parcel was a large work shop, smith shop, brass foundry, steam engine and machinery for wood and iron, painting shop, one large shop right on the slip, wharf and store house, large building and machinery that remains and an old foundry. Two additional acres were also assessed with Frederick G. Nash that encompassed land used as a ship yard. - Frederick George Nash was also listed with a separate entry: he was listed as the owner and John Bolton, a 25-year-old labourer, was the occupant. Included in this entry was a second owner, Edward Peirson, whose land encompassed a new foundry, stock on hand and all the machinery steam engine and two acres of land.

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th colspan="2">Owner(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">- “In 1862, the Bank of Upper Canada plan identified 177 Bryon as ‘Nash Cottage’ [see Map 18; no scale is presented in the mapping and the location of the roads are not accurate, so the study area location is approximate]. The Dock Company closed in 1864 and Frederick Nash left the area shortly after that” (ERA, 2015, p.4).

* Review of Tremaine’s 1862 Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland – Township of Niagara (see Map 19) depicts the property limits falling within land owned by an unlisted individual. No historic structures are depicted in the study area.

* According to the 1863 Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property (see Map 20), the study area encompasses part of Block 15 (measuring one acre, two rods and 13 perches) and Block 16 (measuring one acre and 30 perches) that included two structures. It is not depicted who the owner of this structure was.

* Between 1864 and 1870, it is unclear who occupied Block 15 and Block 16. Likely due to the Bank of Canada’s ownership of the former Niagara Harbour & Dock Company Lands, Block 15 and Block 16 were reorganized as Block B.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30, Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan – approximately seven acres</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1870 - 1895</td><td>Captain Duncan Milloy</td><td>John Murphy (ca. 1870-1877)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">The Milloy Estate</td><td>William H. Dolson (1878-1883)</td></tr>
<tr><td>William A. Milloy (1884-1895)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">John H. Simpson (1895-1901)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">* In May of 1870, Thomas Galt and Wm. Cayley, both of the City of Toronto, sold 19½ acres (which included Block B and Block C) to Duncan Milloy for $7,000. The following day, he mortgaged $6,000 (Instrument and Deed, No. 260 & 266: film 170192).

* Duncan Milloy (born 1824; died 1871) “was an industrious sailor and ship owner who had moved his family to Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1862. Milloy’s steamboat the Zimmerman had burned at the Niagara wharf in 1863, but soon after launched the City of Toronto, which he had designed himself. Milloy is also notable for building the Oban Inn at 160 Front Street” (NOTL Museum, 2021, p.12).
- The Oban Inn was located at the corner of Front Street and Gate Street and was the home of Duncan Milloy, Mrs. Duncan Milloy and their children (William, Colin and Effie). “Duncan Milloy seems to have been the first of the name in Town…He and his two sons, all served in Council, Captain Milloy for two years, Bill [William] for three, and Colin for six…Bill married and went to live in the brick house in the hollow between Byron and Ricardo Streets” (Masters, 1978, p.247).

* Duncan Milloy died in 1871 and left his property to his family, “including the small cottage that is now 177 Byron. This house was first occupied by John Murphy in the 1870s, and then later by William A. Milloy, one of Duncan’s sons” (NOTL, 2021, p.12).

* John Murphy was listed on 3½ acres of Dock Block owned by Duncan Milloy in the 1871 Tax Assessment Roll. He was listed as a 31-year-old tenant who was a merchant who had eight children and was Roman Catholic. The total value of real and personal property was listed at $1,450.

* John Murphy was listed in the 1871 Census Record as a 31-year-old wharfinger who was born in Ireland. His father, Michael Murphy, was listed as the head-of-household. Michael Murphy was a 65-year-old labourer. Together, the Murphy family numbered a total of 10 individuals which included Michael’s wife, Johanna, and siblings: Cornelius, James, Catharine, Timothy, Michael, Johanna and Mary. He owned a ¼ acre and was a tenant on an additional four acres. One dwelling house was noted on the ¼ acre parcel (1871 Census Record, Town of Niagara, East Ward, Schedule No.1 & Schedule No.3; p.3, line 15: microfilm c-9921).</td></tr>
</table>

Date	Owner(s)
	* Between 1873 and 1877, John Murphy was listed in the *Tax Assessment Rolls* as a tenant on seven acres owned by the Estate of D. Milloy. He was a wharfinger who was a Roman Catholic who had eight members in his family. Additionally, the total value of real and personal property was noted to be $2,600. - Michael Murphy, John's father, was listed in the 1876 and 1877 *Tax Assessment Rolls*, on the seven-acre parcel of Block B. * The study area is depicted in part of Block 15 and Block 16 in H.R. Page & Co.'s 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland – Town of Niagara* (***see Map 21***). No owner is depicted in the mapping and no structures are depicted in the study area. Fort George is depicted within 300 meres of the study area. * Between 1878 and 1883, William H. Dolson, a 35-year-old labourer, was listed as a tenant on seven acres of land owned by the Milloy Estate. The seven-acre parcel was noted to be in lands identified as 'Dock' and it was built on. The total value of real property was noted to be $1,200. There were six individuals in William H. Dolson's family, they had one cow and were Baptists. By 1883, the total value or real property was $1,400. - From 1879 to 1882, the seven-acre parcel of land was divided into two parts: a three-acre parcel that was built on (and occupied by William H. Dolson) and a four-acre parcel that was vacant (and occupied by Patrick Hanigan). Both parts were still owned by the Milloy Estate. - After 1882, the two parts were combined back to seven acres, and were occupied by William H. Dolson. * William H. Dolson was listed in the 1881 *Census Record* as a 34-year-old trader from England who lived with his 32-year-old wife Catharine and their four children (Nellie, William, Julia and Mary) (1881 Census Record, Niagara Town, p.1, line, 25; p.2, lines 1-5: microfilm c-13254). * From 1884 to 1895, William A. Milloy, Duncan Milloy's son, was listed on the seven-acre parcel of Block B in the *Tax Assessment Rolls*. - It was noted in the 1884 *Tax Assessment Roll* that all seven acres were vacant suggesting that William A. Milloy did not reside on Block B at this time. - In 1885, the total value of real property was noted to be $1,700 and the property owner was Colin & Office Milloy. - Beginning in 1888, William A. Milloy was also listed with a planning mill. * William A. Milloy was listed in the 1891 *Census Record* as a 38-year-old forewarder from Scotland who lived with a 55-year-old servant, James Kent. He is enumerated in a two-storey, seven-room brick house (1891 Census Record, No.1 Niagara, p.20, lines 18-19: microfilm T-6351). * "The house passed out of the Milloy family's ownership in 1895 when it was sold to John H. Simpson" (NOTL, 2021, p.12). * From 1895 to 1899, John Simpson was listed in the *Tax Assessment Rolls* on seven acres listed off Ricardo Street. During this time, he was listed as a hotel keeper and as a gentleman and the total value of real property for the seven-acre parcel was listed at $1,400 during his ownership. * John Simpson was listed in the 1901 *Census* Record on six acres fronting on Ricardo Street. He was noted to be a 56-year-old farmer who was born in Ontario and lived with his 50-year-old wife, Margaret, and two Irish domestic servants: 51-year-old Rebecca Ross and 12-year-old William Ross. Together they lived in a six-room brick house. John Simpson also owned three town/village lots, five additional dwelling houses and two barns/stables/outbuildings (1901 Census Record, Niagara Town, Division No.1, p.1, lines 29-32: microfilm t-6479). - this house was depicted as a one-and-a-half storey house (noted as no.112A), and a second structure (noted as no.112B) was only a single storey in the 1925 *Fire Insurance Plan* (***see Map 22***).

Date	Owner(s)
	It is not clear what the symbol, "OH" denotes. This house (formerly no.112A, now no.64) was depicted in the 1949 *Fire Insurance Plan* (***see Map 23***) as a brick structure.

In addition, the study area fronts along one historic transportation route that was established during the survey of the Town of Niagara: present-day Byron Street and is within 100 metres of several additional settlement roads (e.g., Melville Street, Nelson Street, Ricardo Street). In Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, based on the proximity of early Euro-Canadian settlements and early historic transportation routes, these features contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

SUMMARY

The study area encompasses land within Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan, formerly in the Town of Niagara, in the historic County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The study area was historically located in lands that were part of Fort George's Military Reserve from ca. 1796 to 1831. No structures were present in the study area, but a gravel path leading from King Street to the fort was present through the study area in an 1815 map. Between 1817 and 1833, a possible military structure (its exact nature and purpose is unknown) was depicted in (1817 map), only partially within (1819 and 1823 maps), and immediately adjacent to (1833 map) the study area. This structure was removed/demolished by 1835. In these early maps, a short creek was depicted travelling through the study area and draining through the marshland into the Niagara River; the creek is later depicted as a dried up creek valley in the study area.

By 1823, the study area was located in lands that were incorporated into the Town of Niagara (i.e., no longer part of Fort George's Military Reserve) and assigned block numbers to remain distinct from the original town lots. By 1843 the study area was included within lands owned by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. The study area fell within Block 15 and Block 16 and remained void of any structures until two were depicted in an 1845 map. Although one resource stated a house was constructed in 177 Byron Street in about 1815, mapping available from this time does not corroborate this. Nevertheless, the two structures depicted in the 1845 map were likely a house and store-house identified in the 1847 *Tax Assessment Roll* as owned by Frederick George Nash, the Secretary of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. A tenant, Mrs. Murphy, was also identified in the 1847 *Tax Assessment Roll*, however, she was not listed as a tenant in any further *Assessment Rolls* until 1853. It is likely Frederick George Nash resided in the house from ca. 1845 to about 1853, after which time, Mrs. Murphy (a widow) and her family lived there until 1856. Frederick George Nash was listed in the 1851 *Census Record* as occupying a one-storey brick house. From 1856 to 1870, it is unclear who lived in the structure within the study area; it is plausible that Frederick George Nash relocated back to the house (identified as the "Nash

Cottage" by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1862) until about 1864. After this time, the structure and study area remained vacant since Frederick George Nash moved away from Niagara-on-the-Lake. When the Bank of Upper Canada took ownership of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands, they likely reorganized Block 15 and Block 16 into Block B.

In 1870, Duncan Milloy purchased 19½ acres (which included Block B and Block C) of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands. He died the following year, but these lands would remain within his Estate until 1895. From ca. 1870 to 1877, John Murphy, a wharfinger, and his family occupied the study area, which was encompassed within a seven-acre parcel of land in Block B owned by the Estate of Duncan Milloy. From 1878 to 1883, William H. Dolson, a labourer, and his family were tenants on the seven acres that encompassed the study area within the Milloy Estate land holdings. Between 1884 and 1895, William A. Milloy, a son of Duncan Milloy, resided on the seven acres that encompassed the study area. During this time, the house was described as a two-storey brick house with seven rooms.

In 1895, the seven acres of Block B was sold to John Simpson, a hotel keeper. He continued to live in the study area into the 20th century. He was noted to occupy a six-room brick house in the 1901 *Census Record*.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

To assist in establishing the post-1900s land use history of the study area, a detailed review of topographic maps from 1906 and 1938 (***see Map 24***), aerial photographs from 1934, 1954, 1960, 1965, 1971, 1972, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988 and 1994 (***see Maps 25-27***), and orthophotographs from 2000, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2015 and 2020 (***see Maps 27-29***) was undertaken.

The 1906 topographic map does not depict Byron Street although it is evident from earlier historic maps that this roadway had already been laid out before the 20th century. There are also no structures depicted within the study area in this mapping. The 1938 topographic map depicts one house within the study area, with several other houses and a barn in close proximity. Byron Street is illustrated as a wide, paved main highway leading from downtown Niagara-on-the-Lake to the ruins of Fort George. Ricardo Street, the Niagara harbour and dock area and Niagara River are located to the north/northeast of the study area along with a railway track and two lighthouses.

At least one structure is located within the study area fronting on Byron Street in the 1934 aerial photograph. The surrounding land was treed and there appears to be a barn structure and farmland on the west side and residential structures to the east. South of Byron Street lay the cleared lands of Fort George which was being reconstructed in the 1930s (Government of Canada, 2021a). By 1954 a half-circle driveway had been constructed within the front part of the study area and the property to the north was developed into what was known as the Anchorage Motel at 186 Ricardo Street. Lands along Ricardo Street continued to be built up in the second half of the 20th century with the expansion of the harbour and dock area and residential developments.

The study area and immediately surrounding lands remained relatively unchanged until 1994. By this time the Queen's Landing hotel and parking lots were constructed adjacent to the west side of the study area at 155 Byron Street. By 2015 the Anchorage Motel and the residence adjacent to the east side of the study area had been demolished. The study area proper continued to encompass one residence, a garage, the half-circle driveway, manicured lawn, gardens and treed areas from the mid-20th century to 2020.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area is categorized as Marine Commercial in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's Official Plan (Town of NOTL, 2017a). The study area is also encompassed within the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's Dock Area Secondary Plan in the Hospitality District (Town of NOTL, 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc*. conducted a comprehensive review of the local archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Per the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake archaeological potential mapping, the entirety of the study area has been identified as an area of archaeological potential (Town of NOTL, 2017b).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Listed (or non-designated) properties are those that have been identified as containing cultural heritage value or interest but have not been formally designated under *Part IV* or *Part V* of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

The study area proper (i.e., 177 Byron Street) is included on the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Town of NOTL, 2021) as a listed property (***see Table 4***). The study area is also located within 300 metres of eight municipally-designated and 13 municipally-listed heritage resources (Town of NOTL, 2021), as well as two national historic sites (Government of Canada, 2021b) recognized under the *Historic*

Sites and Monuments Act (HSMA) (1985, current to 2021) (***see Table 5***). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 4: Cultural Heritage Resources within the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
177 Byron Street	Milloy-Westaway House	Not Designated

Table 5: Cultural Heritage Resources within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
Municipal Heritage Properties		
87 Ball Street	Chapman Saltbox	Designated Part IV of OHA
85 Byron Street	-	Not Designated
89 Byron Street	Campbell Scott House	Designated Part IV of OHA
Collingwood Street	Back Range Lighthouse	Not Designated
112 Delater Street	Kennedy-O'Malley House	Not Designated
115 Delater Street	Dock Company Manager House	Not Designated
116 Delater Street	Dock Company Building	Not Designated
120 Delater Street	-	Not Designated
73 Picton Street	-	Designated Part V of OHA
92 Picton Street	Royal Park Hotel	Designated Part V of OHA
93 Picton Street	St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church	Designated Part V of OHA
85 Ricardo Street	-	Not Designated
107 Ricardo Street	Kennedy House	Not Designated
115 Ricardo Street	McClough House	Not Designated
119 Ricardo Street	Quinn House	Not Designated
161-211 Ricardo Street	Niagara-on-the-Lake Harbour	Not Designated
164 Ricardo Street	Niagara Harbour and Dock Company Office	Designated Part IV of OHA
242 Ricardo Street	Royal Manor	Not Designated
247 Ricardo Street	Niagara Waterworks and Electric Light Plant (Pumphouse)	Designated Part IV of OHA
Turntable Way	The Turntable, Engine House & Culvert	Designated Part IV of OHA
115 Wellington Street	Senator Mason House	Not Designated
Federal Heritage Properties		
51 Queen's Parade	Fort George National Historic Site of Canada	Designated under HSMA
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Niagara-on-the-Lake National Historic Site of Canada	Designated under HSMA

"-" denotes details not provided

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation District

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of the Queen-Picton Heritage Conservation District (Hill, 1986; MHSTCI, 2019). Properties that are part of this Heritage Conservation District are designated under *Part V* of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The extent of the Queen Street/Picton Street downtown heritage district includes all those lands bounded by Prideaux and Byron Streets on the north, Johnson and Platoff Streets on the south, Wellington Street on the east and Gate Street on the west. The district comprises two types of architecture and streetscape: the historic business district fronting Queen and Picton Streets, and

the enclosing residential areas. The downtown area is a heritage district of superb architecture and rich history and the plan essentially evolves a set of policies to conserve the heritage streetscape (Hill, 1986). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G,* commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of three commemorative plaques (OHT, 2021), two of which commemorate sites/events recognized under the *Canada Historic Sites and Monuments Act (HSMA)* (Government of Canada, 1985, current to 2021; Government of Canada, 2021b) (***see Table 6***). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 6: Commemorative Markers within 300 metres of the Study Area

Location	Plaque Title and Text
Adjacent to the Dock Master's Cottage, once the main office of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, 164 Ricardo Street	Niagara Harbour and Dock Company: “Local businessmen formed the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company in 1831 and began to develop a shipyard here at the river's edge. It quickly became one of the busiest shipbuilders and repair facilities in Upper Canada. The local economy prospered along with the dockyard, then fell into decline when financial troubles crippled the business in the 1850s.”
Corner of Byron and Melville Streets	Butler's Rangers National Historic Event: “In 1777 John Butler of New York raised a force of Rangers who, with their Iroquois allies, raided the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey throughout the American Revolutionary War. From their base at Fort Niagara they successfully maintained British military power on the frontiers and seriously threatened rebel food supplies. When Fort Niagara became overcrowded in the autumn of 1778, Butler built near here a group of barracks to house his rangers and their families. Disbanded in June 1784, they were among the first Loyalists to settle in the Niagara peninsula.” *Note: This designation has been identified for review. A review can be triggered for one of the following reasons - outdated language or terminology, absence of a significant layer of history, factual errors, controversial beliefs and behaviour, or significant new knowledge.
Fort George National Historic Site: 51 Queen’s Parade	Fort George National Historic Site of Canada: “Constructed by order of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, 1796-99, Fort George served as the headquarters for Major-General Brock in 1812. In May, 1813, it was bombarded and captured by the Americans who constructed fortifications of their own on the site. These in turn were retaken by the British in December, 1813. In 1815 Fort George was described as "tumbling into ruins" and ordered abandoned. The present works are a reconstruction done in 1937-40, and represent the fort as it was in 1799-1813. Only the magazine of the original fort remains.”

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G,* pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of two early cemeteries (Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, 1993; Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, 2020; Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, 2021; Niagara Region Navigator, 2021) (***see Table 7***). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area. It should be noted that neither of these two early cemeteries are located within a 50-metre radius of the study area and therefore do not require any additional cemetery investigations within the scope of this project.

Table 7: Historic Cemeteries within 300 metres of the Study Area

Address	Description
41 Byron Street	St. Mark's Anglican Cemetery: The church was founded in 1792 by missionary Reverend Robert Addison. Construction of the church building began in 1804 and was complete by 1810. The church was used as a hospital and warehouse during the War of 1812 and was mostly destroyed when the American forces burnt Newark with their retreat; the church was reconstructed in the following years and rededicated in 1828. The cemetery surrounding St. Mark's church in a horseshoe fashion was used as a public burying ground prior to the arrival of Rev. Addison and the building of the church. The cemetery is a private, open burying ground and presently only parish members or descendants of plot holders can be buried on the grounds. Many early and prominent settlers of Niagara-on-the-Lake are buried in this cemetery. It also bears evidence of the damage done by American soldiers in 1813 such as butcher chop marks on several headstones and trench depressions (Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS (2020).
73 Picton Street	St. Vincent De Paul Roman Catholic Cemetery: The church is documented to have been built ca.1834/35 and has been restored with a new addition built in 1964 (Ascenzo, 2019a; Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, 1993). The graveyard appears to have been used for about a decade prior to the construction of the church but many of the interments did not have markers (Ascenzo, 2019a). There is a large plot within the cemetery that holds the graves of Polish trainees and a chaplain who died during the Spanish Influenza pandemic; the land which is surrounded by an iron fence has been designated by the church as sovereign Polish territory (Ascenzo, 2019b; Merritt, 2012).

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (*OASD*) maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits.

According to the OASD there are 42 registered archaeological sites within an approximately one-kilometre radius of the study area (MHSTCI, 2021). However, given the consolidation of Location 11 (formerly AhGs-67), Location 12 (AhGs-68), and H1 (AhGs-68) into one site (Randwood 3; AhGs-68), and the consolidation of Location 3 (formerly AhGs-61), Location 4 (AhGs-62), Location 7 (formerly AhGs-63), and Location 9 (formerly AhGs-65) into the Randwood 1 site (AhGs-62), the number of sites is reduced to 38 (***see Table 8***). Of these, four previously registered archaeological

sites are located within 300 metres of the study area and none of these sites are located within a 50-metres radius of the study area.

Table 8: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within a 300-metre radius of the study area			
AhGs-1	Fort George	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	fort
AhGs-17	Pumphouse	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: building, manufacturing
AhGs-24	King's Point	Early Archaic (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: camp/campsite
AhGs-83	105 Delater street	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
Registered archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area			
AhGs-2	Fort Mississauga	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	fort
AhGs-3	Navy Hall Wharf	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: wharf/pier/dock
AhGs-9	Niagara Apothecary	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: building, apothecary, house
AhGs-10	Pinecrest Estates	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: building, unknown
AhGs-11	D'Antini	Late Archaic (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: camp/campsite, homestead
AhGs-30	Brock/Addison	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-33	Niagara-on-the-lake Golf Club Clubhouse	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: Golf course club house, unknown
AhGs-35	Navy Hall Wreck	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	wreck
AhGs-42	Talbot	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-43	Sherlock	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-46	Victoria Meadows	Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead, scatter
AhGs-53	Market Street	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	unknown
AhGs-59	Location 1	Post-Contact	scatter
AhGs-60	Location 2	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	scatter
AhGs-62	Randwood 1 (former Location 4)	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
- also includes former sites:			
AhGs-61	Location 3		
AhGs-63	Location 7		
AhGs-65	Location 9		
AhGs-64	Randwood 2 (former Location 8)	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-66	Location 10	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	scatter
AhGs-68	Randwood 3 (former Location 12 + 200 John Street H1)	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
- also includes former site:			
AhGs-67	Location 11		
AhGs-82	-	Post-Contact	house
AhGs-381	Cassady Site	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-392	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-393	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	midden
AhGs-394	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: grocery, stable

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AhGs-403	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-404	Elliot	Late Archaic	camp / campsite
AhGs-406	-	Post-Contact	other: train culvert
AhGs-410	H2	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Unknown, residential
AhGs-411	H4	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	dump, residential
AhGs-412	H5	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	unknown
AhGs-415	-	Post-Contact	other: Methodist Meeting House
AhGs-419	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-421	H1	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: ball alley, blacksmith shop, homestead
AhGs-422	McMonigle-Craik	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-424	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	dump

"-" denotes no details provided in OASD

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that four registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres, this feature does contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. No previous archaeological assessment reports were identified within 50 metres of the study area.

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area's physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Iroquois Plain is the lowland bordering Lake Ontario which was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois when the last glacier was receding. Since the Iroquois Plain covers a large area – extending around the western part of Lake Ontario, between the Trent and Niagara rivers– conditions across the entire plain differ greatly. The study area is located within the "Niagara Fruit Belt" sub-section of the Iroquois Plain, where the plain is bounded to the south by the Niagara Escarpment and is drained by only smaller streams such as the One Mile Creek. The stretch from Grimsby eastward, where the study area lies, contains areas of sandy soils that are

never very deep and often overlie clay at two to three feet. The subsoils here are wet, making the region a productive fruit-growing area (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.190-191).

1.4.8.2 Soil Types and Topography

Due to extensive man-made modifications to the native soil within the surrounding region, the soils within the study area have not been mapped and are indeterminate (Kingston and Presant, 1989). The topography within the study area is generally lower in the central part with rises in elevation along the edges, particularly the northwest and eastern edges. The elevation ranges from 84 to 87 metres above sea level. The adjacent properties to the east and west are located on higher terrain and the property to the north slopes down toward the Niagara River. The clear depression in the topography within the centre of the study area is likely associated with the former watercourse that is depicted on historic maps as travelling through the study area to drain into the Niagara River.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The study area is located within 300 metres of the Niagara River and historically encompassed a small watercourse. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a small residential area along Byron Street in the historic Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The property encompasses one residential structure, known as the Milloy-Westaway house, a garage outbuilding, asphalt driveway, gardens, manicured lawn and a wooded area. The study area is bounded on the north by the Niagara-on-the-Lake dock area and a vacant lot which until fairly recently was the site of the Anchorage Motel, on the east by the Niagara Parkway Recreation Trail and a vacant residential lot, on the south by Byron Street and the grounds of Fort George, and on the west by the Queen's Landing Hotel and parking lot.

1.4.10 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on September 2nd, 2021. The weather and lighting conditions — sunny and clear with a temperature range between 20°C and 26°C — permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 2.0** below.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Map 30**. A representative sample of photographic images documenting field conditions during the Stage 2 property assessment of the study area are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 31**.

Detailed maps and site location information identifying the exact location of the encountered archaeological site within the study area are provided in the attached **Supplementary Document – Sections 1.0** and **2.0**, respectively. The supplementary document tables and figures are referred to in this report with the ***S*** prefix., e.g., ***Table S1*** or ***Map S2***. **Map S1** details the location of positive test pits and excavated test units at the encountered H1 site and **Map S2** details the locations of fieldwork photographs associated with the archaeological site. **Table S1** provides additional detailed site location information, including GPS coordinates, for the H1 site.

2.1 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Obvious visible disturbances documented within the study area include: the extant one-storey dwelling and attached wood deck, walkway, asphalt driveway and garage (***see Map 30; Images 1-6***).

The disturbances identified above have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.05 hectares or 16.67% of the study area.

2.2 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20^{o}) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of low or no archaeological potential identified within the study area include: an area of steep slope along the eastern edge and a second area of steeply sloping terrain in the northwest corner (**see *Map 30; Images 7-9***). The background research revealed a creek formerly traversed the study area which would account for the slight depression in the study area and slope up to more elevated terrain of adjacent properties on the east and west. The systematic

survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

Physical features of low to no archaeological potential amounted to approximately 0.03 hectares or 10% of the study area.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of manicured lawn dotted with trees, gardens and some overgrown vegetation in the front yard and a wooded area/overgrown vegetation and gardens in the side yards and backyard. Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, due to the presence of existing landscaping and infrastructure, and wooded areas, ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey (***see Map 30; Images 10-13***).

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered (***see Images 14-15***). All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2, Standards 2, 4-7* and *9* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 0.22 hectares or 73.33% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at five-metre intervals. Two distinct areas with differing topsoil types were encountered across the study area. Area A, located in the front yard within the half-circle driveway, consisted of a clay soil. Approximately 36 test pits were excavated in this area to depths of 30 to 60 centimetres. Area B, located in the front/side yard gardens and overgrown vegetation around the asphalt driveway and the wooded backyard, consisted of a sandy loam soil. Approximately 52 test pits were excavated in this area to depths of 20 to 60 centimetres.

During the test pit survey, one Euro-Canadian artifact collection (designated as **H1**) was encountered (***see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds***). Once the initial artifact was encountered, test pit excavation continued on the grid to determine how many additional test pits were positive (per *Section 2.1.3, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*). Following continued excavation on the survey grid, a total of 22 test pits yielded artifacts correlating to the H1 site.

Given that the level of cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of the H1 site assemblage was uncertain through continued survey on the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3 AA, additional intensified survey coverage was undertaken (per *Section 2.1.3, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*) (***see Images 16-17***). Intensified survey was conducted around positive test pit 1 (TP1) in the more overgrown side yard (***see Image 16***) and positive test pit 16 (TP16) in the front lawn (***see***

Image 17) to gather a larger artifact sample and determine whether recommendations for Stage 3 AA could be supported.

The intensified survey involved the excavation of eight additional test pits around one selected central positive test pit (i.e., TP16) wherein the distance between test pits was reduced to a maximum of 2.5 metres within the intensified area, and the excavation of a one-square-metre test unit placed over the central positive test pit (i.e., TP16). The second one-square-metre test unit was excavated over positive TP1 in the side yard given that the topsoil stratigraphy in this area differed from the soil stratigraphy around TP16 in the manicured front lawn. Five additional test pits were positive within the H1 site intensified area around TP16. A potential cultural feature deposit was encountered within Test Unit 1; excavation was halted at the feature level and geotextile was placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling.

All artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit or test unit and the GPS coordinates of each positive test pit and test unit location were recorded, per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 8* of the *2011 S&G*.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 279 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from 22 test pits and two test units during the Stage 2 test pit survey at the H1 site within the study area (***see Images 16-20; Map S1***). The positive test pits were dispersed over an area measuring approximately 30 metres north-south by 30 metres east-west in size. The site area is situated approximately 84-85 metres above sea level.

The stratigraphy of the one-metre-square test unit excavated in the side yard (i.e., Test Unit 1) consisted of a sandy loam with a high rock content (Layer 1), a sterile sand that did not cover the entire unit (Layer 2), and a less rocky sandy loam (Layer 3) (***see Image 18***). A potential cultural feature was encountered in this test unit; charcoal, ash and mortar were visible on the exposed feature surface and there was an increase in the number of artifacts excavated from the topsoil/feature interface (***see Image 19***). The stratigraphy of the excavated one-metre-square test unit in the front lawn (i.e., Test Unit 2) consisted of a disturbed red clay (Layer 1) and a clay soil with rocks (Layer 2) (***see Image 20***).

All encountered artifacts were collected and the GPS readings of their locations were recorded. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data.

A map detailing the location of the H1 site and the extent of the positive test pits within the study area is provided within **Map S1**, and a map detailing the locations of **Images 16-20** is provided within **Map S2**. A photograph of a representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site assemblage is provided in **Appendix C – Images 21-23**. Additional detailed site location information, including GPS coordinates, is provided within **Table S1** and a catalogue of the artifacts collected from the H1 site is provided within **Appendix D**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix E**. All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 401-NI8379-21-ST1/2-01.

Finally, as a collection of 10 or more 19th century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, the H1 site was registered with the *MHSTCI* under the Borden number **AhGs-427**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b* of the *2011 S&G*.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Analysis

A total of 279 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from 22 test pits (TP 1 through 22) (n=85) and two test units (Test Units 1 and 2) (n=194) during the Stage 2 AA at the H1 Site. Artifacts excavated from the test pits were retrieved from a single soil layer, whereas the test units contained either two layers (Test Unit 2) or three layers (Test Unit 1). The layers, however, were not continuous across the two test units. In Test Unit 1, layers 1 and 3 are the cultural layers, the former likely displaced as suggested by the presence of layer 2, a sterile fill between the two that did not cover the entire unit. A possible structural feature was observed at the base of this test unit as well. In Test Unit 2, layer 1 is sterile landscaping fill and Layer 2 is the cultural layer. Artifact frequency by test pit and by unit/layer can be seen in **Tables 9** and **10** below respectively.

The H1 site assemblage *as a whole* spans from the early 1800s into modern times, with the earliest artifact encountered being a tableware vessel fragment made of pale creamware (ca. 1780-1830s) (Noel Hume, 1972; Miller, 1991; Kenyon, 1991), and the latest one being a late 20th century beer bottle (n=3) in bright amber glass with recycling wear marks. Apart from the one early ceramic, there is little to no other artifactual evidence to suggest that the site was occupied prior to the early 1840s, a date that corresponds with Frederick George Nash's ownership of the property from ca. 1845 to 1864. Most of the collection falls into the second half of the 19th century and is evidence of the site's continued use as a domestic residence throughout this time by a number of different individuals, including an unknown occupant (ca. 1864-1870), tenants (ca. 1870-1877, 1878-1883) and/or members (1884-1895) of the Milloy family (ca. 1870-1895), and by the Simpsons (1895-1901). The ceramic tableware assemblage (n=65) of the Foodways Class, one of the most diagnostic classes on historic sites, however, does suggest a lean towards the 1860s/70s period. A minimum of 49 artifacts representing 17.56% of the assemblage (n=279) could readily be assigned a post-1870 date, and eight of are of 20th century origin. This late period component was spread across ten test pits (n=14) and in both test units (n=35), and no distinct concentration of earlier versus later material was discernible. A mix of both 19th and 20th century artifacts were found within many of the test pits and both test units.

Table 9: H1 Site Artifact Frequency by Test Pit

Test Pit	Artifact Frequency
1	3
2	2
3	1
4	2
5	1
6	3
7	3
8	3
9	4
10	1

Test Pit	Artifact Frequency
11	1
12	9
13*	2
14	3
15	5
16	2
17	2
18	24
19	1
20	1

Test Pit	Artifact Frequency
21	11
22	1

Test Pit	Artifact Frequency
Total:	**85**

* Note that one piece of chert till from TP13 was collected and catalogued but was not included in the overall artifact count as it is not cultural.

Table 10: H1 Site Artifact Frequency by Test Unit & Layer

Test Unit	Layer #	Artifact FQ by Layer	Unit Total
1 (over TP 1)	1	28	157
	2	sterile	
	3	129	
2 (over TP 16)	1	sterile	37
	2	37	
Total:			**194**

A modified version of the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all artifact data, with artifacts classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally related activities. The "Foodways" class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. Artifact frequency in **Table 11** below shows the classes present on the site. In the catalogue, these Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" Class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window pane glass. The Groups are then further refined into Types defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible. Eleven classes were discernible in this collection.

Table 11: H1 Site Artifacts by Class

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Activities	4	1.43
Architectural	99 (incl. brick sample n=28)	35.48
Clothing	1	0.36
Floral/Faunal	19	6.81
Foodways	101	36.2
Fuel	1 (fuel sample)	0.36
Furnishings	26	9.32
Medical/Hygiene	6	2.15
Personal	1	0.36
Unassigned	12	4.3
Unidentified	9	3.23
Total:	**279**	**100**

Thirty artifacts in this site's assemblage (n=279), 10.75%, showed evidence of fire exposure, and includes fragments of ceramic tableware (n=2), animal bone (n=1), and nails (n=27). Most (n=21) came out of Test Unit 1, from L. 1 (n=1) and 3 (n=20), and the rest from Test Pits 20 (n=1) and 21

(n=2), and Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=6). The presence of burnt material is often an indication that at least some of the household and kitchen garbage generated on the site was burned prior to its disposal. The nails in the collection, however, also suggest that some architectural elements were burnt as well.

4.1.1 Activities Class

The four artifacts classed are all unglazed coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979) flower pot fragments belonging to the Agriculture/Garden Group. Two sherds found in Test Unit 2 L. 2 have been hand thrown on a potter's wheel and the other two, excavated from the latter location and Test Pit 6, have been thrown by mechanical means. Though mechanized jiggers and jollys were used in England during the 1840s, but it was not until new patents for more reliable machines were made during the 1860s to 1880s period that these machines generally replaced hand powered jiggers and throwing in factory potteries by the end of the 19th century (Birks, 2021). In Ontario, the jigger and jolly were used to make flower pots for the horticultural trade up until World War I (WWI). An automatic flower pot machine was patented in Hamilton in 1909, and it was the only machine that was developed and used in Ontario for making pottery (Newlands, 1979). The two machine made ones are likely of later 19th or 20th century origin.

4.1.2 Architectural Class

The 99 artifacts in the Architectural Class belong to the Construction Materials (n=28), Nails (n=33) and Window Glass (n=38) Groups. It is the second best represented class in the site assemblage (n=279) after the Foodways Class (n=101), comprising 35.48%. Architectural material was recovered from 15 test pits (n=43), with counts of one to nine per pit, and from both test units (n=56). Over two-thirds came out of Test Unit 1 (n=36), with most (n=26) concentrated in L. 3. The artifacts in this class can be attributed to the construction of Nash's one-storey brick house, built around 1845 and likely still standing under the stuccoed exterior of the extant domestic dwelling, and to both the construction and destruction of other utilitarian outbuildings, including a store house, that would once have been associated with this homestead over its long history of use. Though the brick house may not have been the Nash family's first home, the fact that it was of masonry structure, as opposed to a wooden log or framed one that would have been notably less costly to construct, does strongly suggest that the Nash's were comfortable in terms of economic means.

Construction Materials Group

All 28 of the artifacts grouped here are small, completely exfoliated and/or weathered coarse red earthenware brick fragments. The sample was collected from eight test pits (n=15) and both test units (n=13). None were identifiable as to their method of manufacture but, given that the site witnessed over a century and a half of domestic occupation, both handmade and mechanically formed ones may be present. It was not until the end of the 19th century that the brick industry became highly mechanized and bricks were uniform in size, shape and colour with sharply formed edges (Gurke, 1987). Handmade bricks would have been employed during the construction of the ca. 1845 house, not only for its exterior walls but likely for its fireplace pad and/or chimney.

Later 19th and/or 20th century repairs and/or alterations to the original building would have used mechanically made brick.

Nails Group

The nail collection is comprised of 33 nails from four test pits (n=7) and both test units (n=26), with the single highest concentration observed in Test Unit 1 L. 3 (n=17). All but five of the nails are machine cut ones (1790s-1890s) of the "modern" variety (ca. 1830-ca. 1890), with convex sided heads and/or longitudinal grain direction (Noel Hume, 1970; Phillips, 1994; Wells, 1998). The exceptions (n=5) are larger wire drawn nails (last third 19th century, most common 1880s onward) (Horn, 2005; Nelson, 1968, p.10). No wrought (ca. 17th century-early 19th century) or early hand headed cut (1790s-1820s) (Phillips, 1994) nails were encountered.

Due in large part to a change in technology which allowed for nails to be mass produced, machine cut nails began to replace hand wrought iron nails during the 1820 to 1830 period (Nelson, 1968; Phillips, 1994). "Modern" cut nails would have been the primary nail type available to the Nash family and subsequent inhabitants until at least ca. 1900. The transition from cut nails to wire nails took place between the 1880s to the early 1900s (Horn, 2005), and the presence of larger wire nails generally indicates late 19th and/or 20th century repairs, alterations and/or maintenance to existing earlier structures (Nelson, 1968) as is likely the case here.

Twenty-seven of the nails, mostly cut ones (n=25), were noted as being partially fire reddened. Of the four complete nails, two cut ones measured 1 1/2" and 3 1/4", and two wire ones 2 7/8" and 3 1/4". The site's five wire nails came one each out of Test Pits 12 and 17, Test Unit 1 L. 1 and 3, and Test Unit 2 L. 2.

Window Glass Group

Architectural glass, including both regular window pane glass (n=37) and a possible piece of stained glass (n=1), was excavated from nine test pits (n=21) and from Test Units 1 (n=6) and 2 (n=11). The single highest concentration was noted in Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=11). Thick (> 1.55mm) pane glass is the dominant variety in the assemblage with a count of 33 sherds, and the remaining five are thin (< or = 1.55mm). Uniformity in glass thickness, however, was difficult to attain even with the most skillful manipulation, and a proportion of both the thinner glass and thicker glass is likely a reflection of this common irregularity. Prior to ca. 1850, window pane glass was, on average, 1.55 mm or under (Kenyon, 1980a; Weiland, 2009). Though only five thin window pane glass sherds were encountered, they do support the presence of at least one pre-1850 structure on the grounds. Thin window pane glass would have been used to glaze the windows on the original ca. 1845 house and its outbuilding, and, as the thin glass broke, it would have been replaced with the later thicker glass after mid-century. Any later construction projects would have used thick glass as well.

The abundance of other, more datable artifacts in archaeological collections, such as the ceramics and container glass, generally precludes the need to use window pane glass as a chronological tool, but it does help suggest a date of roughly when a site was first occupied.

4.1.3 Clothing Class

A plain, 1.1 cm diameter light blue ceramic button with four sew through holes was retrieved from Test Unit 1 L. 1. It is made of a type of pressed ceramic powder using the so-called "Prosser Method", a process patented in England around 1840 (Smith-Albert and Kent, 1949). These ceramic buttons, also known as "agate" buttons, were widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s. They pretty much replaced the shell buttons commonly used on shirts and dresses as they could be produced quickly and much less expensively than other button types (Sprague, 2002). Agate buttons can still be found for sale in late 19th century catalogues, such as *Sears, Roebuck and Company* (Isreal, 1993). Ceramic buttons were made in tremendous quantities to about 1910 (Smith-Albert and Kent, 1949).

4.1.4 Floral/Faunal Class

Test Unit 1 L. 1 (n=3) and L. 3 (n=16) yielded all of the faunal assemblage which is made up of 18 mammal bone fragments and one piece of bivalve shell. Small to larger sized animals appear to be present, and identifiable elements include an ungulate jaw and teeth, ribs and a foot bone. One of the bone fragments is calcined and four others show evidence of butchering in the form of saw and saw and snap marks. The presence of a teeth, cranial remains and/or foot bones, elements that are generally considered to be part of the butchering waste, does suggest that at least some of the butchering of livestock and/or game was done on site.

4.1.5 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class (n=101) accounts for over one third, 36.2% of the total site collection (n=279). The artifacts in this class are related to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages. The Foodways Class is one of the most diagnostic classes on historic sites, and generally the most ubiquitous as is the case here, and is ultimately relied on quite heavily to determine the time frame for a site's occupation. This class is made up predominantly of ceramic wares (n=85), with both the Ceramic Tablewares (n=65) and Ceramic Utilitarian Wares (n=20) Groups represented, but food-related glass wares (n=16), including items belonging to the Glass Beverage Containers (n=5), Glass Tablewares (n=5) and Unidentified Glass Containers (n=6) Groups, were also noted. Artifacts from this class were recovered from 14 test pits (n=29) and both test units (n=72). Apart from Test Pit 18 (n=12), no other pit contained more than three artifacts from this class, and Test Unit 1 (n=60) contained over half of the site's food-related material, with most (n=54) found in L. 3.

The Ceramic Assemblage

Ceramic Tablewares Group

Only one of the 65 ceramic tableware sherds was not identifiable in terms of ware type, the exception being exfoliated and stained. Five different whiteware types were discernible amongst the other 64. Fairly equal quantities of refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) and ironstone (late 1840s-early 20th century) (Wetherbee, 1980) are present, with counts of 31 and 28 respectively, and the rest of the assemblage is comprised of small quantities of soft paste porcelain (post-1792, British made) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984) (n=2), semi-porcelain (mid-1880s-mid-20th century) (Birks, 2008; Kenyon, 1991) (n=2), and creamware (ca. 1760-late

1840s, pre-1830s on tablewares) (Miller, 1991, p.5 ; Noel Hume, 1972) (n=1). No pearlware (ca. 1780-ca. 1840) (Kenyon, 1991) was encountered, and a minimum of eight sherds post-date 1870.

The two earliest whiteware varieties on the British market, and ultimately on the North American market as well, were creamware and pearlware. They make their appearance during the last third or so of the 18th century and remain in common use into the second quarter of the 19th century. This site's creamware fragment is of the latter variety (ca. 1780-end of production) (Noel Hume, 1972). Though creamware production continued to the end of the 1840s and was available in Ontario until this time, from the 1830s onward it was relegated largely to utilitarian, toiletry forms such as wash basins, mugs, chamber pots and bed pans (Miller, 1991; Kenyon, 1991). Pearlware's popularity saw its peak at the turn of the 19th century and continued into the mid-1830s in Ontario (Kenyon, 1995). Its complete absence supports a mid-19th century date for this site's initial occupation. The vessel from which the single creamware sherd is derived was probably brought onto the site from the Nash's previous homestead and as such does not represent an earlier occupation. It came out of Test Unit 2 L. 2.

Refined white earthenware largely replaced the earlier whitewares by ca. 1830, and was the most common ware type between ca. 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller, 2000). At least seven of the 31 refined white earthenware fragments in this collection display a slight blue tint in the glaze (ca. 1820-ca. 1860) (Burke, 1982). This is a common tint seen on a transitional type of pearlware/refined white earthenware which occurred at about the same time that the general production of pearlware ended. When perfected, the new non-tinted glaze (1840s onward) (Burke, 1962) was seen as an aesthetic improvement over the blue/green tinged pearlware (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p.22). Five test pits (n=12), Test Unit L. 1 (n=3) and 3 (n=12), and Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=4) all contained refined white earthenwares.

Vitrified white earthenware, or ironstone, came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s. Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19th century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It only became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s, however, it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991). Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical from 1847 into the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier coloured ironstone wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century (Wetherbee, 1980). All 28 ironstone sherds are of the former type, and the fact that this ware appears in almost equal proportion to refined white earthenware does support the assemblage's suggested temporal lean to the 1860s/70s period. Apart from one sherd from Test Pit 21, the remainder came out of Test Unit 1 L. 1 (n=1) and 3 (n=23), and Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=3).

Finer wares such as porcelains were never as important in the Canadian market as the earthenwares due to their high cost and fragility but there was still a decided demand for it by the upper class. After mid-century cheap porcelain wares from the potteries of both Great Britain and the Continent came to Canada in increasing quantities, and, though old distinctions relaxed,

earthenware still dominated the Canadian market (Kenyon, 1991). This site's two porcelain fragments were excavated from Test Pit 3 and Test Unit 1 L. 3.

The last whiteware variety encountered on the site is semi-porcelain (n=2), the major new ware of the 1890s. It, along with ironstone and soft paste porcelain, were the three principal ceramic ware types used in the manufacture of tablewares at the turn of the 20th century, from ca. 1890 into the 1910s (Kenyon, 1991). The semi-porcelain wares were recovered from Test Pits 7 and 11.

Twenty-nine of the 65 tableware sherds, 44.62% of the collection (n=65), had identifiable decorative types. Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19th century, after which point the relationship between a vessel's cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken. Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). The eight decorative types observed in the H1 site assemblage include, in order of sherd frequency, transfer printed (n=11), plain (n=6), slip decorated (n=3), hand painted (n=2), sponged (n=2), moulded (n=2), decal (n=2), and edged (n=1) wares.

Transfer Printed Wares

Under glaze transfer printing (ca. 1750 onward, peaks 1830s-1840s, revives 1880s) (Kenyon, 1995) is the most common decorative type in this site's assemblage, with ten refined white earthenware sherds and one semi-porcelain one. The majority (n=10) are common printed (1750 onward) ones which reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon, 1995). The one exception displays a flown print (ca. 1844-1920s), which was most popular in the late 1840s and 1850s (Collard, 1967; Lofstrom and Tordoff, 1982). Like the common printed wares, flown colours, notably flow blue, also revived at the end of the 19th and into the early part of the 20th century (Kenyon, 1995). The one flow blue flatware sherd found here in Test Unit 1 L. 3 is of indeterminate period

Colours noted amongst the common printed tablewares include blue (ca. 1750 onward) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984) (n=9), the most popular printed colour, red (ca.1829 onward) (Collard, 1967) (n=1), and brown (ca. 1810-1860; revives 1880s) (Dawson, 1984; Kenyon, 1991; Lofstrom and Tordoff, 1982) (n=1). All but one of the sherds belong to vessels attributable to the initial period of transfer printed ware's popularity, the exception being a revival period semi-porcelain teacup fragment printed in a rusty reddish brown colour, a colour only employed during this later time. Additional common printed fragments of diagnostic interest are three plate sherds in the infamous *Willow* pattern (1790 onward, from early 1830s on in Canada) (Miller, 1991), and another three flatware fragments with a linear border design (most common 1842-1858, general production range 1820-1891) (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015).

Plain Wares

Plain patterned wares in this assemblage include one creamware one from an indeterminate tableware item and five ironstone ones representing a single saucer found in Test Unit 2 L. 2 and

Test Unit 1 L. 3 respectively. The great majority of creamware that archaeologists encounter is rarely decorated, and creamware tableware production in general ended around 1830 (Miller, 1991; Kenyon, 1991). *Plain* patterned ironstone vessels with graceful, plain lines were one of the new shapes to emerge during the 1870s and 1880s (Wetherbee, 1980). The saucer in this collection also bears a partial black printed maker's mark on its underside that includes "ENGL...". The incorporation of "England" into a mark generally denotes a date after 1891. By American law, all imported goods had to be marked with their country of origin after this time. A few potters, did, however, proudly marked their wares with "England" prior to this date (Wetherbee, 1980).

Slip Decorated Wares

Slip, or banded/dipped, earthenwares were produced between the 1770s and the end of the 19th century, and possibly as late as 1920 (Burke, 1982). This decorative type covers various kinds of decoration that were produced by the application of coloured clay slips, and they were the cheapest hollowwares available with decoration and most are bowls, pitchers and mugs (Sussman, 1997). By the last quarter of the 19th century, slip decorated vessels tended to be banished to the kitchen for utilitarian use rather than being used at the table (Collard, 1967). Slipwares produced prior to mid-century tended to be more colourful and elaborately decorated than those made in later years.

Test Unit 1 L. 3 contained all three of the slip decorated sherds found on the site. One refined white earthenware hollowware fragment displays an earthen medium brown and white band and is from the early period of production, and the other two come from a late period bowl potted in the London shape (1802-1861, most popular bowl from ca. 1825-1850s) (Miller, 2011) with bright blue and white banding above its carination.

Hand Painted Wares

This category is generally used to describe the under glaze, monochrome and polychrome hand painted white earthenwares, almost always floral, in common use from before the 1790s into the 1870s (Miller, 1991). It was found predominantly on teawares and bowls and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19th century. The two painted sherds in this assemblage represent a burnt refined white earthenware teacup painted with a peasant style floral design (1830s, again post-mid-19th century) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984) and rim lines in a light blue colour, one of the bolder, brighter colours of the late palette (ca. 1830-early 1870s) (Miller, 1991). It was excavated from Test Unit 1 L. 3.

The use of painted earthenware teas, especially monochrome painted vessels, dwindled rapidly from the 1850s onward. Though it is known that such painted wares continued to be made in the late 19th century, few were reaching Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon, 1991).

Sponged Wares

Earthenwares with sponged decorations (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller, 1991) first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the 19th century along with stamped decorations (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon, 1980b). Most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea

wares but flatware forms such as plates do occur. By the mid-1840s, sponged wares were commonplace on tables in Canada West, yet by the mid-1870s, they had virtually disappeared. Sponged bowls, however, last out the century (Kenyon, 1995; Miller, 1991).

Two refined white earthenware flatware fragments with dense blue sponging were excavated from Test Unit 1 L. 1 and 3 and likely come from the same vessel, probably a saucer. Densely sponged wares were made throughout spongeware's production, and blue, in varying shades, was by far the most common colour employed (Kenyon, 1980b).

Moulded Wares

Two moulded ironstone (late 1840s-1890s) (Wetherbee, 1996) flatware fragments were noted in Test Unit 1 L. 3. Moulded relief patterns were by far the most popular way of decorating ironstone. Only one of the sherds could be placed into a family of shapes, and it displays a wheat type pattern, the best known, and most popular, ironstone pattern through the years. It has been continuously reproduced since 1859, and there are still several British and American companies making it today. Despite the fact that the earliest wheat type pattern was registered in England in 1859, the first mention of a wheat pattern in Ontario is 1865 (Kenyon, 1995).

Decal Wares

A porcelain saucer (n=1) and a plate (n=1) recovered from Test Pits 3 and 7 respectively both display worn floral and/or geometric decal designs. Decals are a combination of stippled and line engraved motifs that are made by the lithograph process, and were applied both over and under the glaze. They were often combined with hand painting and gilding. During the last quarter of the 19th century there was a high production of inexpensive over glaze decal decorated porcelain and semi-porcelain, such as the vessels found here, produced for the North American market. This decorative type enjoyed its peak period of popularity between 1880 and the 1920s but remained the most common technique for decorating ceramics into the 1950s (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, 1987; Savage and Newman, 1985).

Edged Ware

Test Unit 2 L. 2 yielded the only edge ware sherd in the collection, a refined white earthenware plate form. This decorative type is found predominantly on plates and platters between 1795 and 1870 (Miller and Hunter, 1990), and was one of the cheapest types of tablewares around during the 19th century. Shell edged wares continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s but, after this date, they are not commonly found in archaeological assemblages despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Kenyon, 1995).

The fragment found here is edged in blue, the most common colour for edged wares, and its rim is not scalloped (ca. 1825-1897). The latter style became common through the 1840s and 1860s to the end of production, whereas evenly scalloped rims were the dominant type from ca. 1800 into the 1840s (Miller and Hunter, 1990). The plate has curved impressions (ca. 1795-1845) (Miller, 1988) around its rim and the paint effect is feathered, resulting from multiple brush strokes. This is the most common type of paint application until around the middle of the 19th

century when paint applied parallel to the rim in a simple, solid band became popular (1840s-end of production) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984).

Additional Comments on the Ceramic Tableware Assemblage

The non-vitrified *Plain* patterned (n=1), slip decorated (n=1), hand painted (n=2), sponged (n=2), and edge (n=1) earthenwares recovered from the site were some of the cheapest types of decorated ceramics available throughout the 19th century, and were stocked by most local stores even in the most rural of areas. These inexpensive tableware varieties (n=7) represent just under one quarter, 24.14%, of the identifiable decorated tablewares (n=29). The rest of the collection is comprised of wares with either more costly decorations, such as the transfer printed (n=11) and moulded ironstones (n=2), or ones with other decorations (n=2) on more costly vitrified bodies. Even though at least some of these "finer" wares are commonly found on sites representing the most humble of cottages, the fact that the more costly wares are by far the prevalent kind in this assemblage does suggest that the inhabitants of this site, and the Nash's in particular, were better off financially than the average settler.

Ceramic Utilitarian Wares Group

Utilitarian wares are the bulkier, generally non-white wares meant for use in the kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry, and milk house as opposed to the dining room. The majority (n=17) of the 20 utilitarian sherds from the H1 site were retrieved from Test Unit 1, from L. 1 (n=2) and 3 (n=15), with the remainder coming from Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=2) and Test Pit 18 (n=1). Apart from one completely exfoliated sherd, all of the others appear to be derived from hollowware forms. The prevalent ware type is coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979), with a count of 12 sherds. Coarse earthenwares are ubiquitous across sites in Southern Ontario and were readily available throughout the 19th century. All 12 found here are red bodied.

The next best represented ware is yellowware (1840-1930s) (Collard, 1967; Gallo, 1985) (n=7). Yellowwares were made of clays that fired to a light shade of buff, and were generally potted from clays more refined than those used for ordinary utilitarian use. The colour was intensified by a transparent glaze. Canadian crockery sellers began advertising "yellow" wares from about 1840 onward (Collard, 1967) but did not reach prominence until 1870, and diminished after 1900. By 1930, they had virtually disappeared.(Gallo, 1985).

The remaining sherd is a coarse stoneware (1849-ca. 1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979) one with a salt glaze. Stoneware was first produced by 1849 in Brantford and Picton, Ontario, and prior to this date it would have had to have been imported, making this durable but heavy ceramic a notably more expensive ware than the common earthenwares which were produced in Ontario throughout the 19th century (Newlands, 1979). It is only by the last quarter of the 19th century that stoneware and glass containers became common items on domestic sites. With the increased use of the latter, and the development of other ways to both store and process food, the pottery industry began to decline during the late 1880s and, by the early part of the 20th century, the major product of many potteries was the flower pot (Newlands, 1979).

Food Related Glass Wares

There was a revolution in the glass industry that started only in the 1880s and continued on into the 1920s, with a move towards mechanization whereby an entire vessel, including the finish, was made by machine (Miller and Sullivan, 1991). Prior to the 1880s introduction of mechanization into the glass industry, however, glass vessels were quite expensive, and most were ultimately saved and reused several times before they were finally broken and/or discarded. There can be many years separating the manufacture date and the eventual deposition date for these vessels, an important factor to keep in mind when dating archaeological collections. The production and consumption of bottles and other container glass increased greatly from the late 19th century onward due much to falling bottle prices and the development of good and inexpensive bottle and jar closures (Adams, 2003, p.44). The food related glass sherds from this site numbered 16, and they were encountered in seven test pits (n=11), Test Unit 1 L. 3 (n=3), and Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=2). The glass accounts for a fairly good proportion, 15.84%, of the Foodways Class (n=101), which is in keeping with the time span of this site's assemblage.

The glass could be divided into three groups, the Glass Beverage Containers (n=5), Glass Tableware (n=5), and Unidentified Glass Containers (n=6) Groups. Almost half (n=7) of the sherds are of indeterminate manufacture, and the rest were identified as being either mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989) (n=4), pressed (1850s in Canada, most popular 1870s onward) (Battie and Cottle, 2000; Miller, 2000) (n=2), or made fully by automated machinery (1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) (n=3). At least four of the sherds are of 20th century origin.

Glass Beverage Containers Group

Mould blown olive green glass (n=3) in varying shades were noted in the test units, and Test Pit 6 contained two later 20th century amber beer bottle fragments with recycling wear marks and "CANADA" embossed above its heel. Olive green glass, as well as amber glass (most common post-ca. 1860) (Fike, 1987) are both most commonly associated with the liquor industry, and the majority of the bottles would have contained wine, beer or spirits. One of the olive sherds is dark olive, or "black", in colour, a colour that is mostly seen prior to 1880, being made to protect the bottles' contents from damaging sunlight (Lindsey, 2021).

Glass Tableware Group

The five glass tableware sherds came out of three test pits and include three of the ones of indeterminate manufacture and both pressed pieces. Apart from one of the former sherds which is a dark transparent yellow in colour, the other four are made of clear glass. Though clear bottle and container glass is, in general, fairly uncommon prior to the 1870s and most common from the middle to late 1910s onward, non-bottle/container glass such as tablewares do not follow this general dating rule as clear tablewares can go back much further than was common for utilitarian containers (Lindsey, 2021).

The clear tableware glass includes a fluted tumbler fragment from Test Pit 4 that is optic moulded (18th century onward). Optic moulding in tablewares produces a smooth exterior surface and a

shaped interior one. The technique had a revival at the end of the 19th and early 20th century (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). The optic moulded tumbler found here is from this later period. It displays a slight yellow, or straw coloured, tint indicating that it has been decolourized with selenium or arsenic. This tint generally indicates a ca. 1912 into the 1950s date of manufacture (Lindsey, 2021).

Pressed glasswares were first introduced in England in the mid-1820s, became available to the British buying public during the 1830s and 1840s, and, by the 1850s, is seen in Canada (Miller, 2000). It could be cheaply produced and was intended for everyday use, being both durable and attractive. It was very popular from the 1850s until 1910, was particularly popular in Canada from the 1870s onward, and the majority of it made during the 1880s. Most of the wares produced in this early period are colourless, such as the scalloped rim sherd found in Test Pit 16 on this site. American pressed glass was less expensive than the British-made product, and there was some Canadian production of pressed glass by the last quarter of the 19th century as well (Battie and Cottle, 2000).

The only other sherd of interest is the coloured one from Test Pit 18. Though catalogued as being of indeterminate manufacture, it may represent the neck portion of a piece of Depression Glass, a term that refers to inexpensive, mass produced American made transparent pressed glassware manufactured from the early 1920s through to around the end of World War II. It was widely distributed in Canada and the United States as affordable glassware for the masses. It was produced very cheaply and hence the standard and quality are often quite low. Both clear and coloured transparent glass was made. They were readily available in stores and were also handed out as promotional items to boost sales in food and soap boxes, as well as in movie theaters and gas stations (Trietsch, 2021; Adams, 2008).

4.1.6 Furnishings Class

Test Unit 1 L. 1 (n=1) and 3 (n=25) yielded 26 thin to very thin clear glass sherds of mould blown manufacture (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989) belonging to the Lighting Devices Group. They represent at least one oil lamp chimney. Oil lamps and candles were the primary sources of light for most farmsteads and small towns far away from major cities until well into the first half of the 20th century. Lamp chimneys do not appear in significant quantities until the mid-1860s after the widespread use of kerosene fuel and burners designed to be used with the chimneys (Woodhead, Sullivan and Gusset, 1984).

The fragments found here include four lower rim pieces that are straight and cylindrical in cross section. Burners were developed in the 1860s that secured the chimney by pressure from the inside which required a chimney with a straight lower part at least as high as the deflector, at least 1 ½”. The production of chimneys of this type was reinforced with the introduction of the four pronged chimney holder after 1873 (Russel, 1968; Woodhead, Sullivan and Gusset, 1984). The sharp curvature noted on some of the body sherds suggests that this lamp chimney likely dates from ca. 1885 into the 20th century. Chimneys form this time period tended to have an exaggerated body bulge, a restricted neck, and a decorated upper rim (Woodhead, Gusset and Sullivan, 1984).

4.1.7 Medical/Hygiene Class

The Pharmaceutical Containers Group is represented by the six glass bottle fragments of mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (n=4) and fully automatic machine made (post-1904) (n=2) manufacture (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989). The latter two come from a complete 9 cm tall, 3.3 cm square bottle made of clear glass (fairly uncommon pre-1870s, most common mid- to late 1910s onward) (Lindsey, 2021). It has a patent finish and a physical mend was possible between the pieces found in Test Pit 14 and Test Unit 1 L. 3.

As for the four mould blown pharmaceutical bottle sherds, they include ones in aqua (n=3) and light green (n=1) glass (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2021). They were found in Test Unit 1 L. 3 (n=3) and Test Unit 2 L. 2 (n=1) and come from at least three different bottles.

4.1.8 Personal Class

A 1.6 cm diameter opaque white glass marble from the Toys and Leisure Group of this class was recovered from Test Pit 1. Its smooth, even surface and the absence of pontil marks (1840s-WWI) suggest it is likely of machine made manufacture (early 20th century onward) (Kenyon, 1981).

4.1.9 Unassigned Class

All 12 items catalogued here are metal ones and they belong to either the Miscellaneous Hardware (n=5) or the Miscellaneous Materials (n=7) Groups. The former group includes incomplete springs (n=3), a bolt and a screw, and the latter corroded scrap (n=6) and sheet (n=1) metal fragments. Apart from the springs which are made of a copper alloy, the other items are ferrous metal ones. The majority (n=8) of the metal was excavated from Test Unit 1 (n=7), with the remainder encountered in two test pits (n=4) and Test Unit 2 (n=1). This class is, in general, not a particularly diagnostic one.

4.1.10 Unidentified Class

Items that could not definitively be assigned to any particular class, or were unidentifiable in general as to form or function, were lumped into the Unidentified Class. The nine items classed here include a completely exfoliated, coarse red earthenware fragment, an indeterminate flat ovoid copper alloy item, and seven pieces of container glass. Most (n=6) of the glass is of indeterminate manufacture, and the remaining sherd is mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989). Glass colours observed include aqua (n=2) and green (n=1), clear (fairly uncommon pre-1870s, most common mid- to late 1910s onward) (n=2) (Lindsey, 2021), amethyst (ca. 1875-WWI) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) (n=1), and forest green (most common first half 19th century) (Lindsey, 2021) (Fike, 2006) (n=1).

4.2 Conclusions

The assemblage of 279 artifacts recovered during the Stage 1-2 AA at the H1 site contains artifacts spanning the entire history of its use as a domestic homestead, from the 1840s into modern times. Though the original brick house, constructed around 1845 by Frederick George Nash still stands on the property today, the bulk of the assemblage falls into the second half of the 19th

century and the ceramic tablewares in particular lean towards the 1860s/1870s time period. Despite the size of the study area, artifacts were only encountered on the south side of the extant house, in its front/side yards. Since most day to day household refuse, and kitchen/food related materials in particular, was discarded in very close proximity to the house prior to the last quarter or so of the 19th century (South, 1977; MacDonald, 1997; Micallef, 2008), it is rather surprising that no midden deposits were found. It is possible that they have been obliterated and/or covered during the construction of various later additions off the south and west side of the original structure, and to landscaping activities which include the installation of the driveway and deck.

As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G*, with more than 20 artifacts that predate 1900, this domestic site requires a Stage 3 AA. Additional archaeological investigations would help to narrow, and clarify, the site's occupation time frame by providing a larger artifact sample, and may also uncover possible cultural features that would further the understanding of the site as a whole.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. **H1 (AhGs-427)**: As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G*, this site is considered to have cultural heritage value and interest; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken, in accordance with the *2011 S&G*, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the archaeological site documented in this assessment.

   The primary objectives of the Stage 3 AA are to: collect a representative sample of artifacts, determine the extent of the site and characteristics of recovered artifacts, determine any patterning within the site, and assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and the potential need for mitigation of development impacts. The Stage 3 AA must commence with the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site and grid system, followed by test unit excavation.

   The Stage 3 AA should include the hand excavation of a series of one-metre by one-metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, to gather a larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be hand-excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that the site will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the *2011 S&G*.

   All test units must be excavated into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The exposed subsoil must be cleaned by shovel or trowel and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

   A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MHSTCI*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* 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 *MHSTCI*, 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.

2. 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*.

3. 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*.

4. 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 of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Government and Consumer Services*.

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

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

7.1 Background Research

Abler, T. S. and Tooker, E. (1978). The Seneca. In B.G. Trigger, (Ed.). *Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 505-517.

Ascenzo, D. (2019a). *Niagara's History Unveiled: St. Vincent de Paul Church - Part 1*. [Online]. Available at: https://niagaranow.com/entertainment.phtml/1812-niagaras-history-unveiled-st-vincent-de-paul-church-part-1 [Accessed 03 November 2021].

Ascenzo, D. (2019b). *Niagara's History Unveiled: St. Vincent de Paul Church - Part 2*. [Online]. Available at: https://niagaranow.com/entertainment.phtml/1861-niagaras-history-unveiled-st-vincent-de-paul-church-part-2 [Accessed 03 November 2021].

Chapman, L. J. and Putnam, D. F. (1984). *Physiography of Southern Ontario. 3rd ed*. *Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.* Toronto: Ministry of Natural Resources.

Dale, R. J. (2014). *Fort George National Historic Site of Canada*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/fort-george-national-historic-site-of-canada [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Dale, R. J. (2020). *Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/niagara-on-the-lake [Accessed 04 November 2021].

Dawson, K. C. A. (1983). *Prehistory of Northern Ontario*. Thunder Bay, Ontario: Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society.

Department of Indian Affairs (1891). *Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1890*. Ottawa: Brown Chamberlin Printers.

Dodd, C. F., Poulton, D. R., Lennox, P. A., Smith, D. G., and Warrick, G. A. (1990). The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 321-359.

Ellis, C. J. and Deller, D. B. (1990). Paleo-Indians. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 37-64.

Ellis, C. J., Kenyon, I. T. and Spence, M. W. (1990). The Archaic. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 65-124.

Ellis, C. J. (2013). Before Pottery: Paleoindian and Archaic Hunter-Gathers. In M.K. Munson and S.M. Jamieson, (Eds.). *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.

Ferris, N. (2013). Seeing Ontario's Past Archaeologically. In M.K. Munson and S.M. Jamieson, (Eds.). *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press, pp. 3-20.

Ferris, N. and Spence, M. W. (1995). The Woodland Traditions in Southern Ontario. *Revista de Arqueología Americana*, 9, pp. 83-138.

Fox, W. A. (1990). The Middle Woodland to Late Woodland Transition. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 171-188.

Fox, W. A. and Garrad, C. (2004). Hurons in an Algonquian land. *Ontario Archaeology*, 77(78), 121-134.

Gagné, M. (2015). *Woodland Culture*. [Online]. Available at: https://thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/woodland-culture [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Gibson, M. M. (2006). *In the Footsteps of the Mississaugas*. Mississauga, Ontario: Mississauga Heritage Foundation.

Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, J. (2015). *Michi Saagiig Historical/Background Context*. Unpublished manuscript courtesy of Gitiga Migizi and Dr. Julie Kapyrka of Curve Lake First Nation.

Government of Canada (1985). *Canada Historic Sites and Monuments Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. H-4, current to October 20, 2021*. [Online]. Available at: https://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/PDF/H-4.pdf [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Government of Canada (2021a). *Fort George National Historic Site of Canada*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=432 [Accessed 04 November 2021].

Government of Canada (2021b). *Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations: Niagara-on-the-Lake Search Results*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/DFHD/results-resultats_eng.aspx?p=2&m=10&q=&desCheck=NHS&desCheck=EVENT&desCheck=PERSON&desCheck=HRS&desCheck=FHBRO&desCheck=HL&c=Niagara-on-the-lake&ctl00%24Main%24PageSearch1%24ddlProvince=&dey=&ctl00%24Main%24PageSearch1%24ddlCustodian= [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Government of Ontario (1990). *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, amended 2021*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18 [Accessed 22 October 2021].

Government of Ontario (2014). *First Nations and Treaties Map*. [Online]. Available at: https://files.ontario.ca/firstnationsandtreaties.pdf [Accessed 14 September 2021].

Government of Ontario (2021). *Map of Ontario Treaties and Reserves*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Hall, A. J. (2019a). *Royal Proclamation of 1763*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/royal-proclamation-of-1763 [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Hall, R. (2019b). *Upper Canada*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/upper-canada [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Hathaway, E. (1930). The River Credit and the Mississaugas*. Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records Vol. xxvi*. Toronto: Ontario Historical Society.

Hessel, P. (1993) *The Algonkin Nation – The Algonkins of the Ottawa Valley: An Historical Outline*. Arnprior, Ontario: Kichesippi Books.

Hill, N. (1986). *Queen & Picton Streets Niagara-on-the-Lake – A Heritage Conservation District Plan*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/6265 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Hunt, G. T. (1940). *The Wars of the Iroquois: A Study of Intertribal Trade Relations*. Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press.

Jaenen, C. J. (2013). *Treaty of Paris 1763*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treaty-of-paris-1763 [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Jaenen, C. J. (2014). *Treaty of Paris 1783*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treaty-of-paris-1783 [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Johnston, D. (2004). *Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal History in Cultural Context*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/inquiries/ipperwash/transcripts/pdf/P1_Tab_1.pdf [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Jury, E. M. (1974). The Neutral Indians of South-Western Ontario. London: Bulletin of the Museums no.13, *The Museum of Indian Archaeology*, The University of Western Ontario, London.

Kingston, M. S. and Presant, E. W. (1989). *The Soils of the Regional Municipality of Niagara – Report No. 60 of the Ontario Institute of Pedology – Vol. 1 and Vol. 2*. Guelph, Ontario: Ontario Institute of Pedology.

Lennox, P. A. and Fitzgerald, W. R. (1990). The Culture History and Archaeology of the Neutral Iroquoians. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 405-456.

Marsh, J. H. (2014). *Battle of Fort George*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/battle-of-fort-george [Accessed 28 October 2021].

McMillan, A. D. and Yellowhorn, E. (2004). *First People in Canada*. Vancouver, B.C.: Douglas & McIntyre.

Merritt, R. (2012). *On Common Ground: The Ongoing Story of the Common in Niagara-on-the-Lake*. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) (2017a). *Mississaugas of the Credit First Nations Land Cessions 1781-1820 and Rouge Tract Claim, 2015*. [Online]. Available at: http://mncfn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Map-Land-Cessions-and-Rouge-Tract-Claim.jpg [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN) (2017b). *Mississaugas Treaty at Niagara (1781)*. [Online]. Available at: http://mncfn.ca/mississauga-cession-at-niagara-1781/ [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum (formerly Niagara Historical Society & Museum) (2008). *Our Story: A Brief History of Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [Online]. Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20181008171143/http://www.niagarahistorical.museum/media/History%20of%20NOTL%20booklet.pdf [Accessed 04 November 2021].

Niagara Peninsula Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) (1993). *Cemetery Transcript Publication: St. Vincent de Paul Cemetery Niagara-on-the-Lake Lincoln County OGS #3358*. St. Catharines, Ontario: Niagara Peninsula Branch of the OGS.

Niagara Peninsula Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) (2020). *Cemetery Transcript Publication: St. Mark's Anglican Church Cemetery OGS #3357 Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON, Lincoln County*. Thorold, Ontario: Niagara Peninsula Branch of the OGS.

Niagara Peninsula Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) (2021). *Cemetery Hunting*. [Online]. Available at: https://niagara.ogs.on.ca/cemetery-hunting/ [Accessed 03 November 2021].

Niagara Region Navigator (2021). *Cemeteries Layer*. [Online]. Available at: https://navigator.niagararegion.ca/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4500745f3cd141ddb707913a444e7886 [Accessed 03 November 2021].

Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) (2021). *An inventory of provincial plaques across Ontario*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/user_assets/documents/2021-Provincial-plaques-Open-data-v02-FINAL-ENG.pdf [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (2019). *List of Heritage Conservation Districts*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (2021). *Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area*, provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, 25 August 2021.

Page, H. R. & Co. (1876). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario.*

Powell, J. R. (1956). *Lincoln County, 1856-1956*. [Online]. Available at: https://cdm22007.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p22007coll8/id/392336/rec/6 [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Ramsden, P. G. (1990). The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 361-384.

Reville, F. D. (1920). *History of the County of Brant*. Brantford, Ontario: The Hurley Printing Company Ltd.

Robinson, P. J. (1965). *Toronto during the French Regime: 1615-1793.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Schmalz, P. S. (1991). *The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario*. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press.

Smith, D. B. (2013). *Sacred Feathers: The Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) and the Mississauga Indians*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Smith, D. G. (2002). Their Century and a Half on the Credit: The Mississaugas in Mississauga. *Mississauga: The First 10,000 Years*. Toronto, Ontario: The Mississauga Heritage Foundation Inc., pp. 123-138.

Spence, M. W., Pihl, R. H. and Murphy, C. R. (1990). Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 125-169.

Surtees, R. J. (1994). Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, (Eds.). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp. 92-121.

Sutherland, S. R. J. (2014). *Jay's Treaty*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/jays-treaty [Accessed 28 October 2021].

The Friends of Fort George (2021a). *Butler's Barracks National Historic Site*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.friendsoffortgeorge.ca/sites/bulters-barracks/index.html [Accessed 28 October 2021].

The Friends of Fort George (2021b). *The History of Fort George*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.friendsoffortgeorge.ca/fort-george/history/index.html [Accessed 04 November 2021].

Tooker, E. (1978). The League of the Iroquois: Its History, Politics, and Ritual. In B.G. Trigger, (Ed.). *Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 418-441.

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2013). *Official Plan: Schedule "B1-B8" – Dock Area Secondary Plan* [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/8531 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2017a). *Official Plan: Schedule "B" Land Use Plan – Niagara/Old Town*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/8530 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2017b). *Official Plan: Schedule "H" – Archaeological Potential The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/8540 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (Town of NOTL) (2018). *History of Niagara-on-the-Lake.* [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/3857/history [Accessed 29 October 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2021). *Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/19008 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Trigger, B. G. (1994). The Original Iroquoians: Huron, Petun and Neutral. In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, (Eds.). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp. 41-63.

Warrick, G. A. (2000). The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario. *Journal of World Prehistory*, 14(4), pp. 415-466.

Warrick, G. (2008). *A Population History of the Huron-Petun, A.D. 500-1650*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

White, M. E. (1978). Neutral and Wenro. In W.C. Sturtevant, (Ed.). *Handbook of North American Indians -Volume 15: Northeast*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, pp. 407-411.

Williamson, R. F. (1990). The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, (Eds.). *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. London, Ontario: Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS, pp. 291-320.

Williamson, R. F. (2013). The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In M.K. Munson and S.M. Jamieson, (Eds.). *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Montreal & Kingston, Ontario: McGill Queen's University Press.

Wright, J. V. (1994). Before European Contact. In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith, (Eds.). *Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations*. Toronto, Ontario: Dundurn Press Limited, pp. 21-40.

Wright, J. V. (1999). *A History of the Native People of Canada: Volume II (1,000B.C. – A.D. 500)*. Hull, Quebec: Museum of Civilization.

7.2 Archival Research

Archives of Ontario (2016). *Using the Ontario Land Records Index ca.1780-1920*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/access/documents/research_guide_205_land_records.pdf [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Carnochan, J. (1914). *History of Niagara (In Part)*. [Online]. Available at: https://archive.org/details/historyofniagara00carnuoft [Accessed 26 October 2021].

ERA Architects Inc. (2015). *Cultural Heritage Assessment: 177 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario*. Project: 15-089-01.
Kaufman, S. (2020). *NOTL dock area was once marshland*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.niagaranow.com/news.phtml/3818-notl-dock-area-was-once-marshland [Accessed 26 October 2021].

Masters, J. E. (1978). *Niagara Reminiscences: Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake – The Masters Papers*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.notlmuseum.ca/research/reminiscences-and-oral-history [Accessed 26 October 2021].

Merritt, R. D. (2012). *On Common Ground: The Ongoing Story of the Commons*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.google.ca/books/edition/On_Common_Ground/TpNCoCIqLjQC?hl=en&gbpv=0 [Accessed 26 October 2021].

Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) Museum (2021). *Some Notes on Pre-1840s Structures in Niagara-on-the-Lake (Old Town): Part 1 Streets A-G*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.notlmuseum.ca/research/property-research [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Stratford-Devai, F. and Burkholder, R. (2003). *Ontario Land Registry Office Records: A Guide*. Milton, Ontario: Global Heritage Press.

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (1971). *Historic Homes of Niagara-on-the-Lake: Where Upper Canada Began*. [Online]. Available at: https://vitacollections.ca/notlheritage/details.asp?ID=3449160 [Accessed 29 October 2021].

Ancestry.ca
- 1851 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Personal Census, St. Lawrence Ward, pp.13-14, lines 30-34: microfilm c-11736.
- 1861 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Enumeration District No.1, Personal Census, p.2, lines 12-21: microfilm c-1048/49.
- 1871 Census Record, Town of Niagara, East Ward, Schedule No.1 & Schedule No.3; p.3, line 15: microfilm c-9921.
- 1881 Census Record, Niagara Town, p.1, line, 25; p.2, lines 1-5: microfilm c-13254.
- 1891 Census Record, No.1 Niagara, p.20, lines 18-19: microfilm T-6351.
- 1901 Census Record, Niagara Town, Division No.1, p.1, lines 29-32: microfilm t-6479.

FamilySearch.org
- Lincoln County (Ontario). Registrar of Deeds. *Abstract Index Books, ca. 1798-1957*.
- Abstract index book for Niagara & Niagara Township 1817-1865: film 170179.
- Abstract index book for Niagara Township 1866-1923: film 1790179.
- Lincoln County (Ontario), Registrar of Deeds. *Land records for Lincoln County, 1847-1909.*
- Niagara (town), v.1-2 (1-749) 1866-1875: file 170192.

- Niagara (Ontario). Assessment rolls, 1852-1899.
- Assessment Rolls 1852, 1854-1862, 1864-1871: film 170195.
- Assessment Rolls 1872-1874, 1876-1888: film 170196.
- Assessment Rolls 1889-1899: film 170197.

7.3 Artifact Analysis

Adams, D. (2008). *What is Depression Glass?* [Online]. Available at: http://ndga.net/articles/whatisdg.php [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Adams, W. H. (2003). Dating Historical Sites: The Importance of Understanding Time Lag in the Acquisition, Curation, Use, and Disposal of Artifacts. *Historical Archaeology*, 37(2), pp. 38-64.

Battie, D. and Cottle, S. (eds.) (2000). S*otheby's Concise Encyclopedia of Glass*. London: Conran Octopus Limited.

Birks, S. (2008). *Johnson Bros., (Hanley) Ltd*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/607.htm [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Birks, S. (2021). *William Boulton - an 1881 Edition of The Engineer*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.thepotteries.org/docs/006.htm [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Burke, C. (1982). *From Potter to Spoilheap: Temporal Ranges and Popularity of Nineteenth-Century Ceramics.* Cornwall, Ont.: MS on file, Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Regional Office.

Canadian Parks Service (1992). *Canadian Parks Service Classification System for Historical Collections*. Ottawa: Environment Canada, Parks Service.

Collard, E. (1967). *Nineteenth-Century Pottery and Porcelain in Canada.* Montreal: McGill University Press.

Fike, R. E. (2006). *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Reprint of 1st edition, 1987. Caldwell, New Jersey: The Blackburn Press.

Gallo, J. (1985). *Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Yellow Ware*. Richfield Springs: Heritage Press.

Gurke, K. (1987). *Bricks & Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology*. Moscow, Idaho: The University of Idaho Press.

Horn, J. C. (2005). *Historic Artifact Handbook*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/files/OAHP/in/1402supdoc [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Isreal, F. L. (ed.) (1993). A reproduction of the *1897 Sears, Roebuck Catalogue*. New York: Chelsea House Publishers.

Jones, O. and Sullivan C. (1989). *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Closures and Flat Glass.* Revised ed. , Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Kenyon, I. (1980a). Nineteenth Century Notes: Window Glass Thickness. *KEWA*, (80-2), Newsletter of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Kenyon, I. (1980b). *Ceramics-The ACO Guide to 19th C. Sites.* Historical Planning and Research Branch, London Office, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Kenyon, I. (1991). *A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780-1890.* Paper prepared for distribution at *An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists* workshop, sponsored by the Association of Professional Archaeologists, Toronto.

Kenyon, I. (1995). *A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario, 1780-1910*. MS prepared for Table Talks lecture series, Montgomery's Inn, Etobicoke.

Kenyon, T. (1981). Nineteenth Century Notes: Marbles. *KEWA*, (81-1), Newsletter of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

Lindsey, B. (2021). *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website: Bottle Dating*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.sha.org/bottle/dating.htm [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Lofstrom, E. and Tordoff, J. P. (1982). A Seriation of Historic Earthenwares in the Midwest, 1780-1870. *The Minnesota Archaeologist*, 41(1), pp. 3-29.

MacDonald, E. (1997). The Root of the Scatter: Nineteenth Century Artifact and Settlement Patterns in Rural Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology*, 64, pp. 56-80.

Majewski, T. and O'Brien M. J. (1984). *An Analysis of Historical Ceramics from the Central Salt River Valley of Northeast Missouri.* Publications in Archaeology, Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project. American Archaeology Division, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Number 3.

Majewski, T. and O'Brien, M. J. (1987). The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis. *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, 11, pp. 97-209.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab (2015). *Printed Underglaze Earthenware*. [Online]. Available at: https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Printed%%20Earthenwares/index-PrintedEarthenwares.htm [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Micallef, S. (2008). *An Infectious Idea: 125 Years of Public Health in Toronto*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.toronto.ca/archives/public-health/diseases.htm [Accessed 15 November 2021].

Miller, G. (1988). *Date Ranges for the Periods of Highest Popularity and Production for the Different Types of Shell Edge Decorated Pearl and Whitewares.* Handout at Ceramics Workshop at the Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Tuscon.

Miller, G. (1991). A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology*, 25(1), pp. 1-25.

Miller, G. (2000). Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, 29, pp. 1-22.

Miller, G. L. (2011). *Common Staffordshire Cup and Bowl Shapes*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/post-colonial%20ceramics/Cup%20Shapes/ Essay% 20 on %20Cup%20&%20Bowl%20Shapes.pdf [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Miller, G. and Hunter, R. (1990). English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge. *35th Annual Wedgewood International Seminar*, pp. 107-136.

Miller, G. and Sullivan, C. (1981). Machine-Made Glass Containers and the End of Production for Mouth-Blown Bottles. In R.L. Michael, (Ed.). *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists.* Pennsylvania: The Society for Historical Archaeology.

Nelson, L. H. (1968). Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings. *History News*, 24, pp. 11. National Park Service, Technical Leaflet 48.

Newlands, D. L. (1979). *Early Ontario Potters: Their Craft and Trade.* Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited.

Noel Hume, I. (1970). *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Noel Hume, I. (1972). The What, Who, and When of English Creamware Plate Designs. *Antiques*, 101(2), pp. 350-355.

Phillips, M. K. (1994). 'Mechanic Geniuses and Duckies', A Revision of New England's Cut-Nail Chronology. *The Journal of Preservation Technology*, 25(3-4), pp. 4-16. Fredericksburg, Virginia: Association for Preservation Technology International.

Savage, G. and Newman, H. (1985). *An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics*. New York: Thames & Hudson.

Smith-Albert, L. and Kent K. (1949). *The Complete Button Book*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc.
Sprague, R. (2002). China or Prosser Method Button Identification and Dating. *Historical Archaeology*, 36(2).

Sussman, L. (1997). Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye, and Other Factory-Made Slipware. *Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Number 1. Boston: Boston University.

Russell, L. S. (1968). *A Heritage of Light: Lamps and Lighting in the Early Canadian Home*. Toronto Ontario: University of Toronto Press.

South, S. (1977). *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.

Trietsch, R. (2021). *Introduction to Depression Glass*. [Online]. Available at: http://justglass.com/documents/articles/reyne/dg.html [Accessed 13 November 2021].

Weiland, J. (2009). A Comparison and Review of Window Glass Analysis Approaches in Historical Archaeology. *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology*, 4, pp. 29-40.

Wetherbee, J. (1980). *A Look at White Ironstone.* Des Moines: Wallace-Homestead Book Company.

Wetherbee, J. (1996). *White Ironstone: A Collector's Guide*. Dubuque, Iowa: Antique Traders Books.

Wells, T. (1998). Nail Chronology: The Use of Technologically Derived Features. *Historical Archaeology*, 32(2), pp. 78-99.

Woodhead, E. I., Sullivan C. and Gusset G. (1984). *Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada. Minister of the Environment.

7.4 Map Imagery

Brock University Map, Data & GIS Library (2021)

- Bonnycastle, R. H. and Eaststaff, T. G. W. (1835). *Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10499 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Darley Cranfield, B. and Philpotts, G. (1815). *Plan of the Mouth of the Niagara River, shewing the relative Situations of Forts George, Missisaga, and Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10495 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Gray, A. & Kempt, Sir K. (1810). *No. V, Upper Canada Plan of Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10494 [Accessed 22 October 2021].

- Holloway, W. C. E. and Nightingale, J. (1843). *Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10597 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Jones, A. (1789). *Niagara [Township]*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/13714 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Nicolls, G. (1833). *Plan of towns of Niagara and Newark and adjacent military reserves*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10498 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Passmore, F. F. and Pilkington, R. I. (1852). A Sketch of the Military Reserve about Navy Hall, shewing (in red margin) the land petitioned for by the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Niagara. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10513 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Passmore, F. F. (1853a). *Plan of part of the Government Reserve at Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10514 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Pilkington, R. I. (1853b). *Map of Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10554 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Unknown Author (1796). *Plan of the Ground on the West Side the Entrance of Niagara River Exhibiting the Reservations for Military Purposes*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10558 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Unknown Author (1845). *Plan of Niagara Showing the Boundaries of the Town according to the Act of Incorporation passed March 29th 1845*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/13782 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Unknown Author (1863). *Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10740 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Vavasour, H., Pilkington, R. I. and Kelly, J. G. (1851). *No.17 Niagara. Plan of the Military Reserve, total of content called 479 acres*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10553 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Walpole, A. and Vavasour, H. (1819). *The Military Reserve at Fort George*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10591 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Willson, H. H. and Vavasour, H. (1817). *No. 6 Plan of, Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10496 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Willson, H. H. and Vavasour, H. (1823). *Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10565 [Accessed 22 October 2021].

Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library, Montreal (McGill University Library, 2001)

- Page, H. R. & Co. (1876). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont*. [Online]. Available at: https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php [Accessed 22 October 2021].

National Air Photo Library (EODMS) (2021)

- *1972 – A30426-008*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/index-en.html [Received 19 October 2021].
- *1986 – A26977-026*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/index-en.html [Received 19 October 2021].
- *1988 – A27265-001*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/index-en.html [Received 19 October 2021].

Natural Resources Canada

- Natural Resources Canada (2013). *Atlas of Canada – Toporama: Topographic Map, Niagara-on-the-Lake 030M06 and Niagara 030M03*. [Online]. Available at: http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [Accessed 23 August 2021].

Niagara Air Photo Index (2021)

- *1934 - A4808-37*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- *1954 - 4311-181*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- *1960 – A16991-153*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- *1965 – 18949-066*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- 1971: Canada. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Air Photo Division. [Niagara] [airphoto]. Scale 1:140,000. Line 2. Photo 232. Toronto, Ontario, 1971.
- 1978: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. [Niagara] [airphoto]. Scale 1:10,000. 4318-61-10. Toronto, Ontario, 1978.
- 1981: Regional Municipality of Niagara. [Niagara] [photomap]. Scale 1:5,000. Photomap P3. Thorold, Ontario, 1981.
- 1994: Regional Municipality of Niagara. [Niagara] [photomap]. Scale 1:5,000. Photomap A2. Thorold, Ontario, 1994.

Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum

- Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum (2021a). 1831 Sketch Shewing the Ground Given to the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company by an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada - 986.075.
- Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum (2021b). 1862 Bank of Upper Canada Plan of Harbour and Dock Company - 995.068.

Niagara Region Navigator, Interactive Maps (2021). *2000, 2015 and 2020 Orthophotographs*. [Online]. Available at:

https://navigator.niagararegion.ca/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4500745f3cd141ddb707913a444e7886 [Accessed 05 November 2021].

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL), Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project (2021)

- Department of Militia and Defence (1906). *Topographic Map, 1:63,360, Niagara, Ontario, Map Sheet No. 3*. [Online]. Available at: http://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030M03_1906TIFF [Accessed 05 November 2021].
- Department of National Defence (1938). *Topographic Map, 1:63,360, Niagara, Ontario, Map Sheet No. 030M03*. [Online]. Available at: http://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030M03_1938TIFF [Accessed 05 November 2021].

Opta Information Intelligence (2021)

- 1925 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara on the Lake – Plan: 1335, Sheet: 5. Received 01 November 2021.
- 1949 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara on the Lake – Plan: 1336, Sheet: 5 and 7. Received 01 November 2021.

University of Toronto Libraries, Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP) (2019)

- Tremaine, G. R. and Tremaine, G. M. (1862). *Tremaine's Map of the Counties of Lincoln & Welland, Upper Canada*. Toronto. [Online]. Available at: http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/york/index.html [Accessed 22 October 2021].

VuMAP © First Base Solutions (2021)

- *2002, 2006, 2010 and 2018 Orthophotographs*. [Online]. Available at: http://vumap.firstbasesolutions.com/ [Accessed 05 November 2021].

APPENDICES

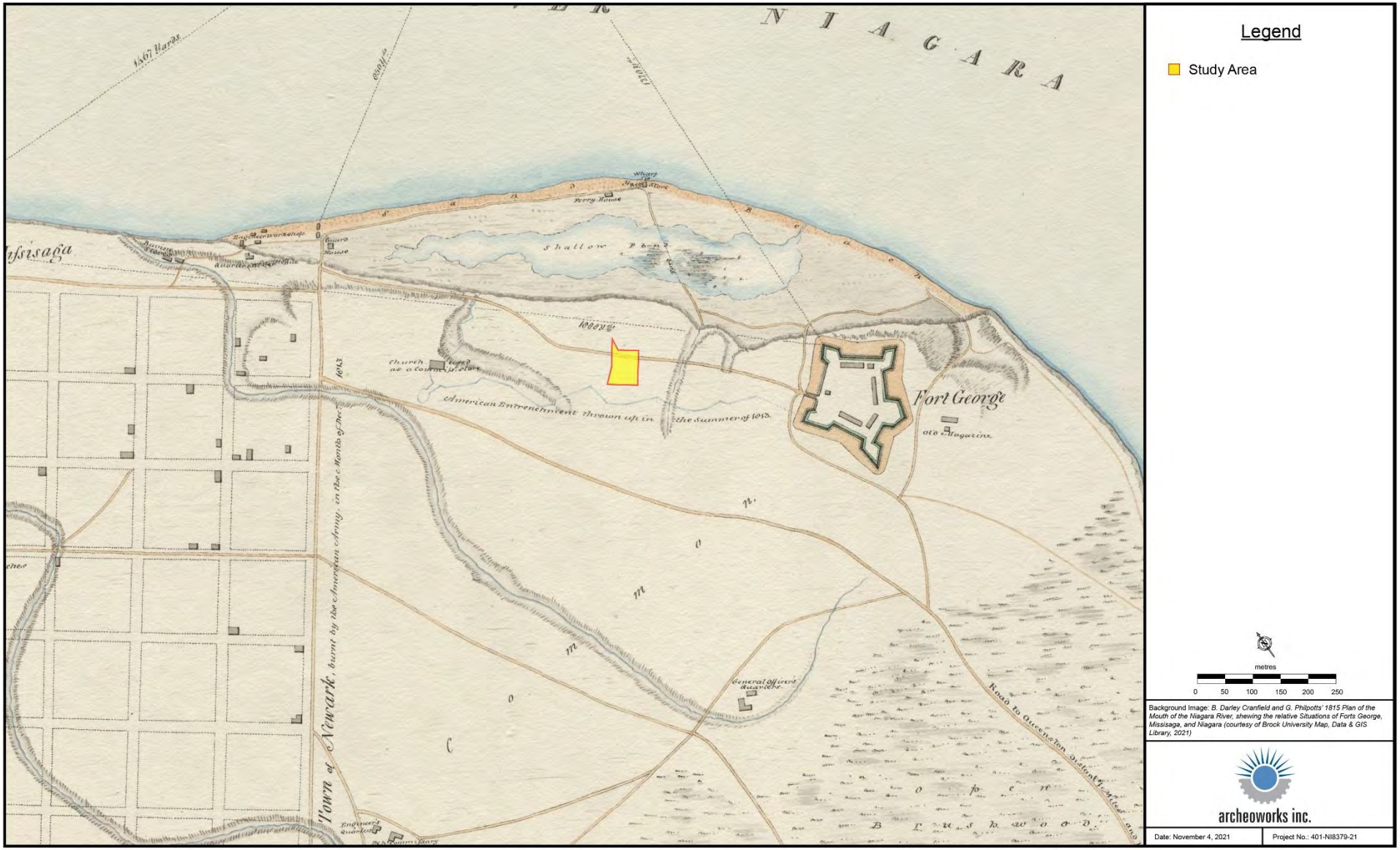
APPENDIX A: MAPS

Map 1: Topographic Map identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.

Map 2: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Jones' 1789 *Niagara [Township]* map.

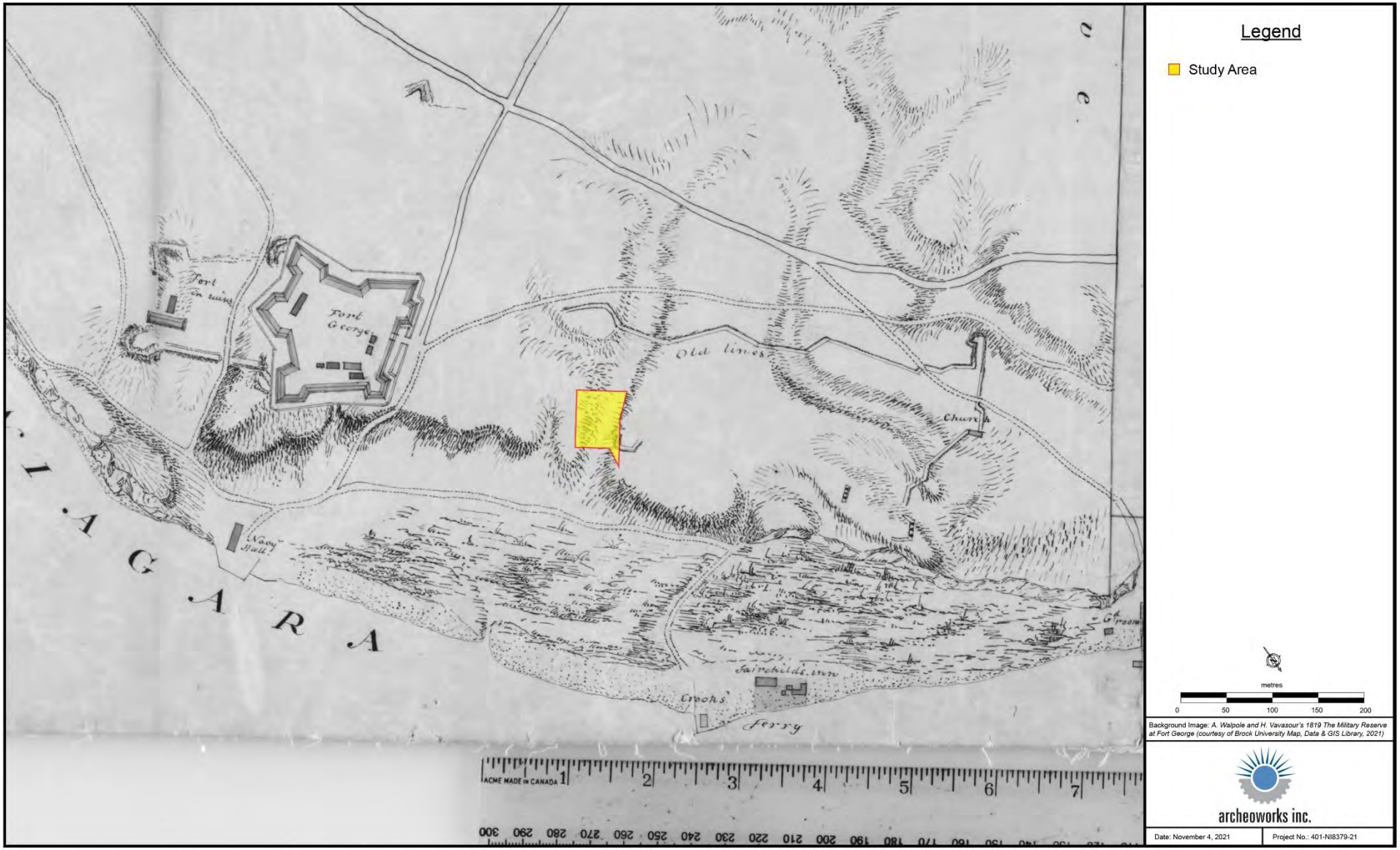
Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within an unknown author's 1796 *Plan of the Ground on the West Side the Entrance of Niagara River Exhibiting the Reservations for Military Purposes*.

Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Gray & Kempt's 1810 *No.V, Upper Canada Plan of Niagara*.

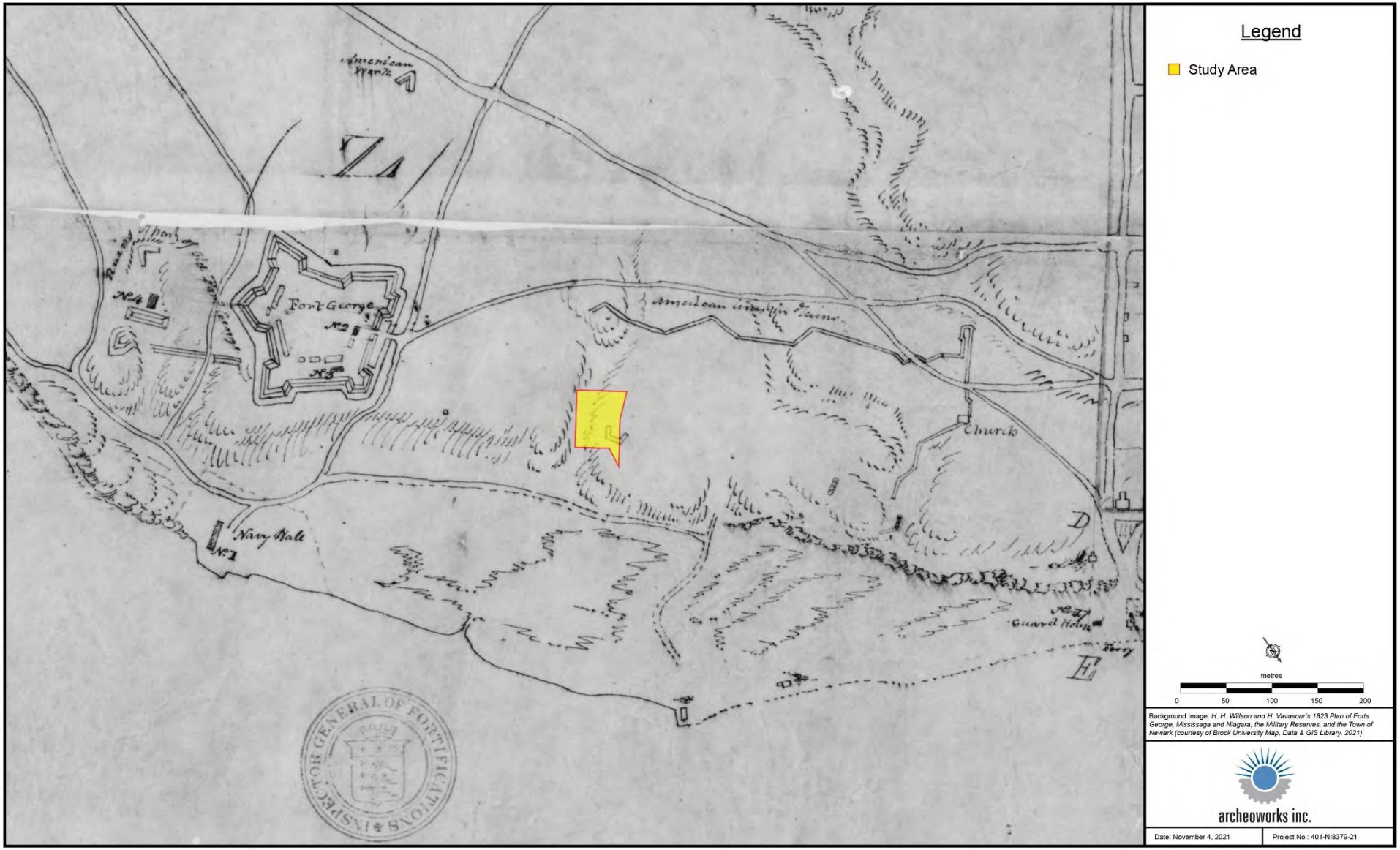


Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Cranfield and Philpotts' 1815 *Plan of the Mouth of the Niagara River, shewing [sic] the relative situations of Forts George, Missisaga, and Niagara*.

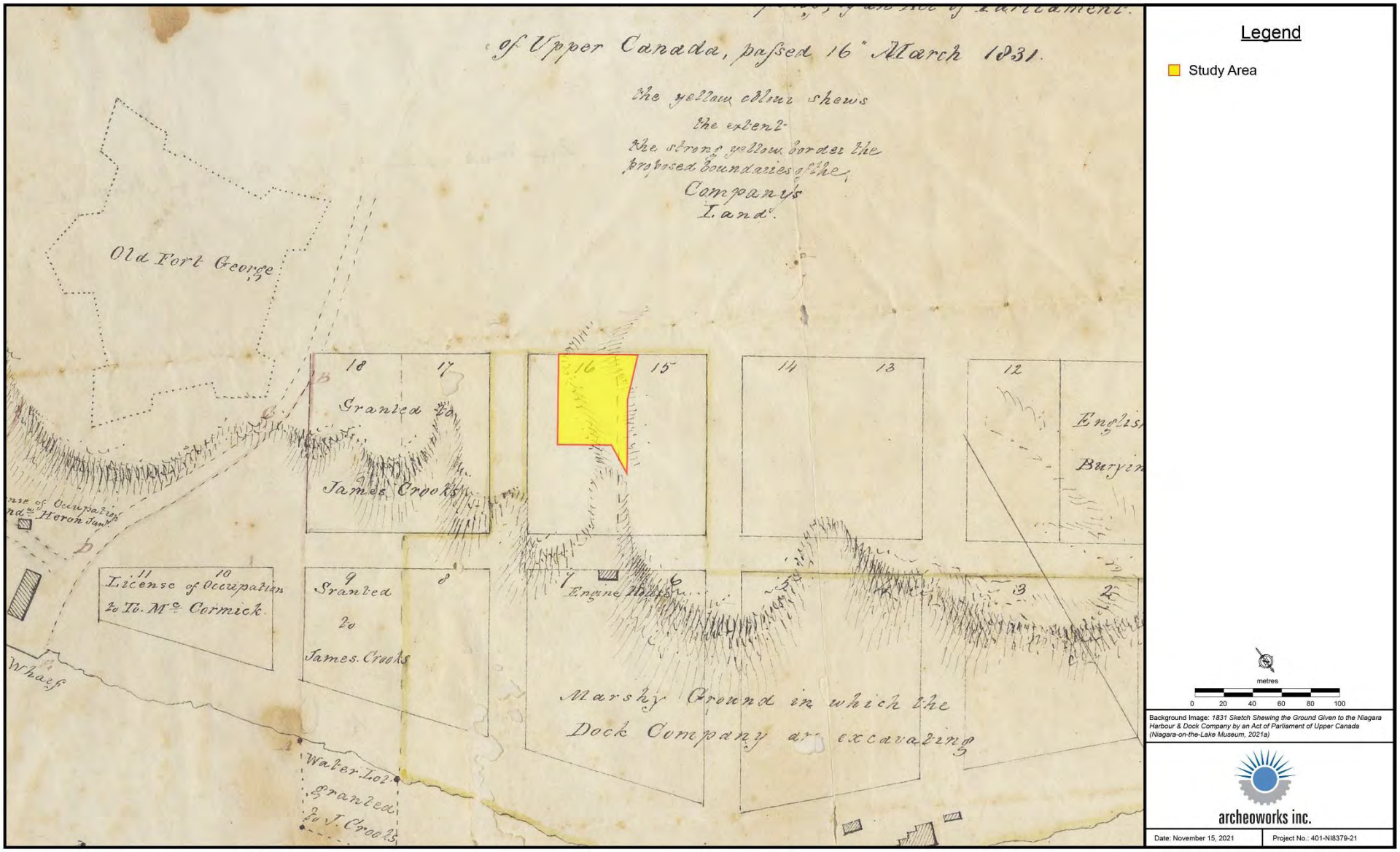
Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Willson and Vavasour's 1817 *No. 6 Plan of, Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark*.



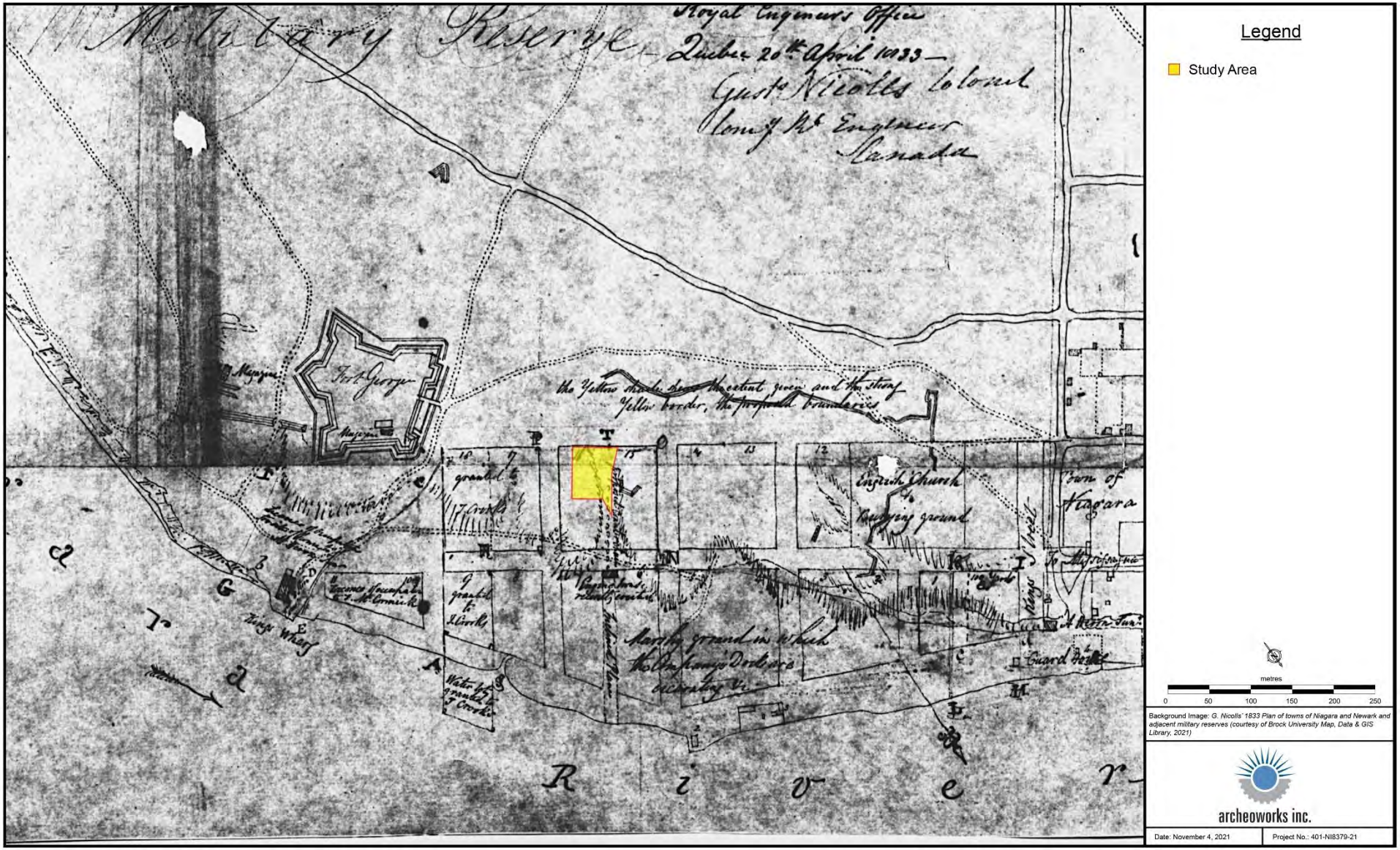
Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Walpole and Vavasour's 1819 map of *The Military Reserve at Fort George*.



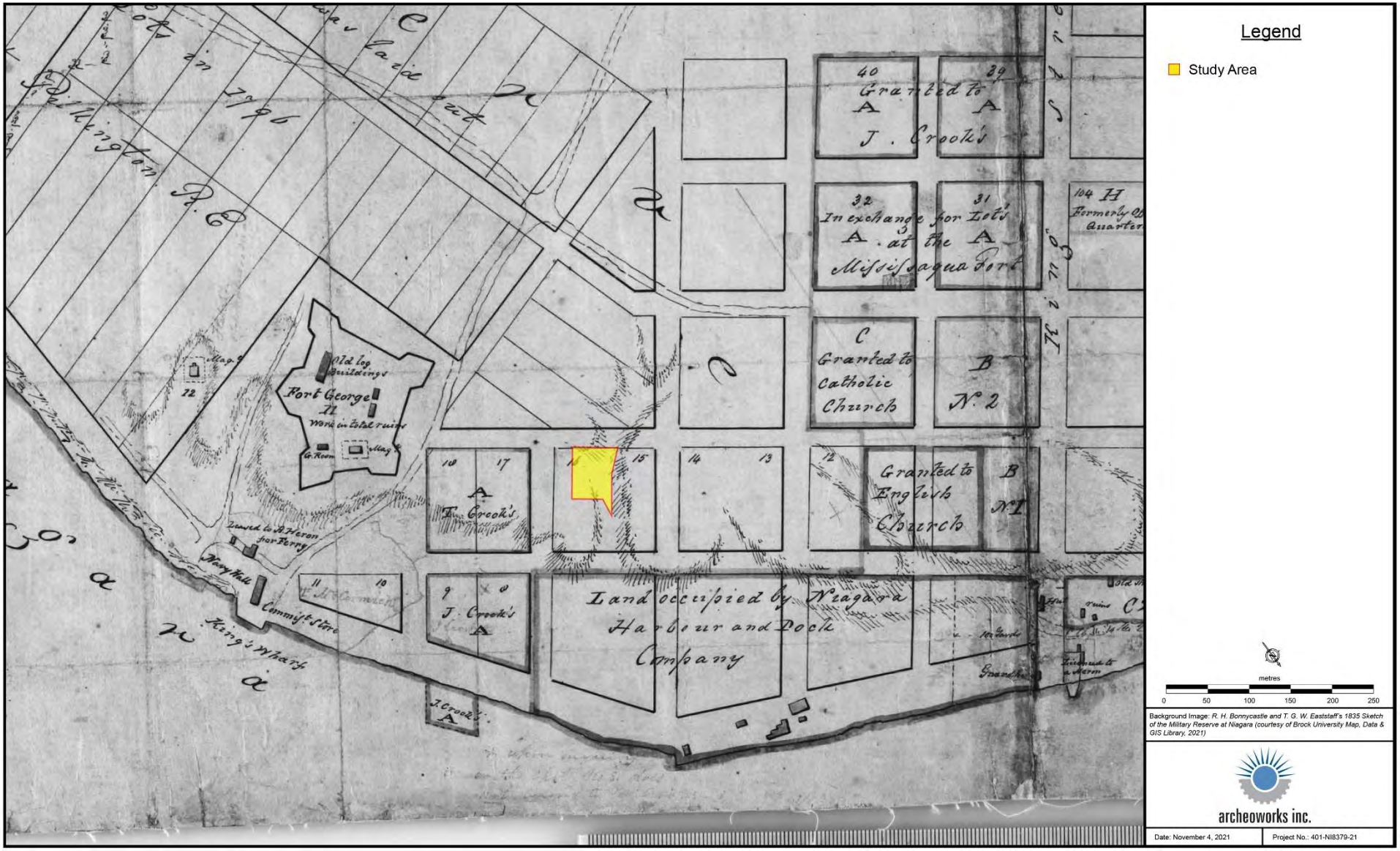
Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Willson and Vavasour's 1823 Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark.



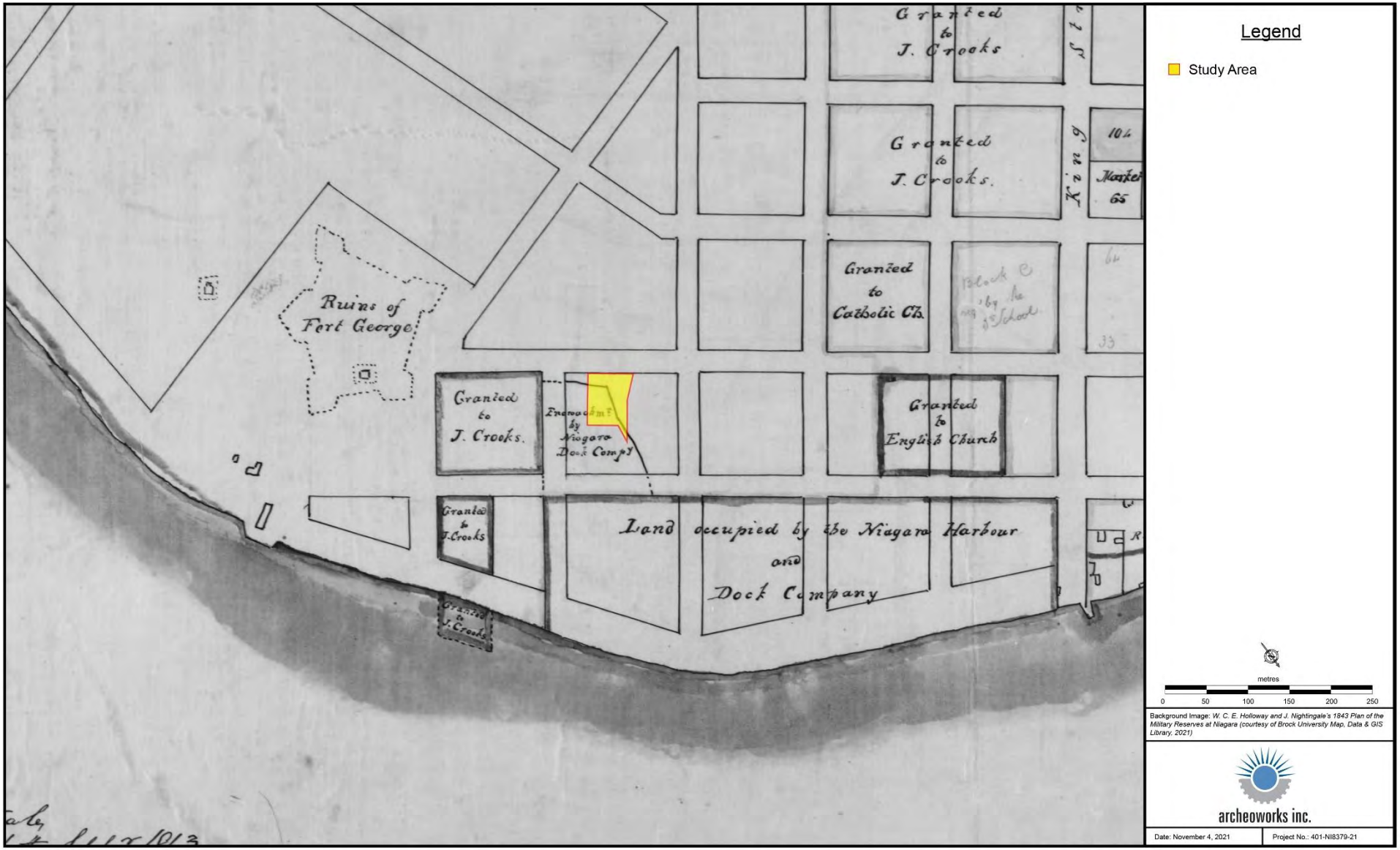
Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA study area within an 1831 *Sketch Shewing the Ground Given to the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company by an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada*.



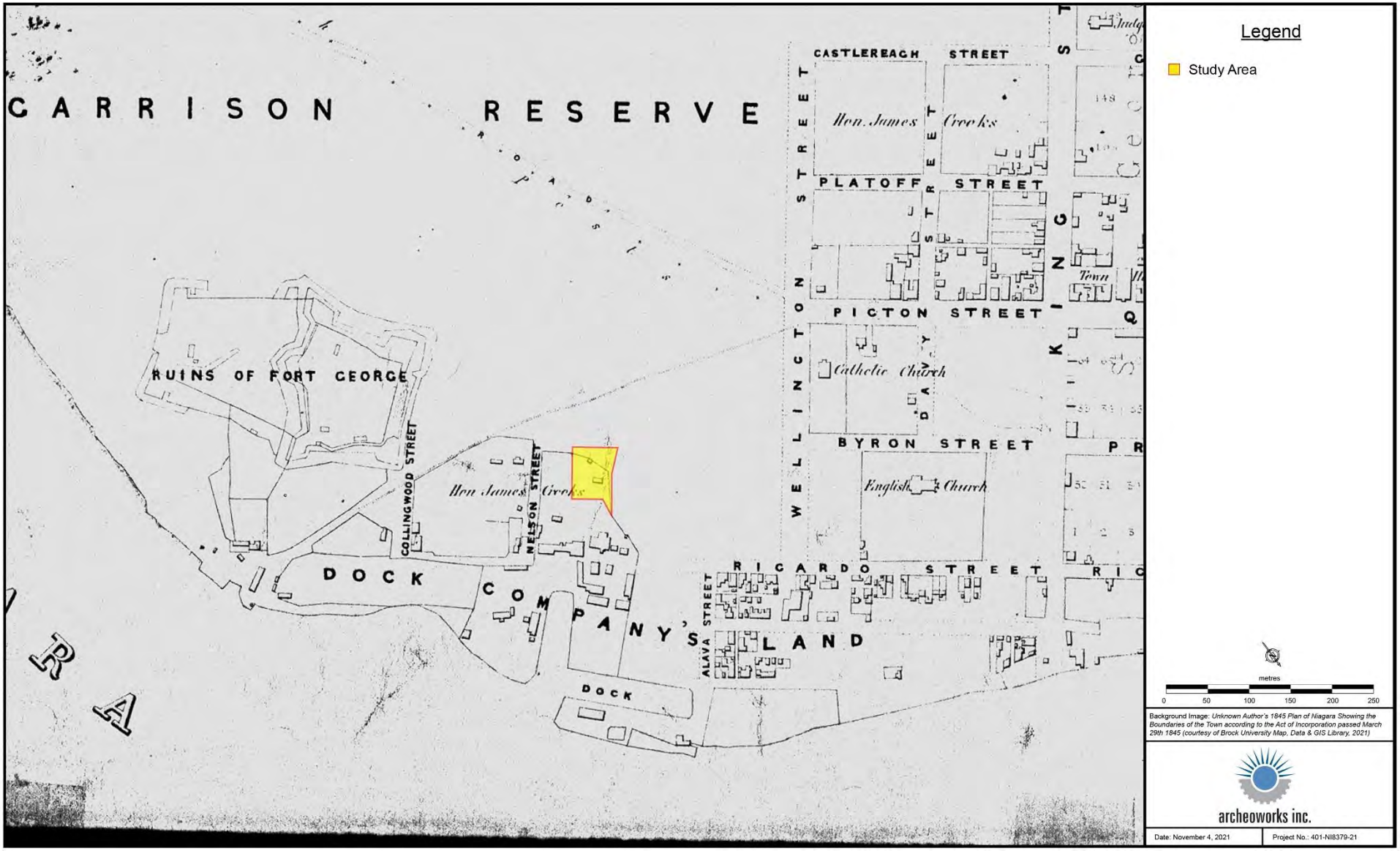
Map 10: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Nicholls' 1833 *Plan of towns of Niagara and Newark and adjacent military reserves*.



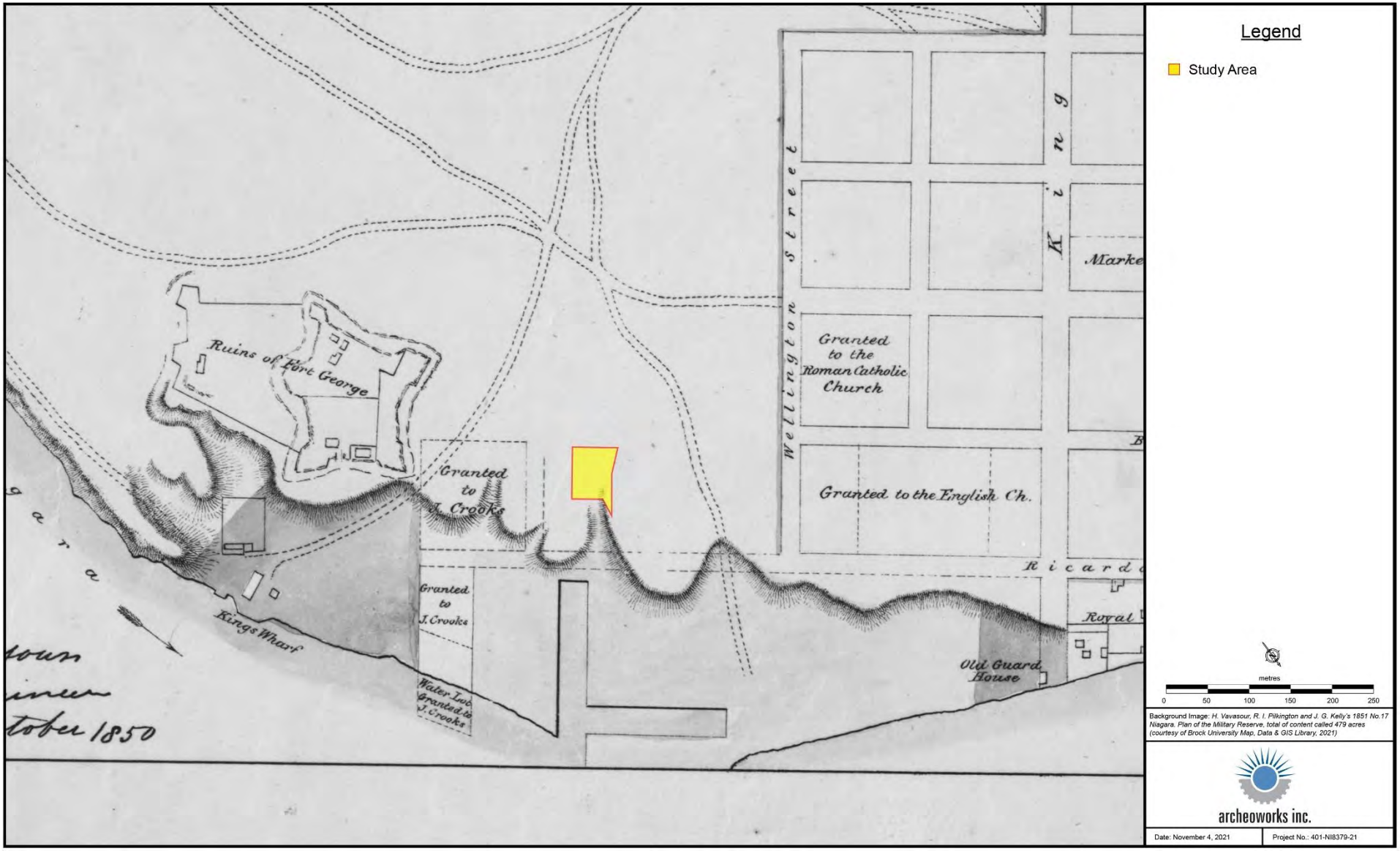
Map 11: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Bonnycastle and Eaststaff's 1835 *Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara*.



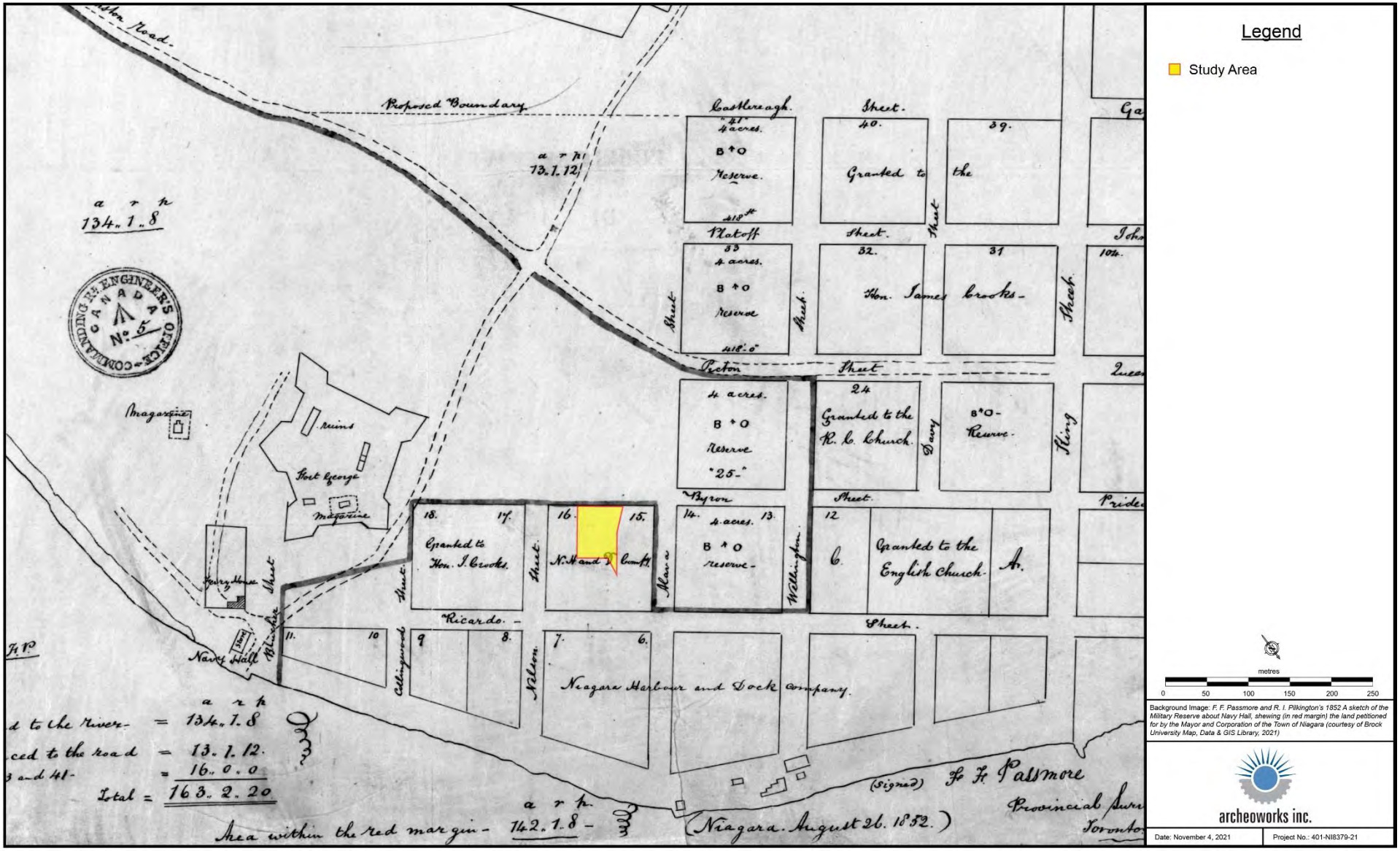
Map 12: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Holloway and Nightingale's 1843 *Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara*.



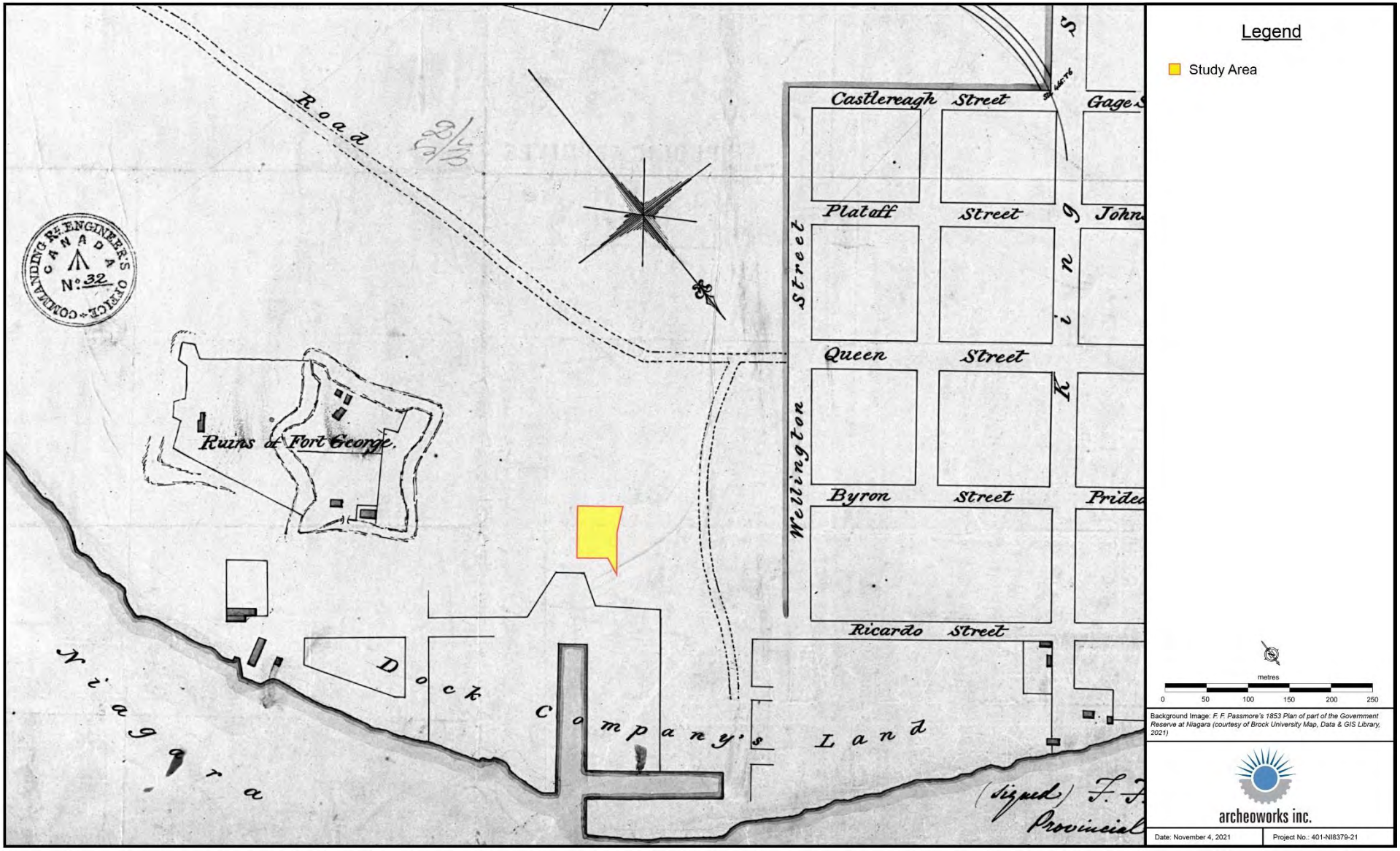
Map 13: Stage 1-2 AA study area within an unknown author's 1845 *Plan of Niagara Showing the Boundaries of the Town According to the Act of Incorporation Passed March 29th 1845*.



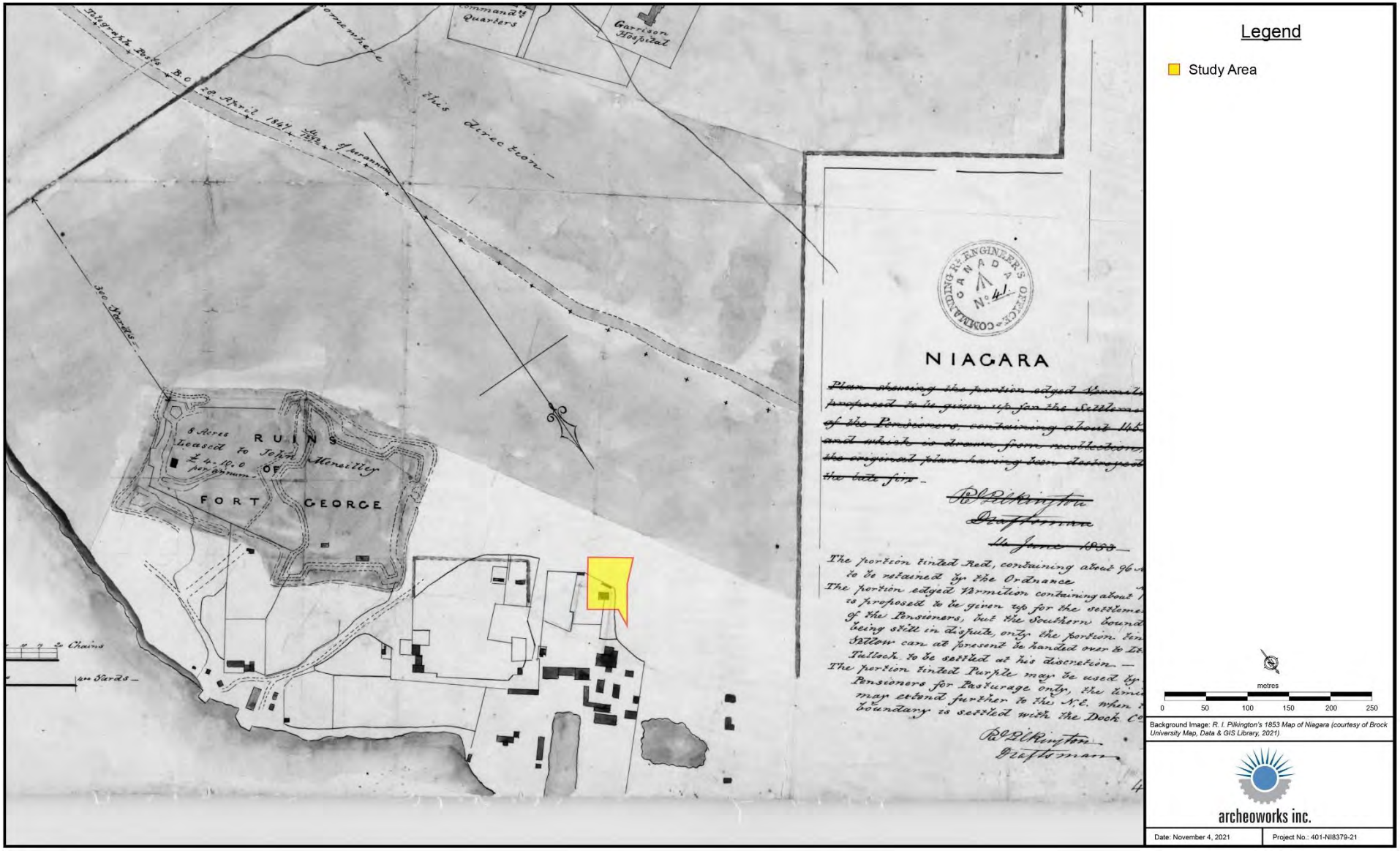
Map 14: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Vavasour, Pilkington and Kelly's 1851 *No.17 Niagara. Plan of the Military Reserve, total of content called 479 acres*.



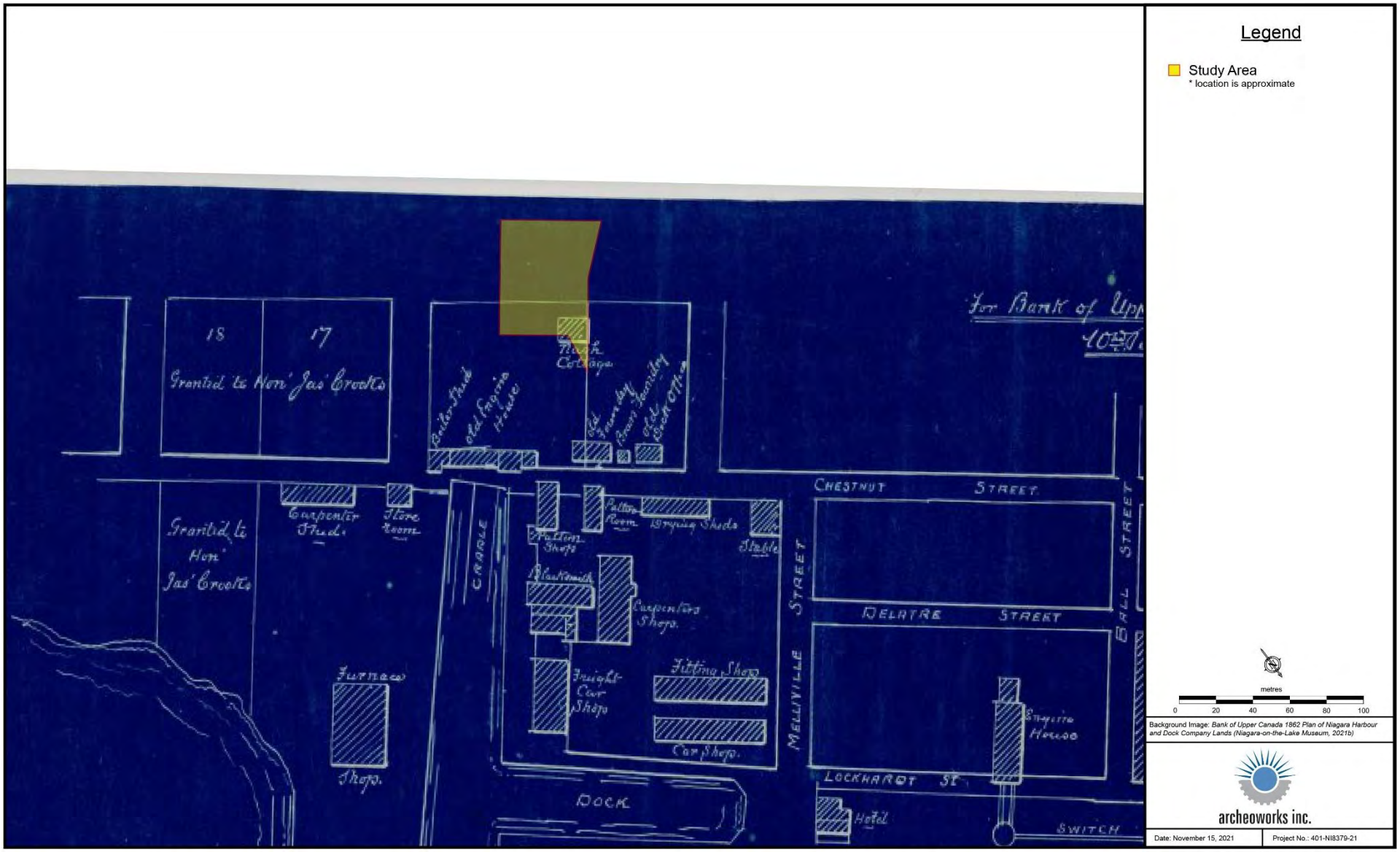
Map 15: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Passmore and Pilkington's 1852 *A Sketch of the Military Reserve about Navy Hall*.



Map 16: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Passmore's 1853 *Plan of Part of the Government Reserve at Niagara*.

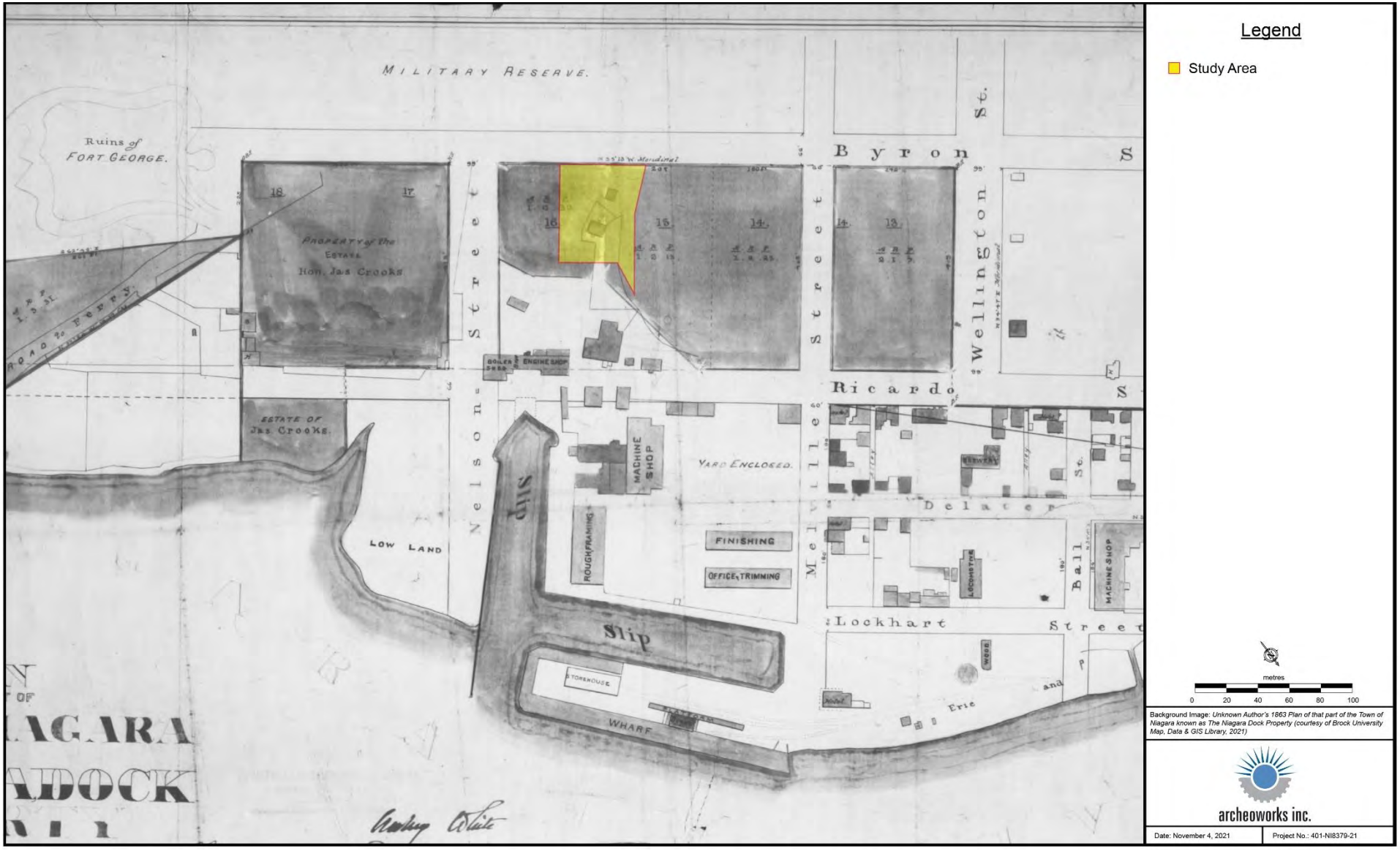


Map 17: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Pilkington's 1853 *Map of Niagara*.

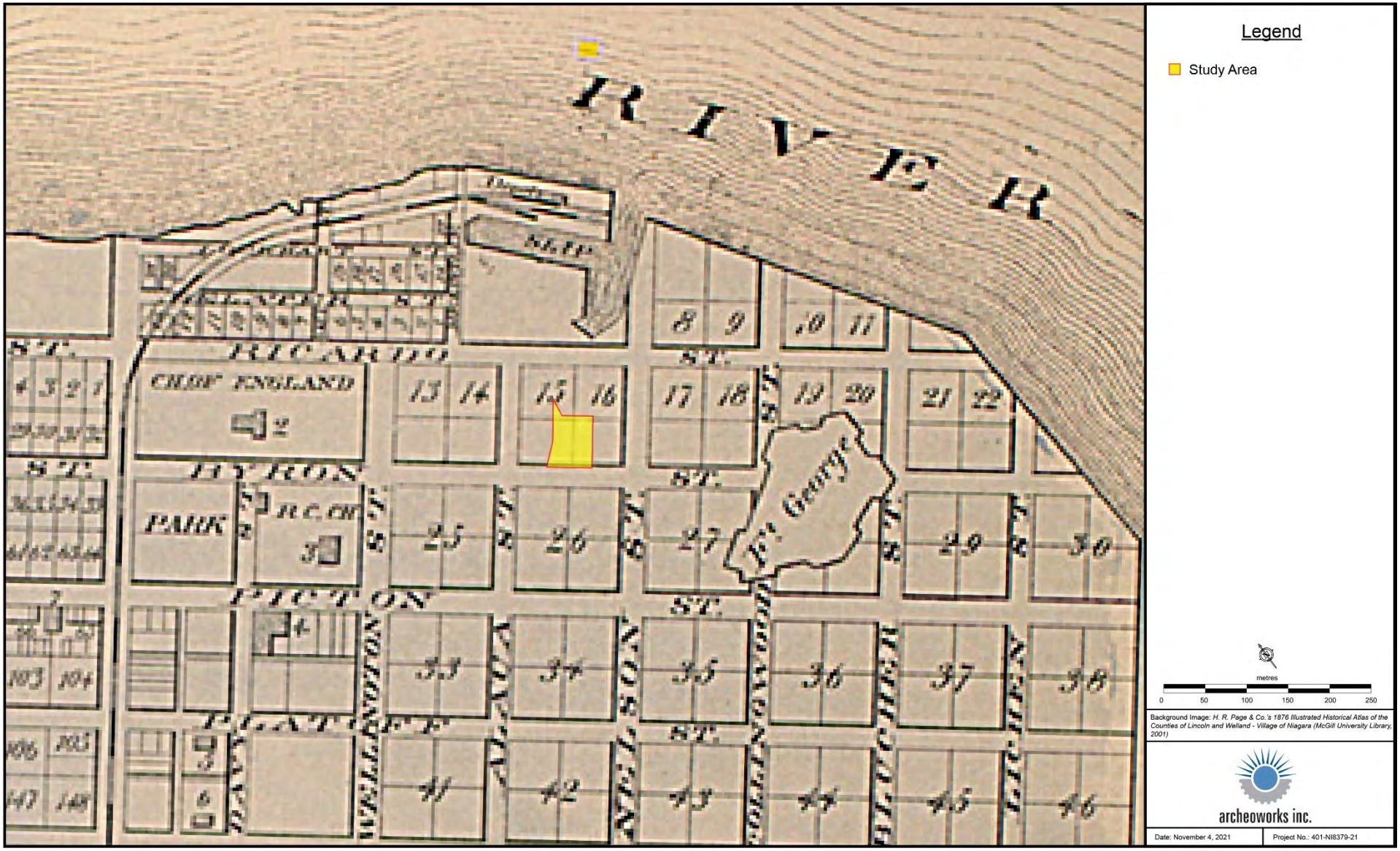


Map 18: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1862 *Bank of Upper Canada Plan of Niagara Harbour and Dock Company*.

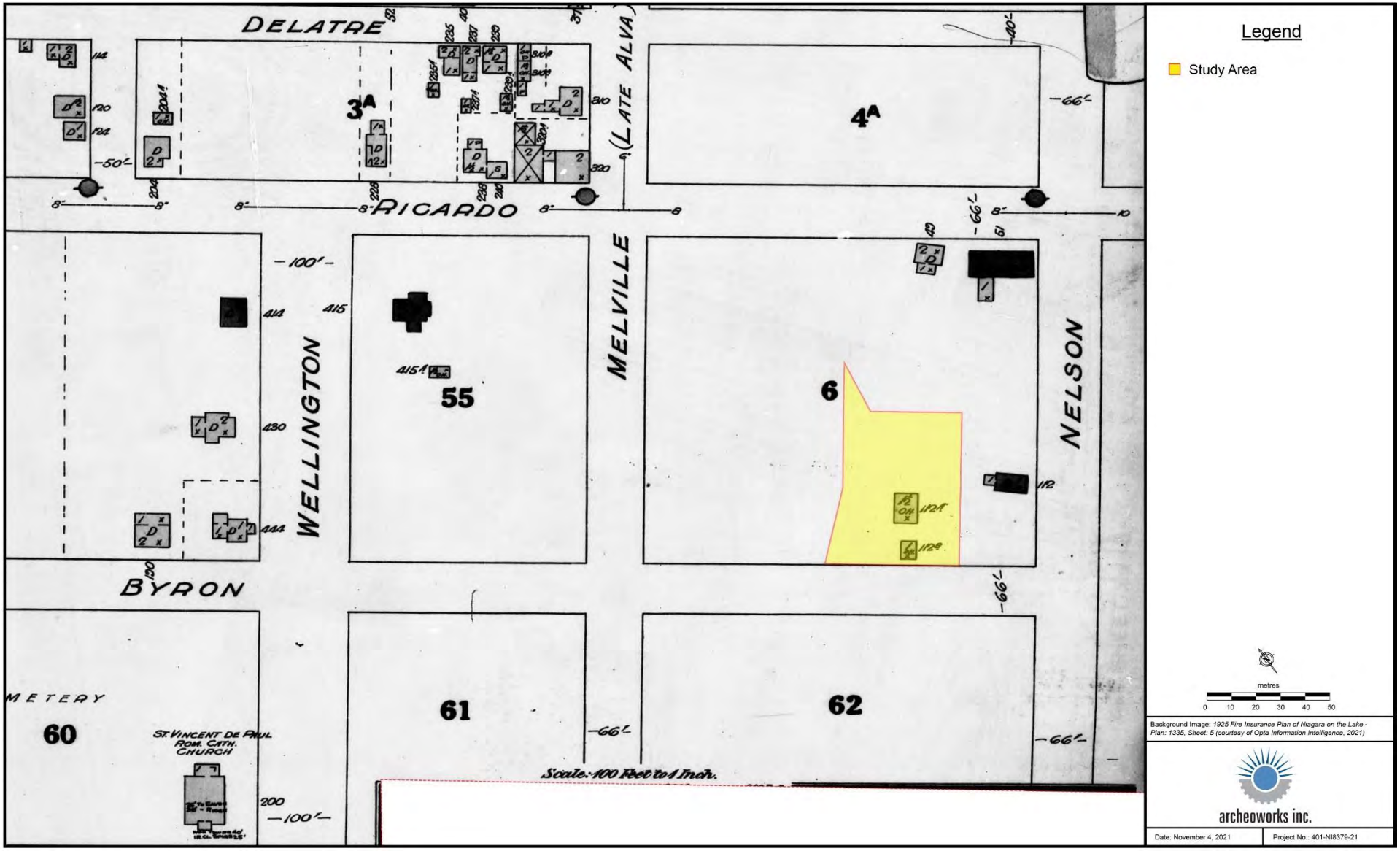
Map 19: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Tremaine's 1862 *Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland*.



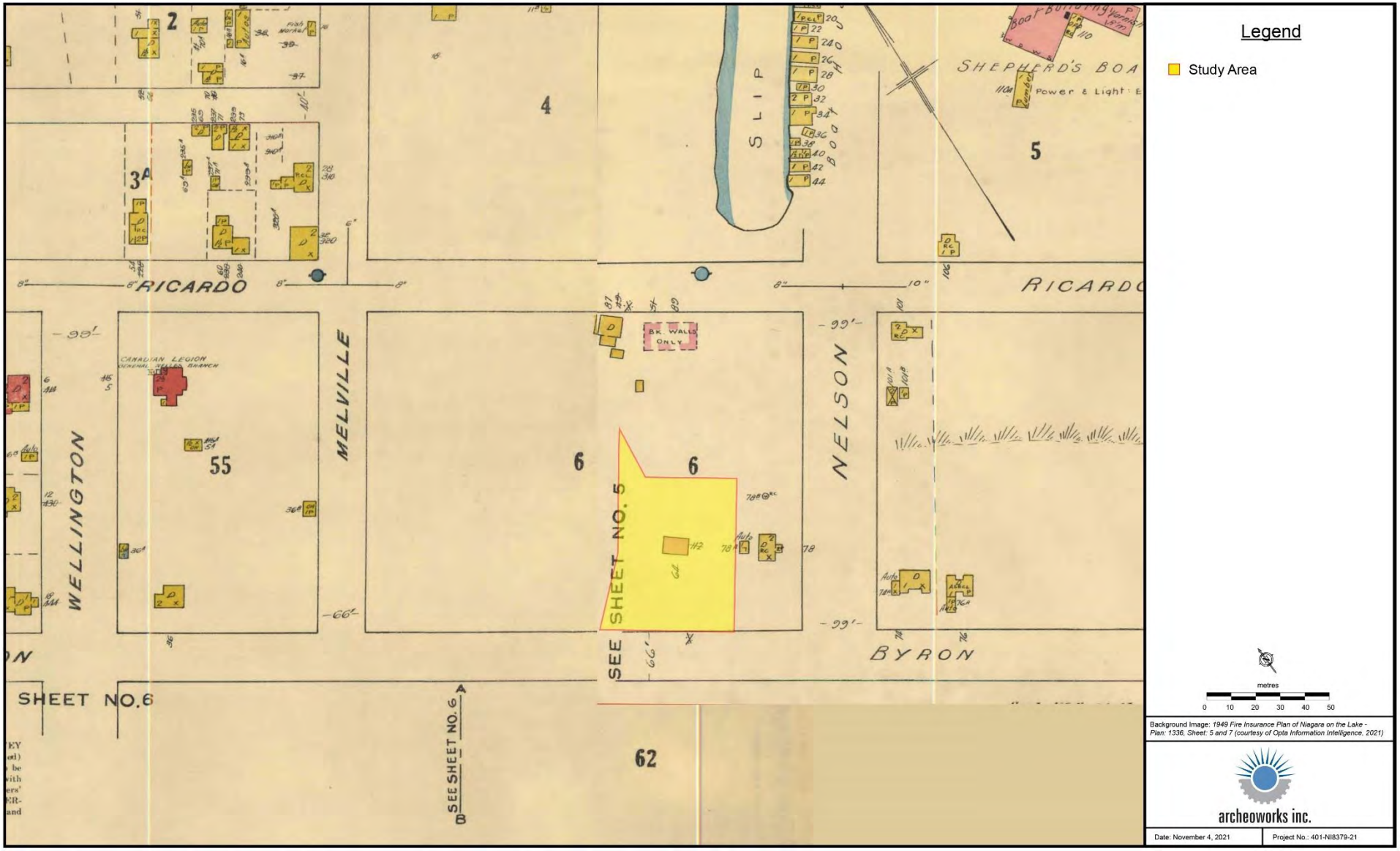
Map 20: Stage 1-2 AA study area within an unknown author's 1863 *Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property*.



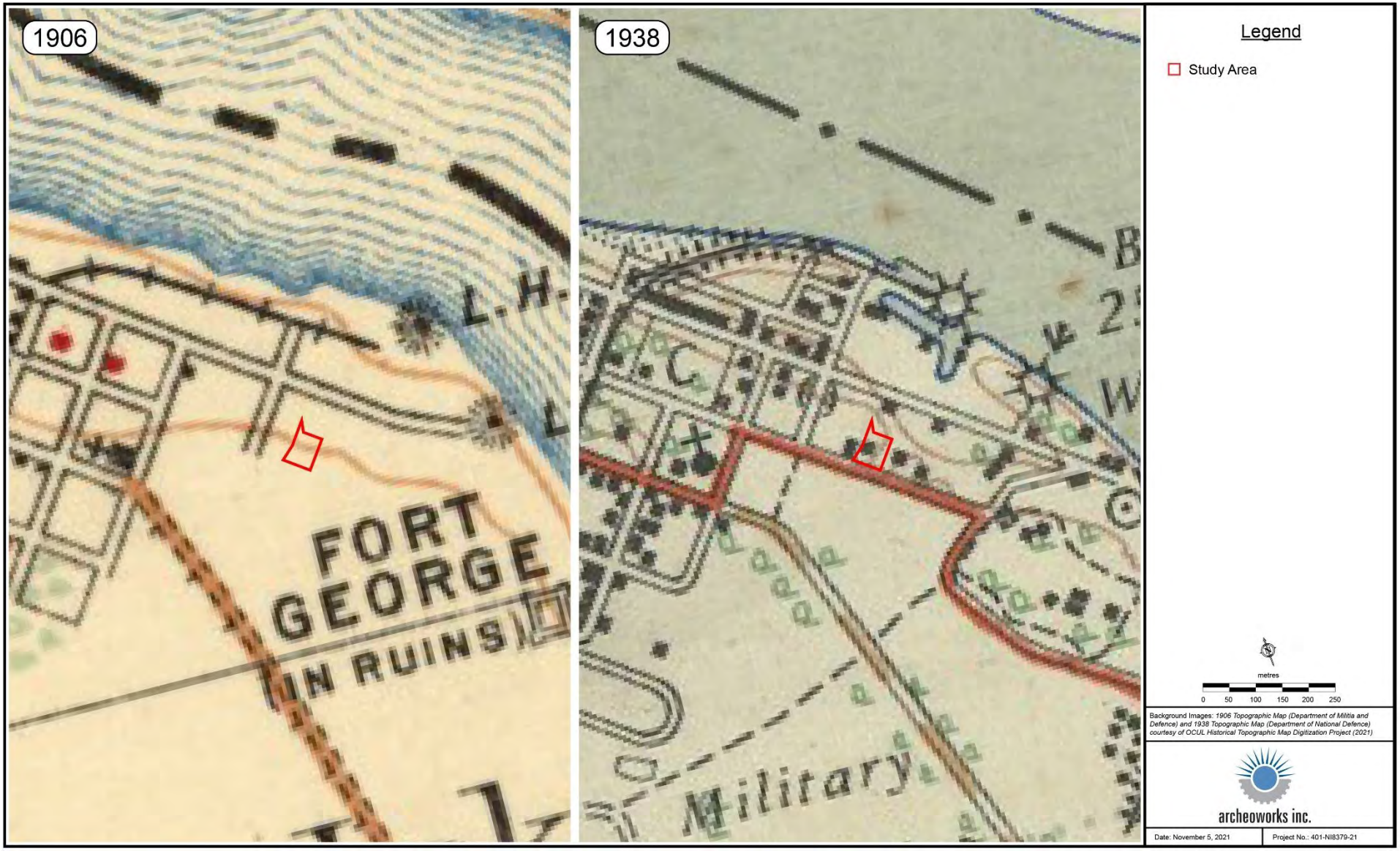
Map 21: Stage 1-2 AA study area within Page & Co.'s 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland*.



Map 22: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1925 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

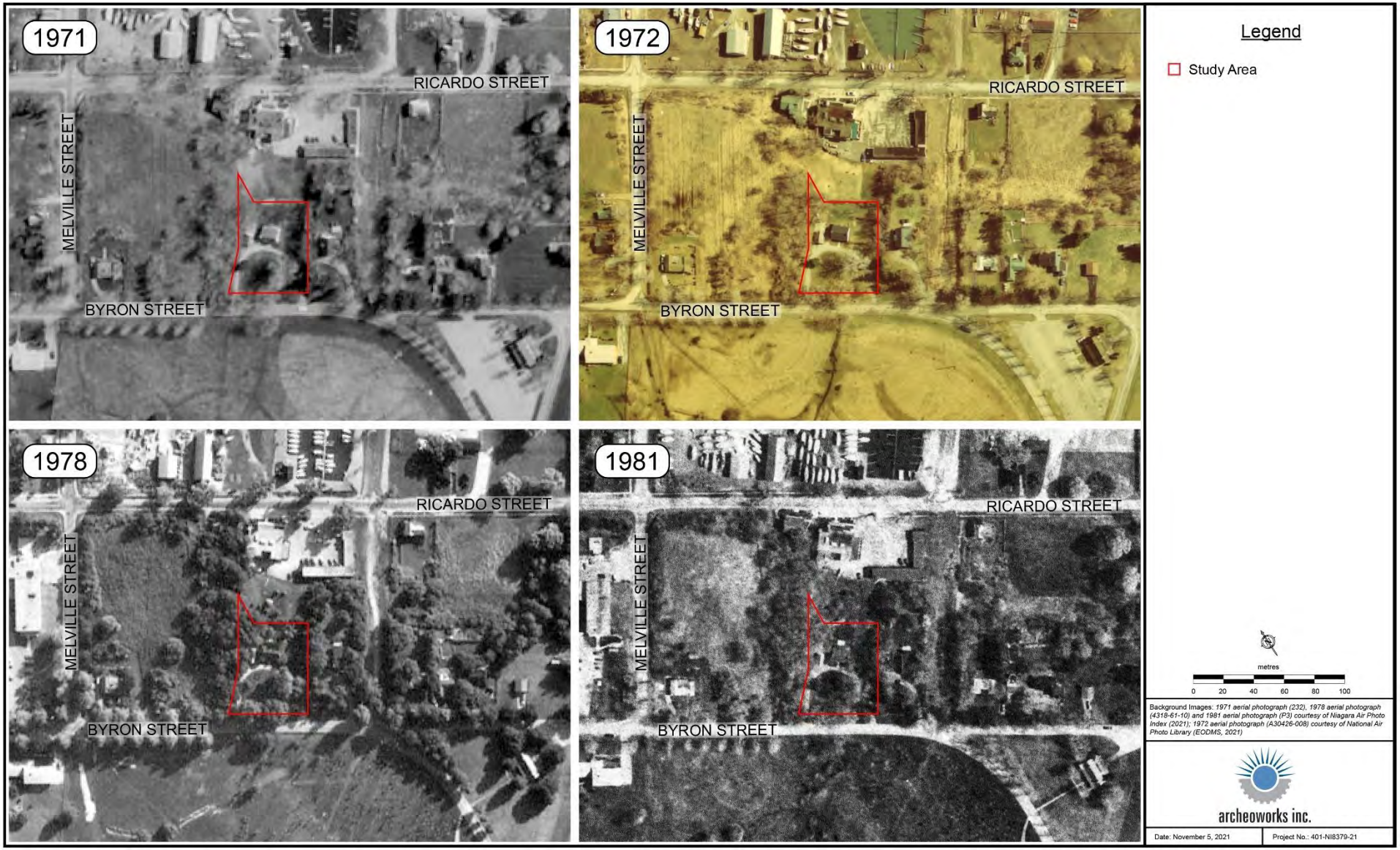


Map 23: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1949 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara-on-the-Lake.



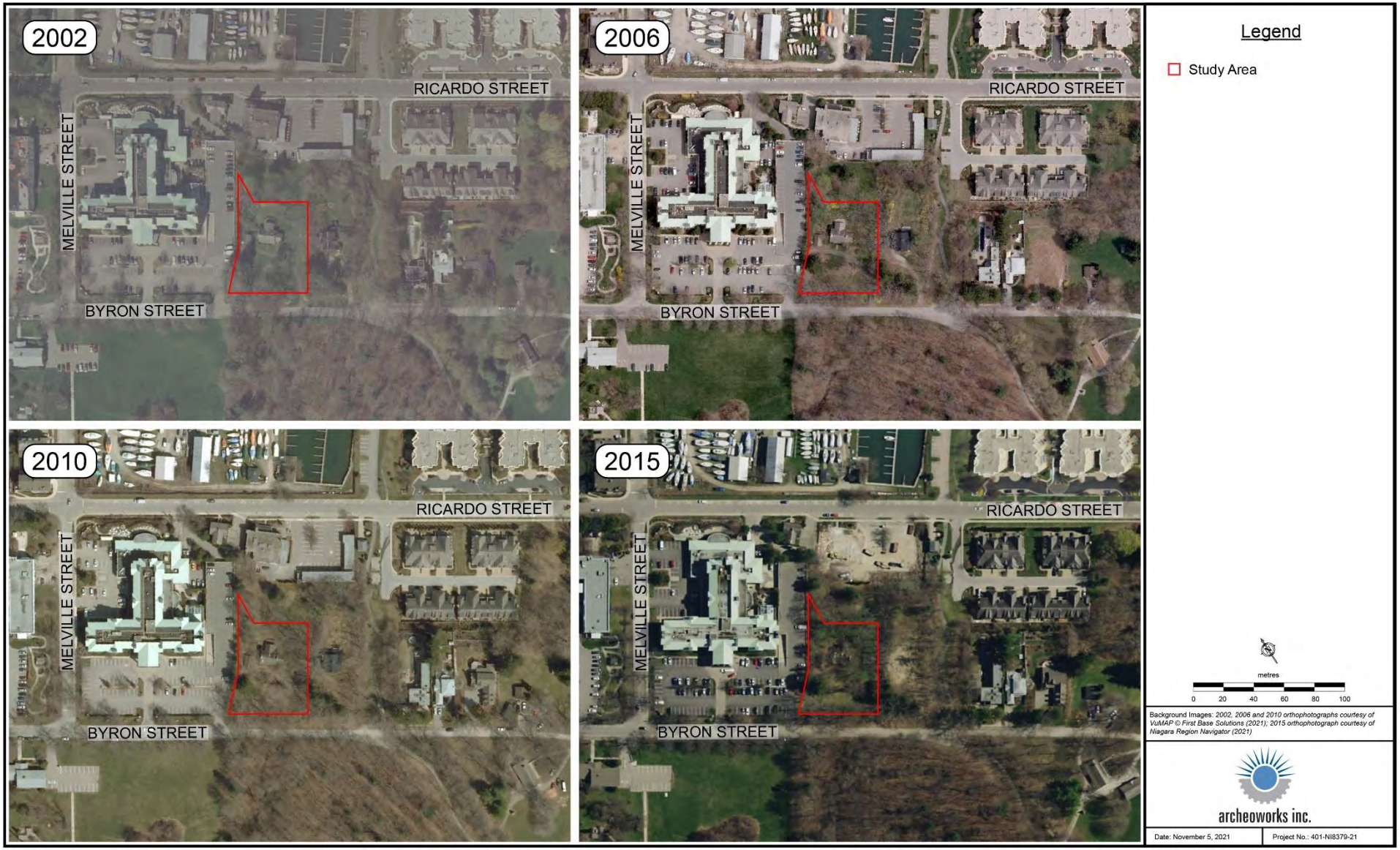
Map 24: Stage 1-2 AA study area within topographic maps from 1906 and 1938.

Map 25: Stage 1-2 AA study area within aerial photographs from 1934, 1954, 1960 and 1965.



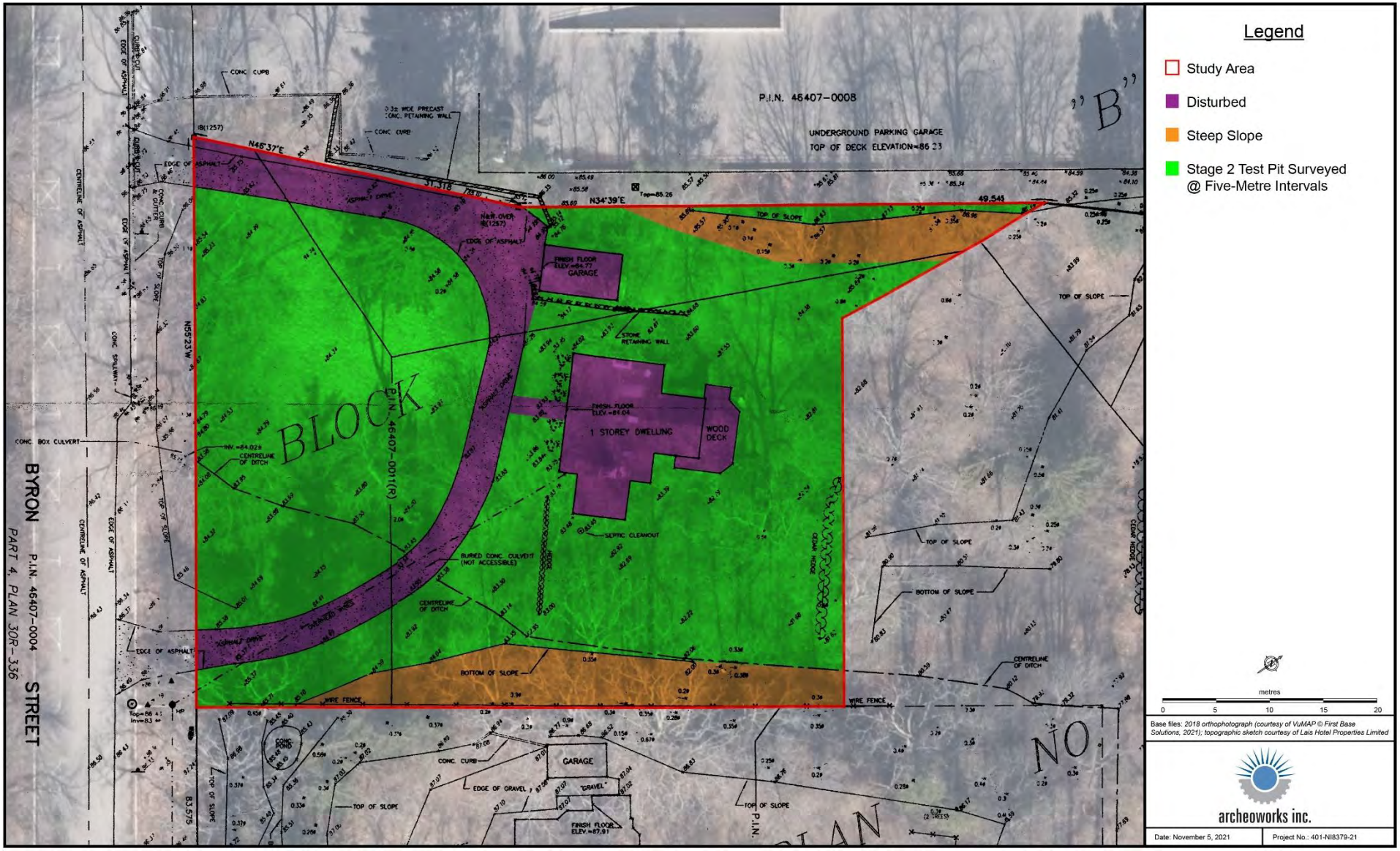
Map 26: Stage 1-2 AA study area within aerial photographs from 1971, 1972, 1978 and 1981.

Map 27: Stage 1-2 AA study area within aerial photographs from 1986, 1988 and 1994, and an orthophotograph from 2000.

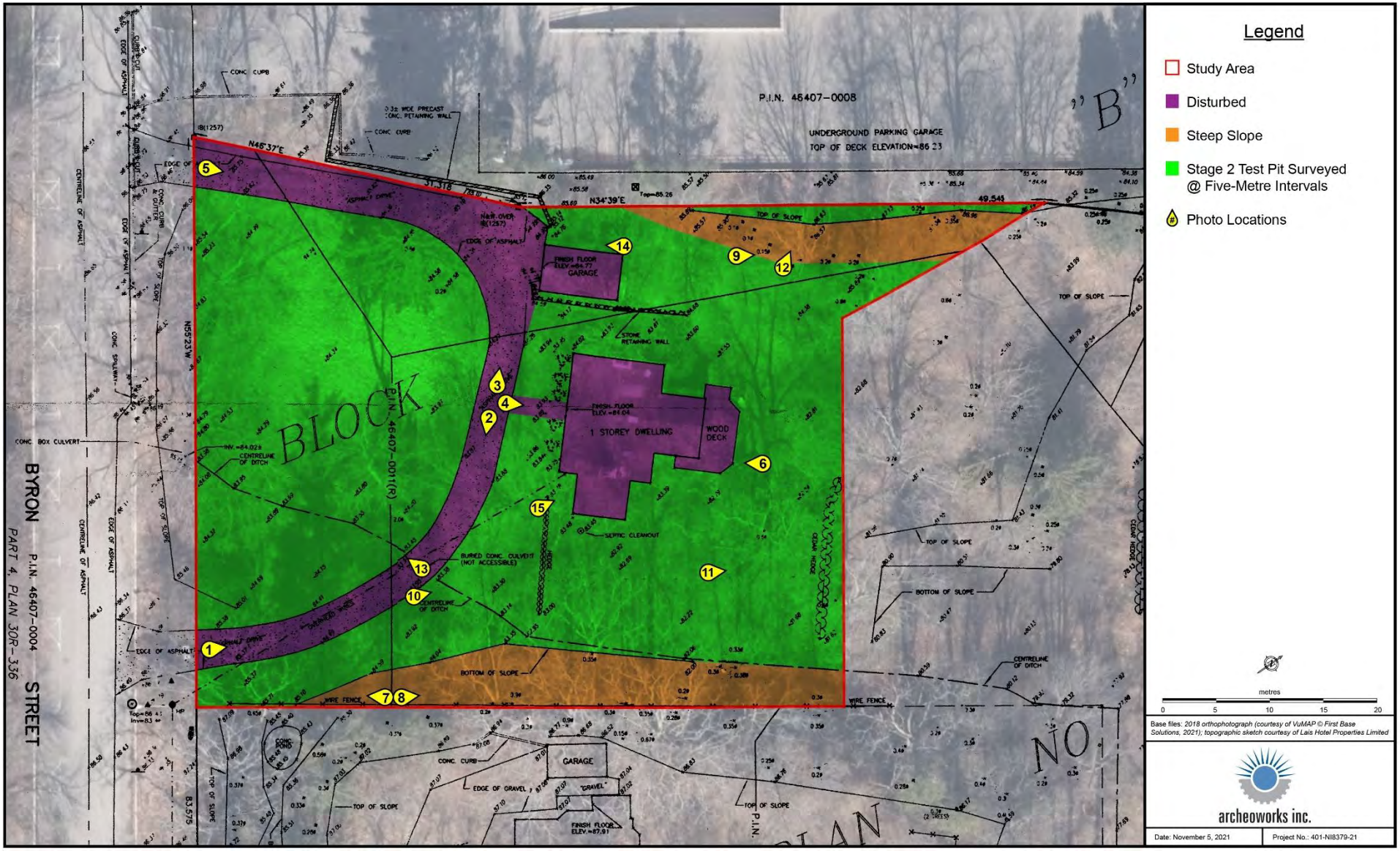


Map 28: Stage 1-2 AA study area within orthophotographs from 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2015.

Map 29: Stage 1-2 AA study area within an orthophotograph from 2020.



Map 30: Stage 1-2 AA results.



Map 31: Stage 1-2 AA results with photo locations depicted.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

	Feature of Archaeological Potential	Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
	Physical Features	**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**	**Comment**
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
	Cultural Features	**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**	**Comment**
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail area, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
	Property-specific Information	**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**	**Comment**
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X - parts			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES

Image 1: View of disturbed asphalt driveway. Note sloped area on the right that has been stepped with patio stones.

Image 2: View of disturbed asphalt driveway. Note sloped area in the background along the edge of the study area.

Image 3: View of disturbances associated with the asphalt driveway and garage outbuilding.

Image 4: View of disturbances associated with the extant one-storey dwelling and patio stone walkway.

Image 5: View of disturbances associated with the asphalt driveway and garage in the background

Image 6: View of disturbances associated with the extant dwelling and attached wood deck.

Image 7: View of steeply sloping terrain along the eastern edge of the study area.

Image 8: View of steeply sloping terrain along the eastern edge of the study area.

Image 9: View of steeply sloping terrain along the northwestern edge of the study area.

Image 10: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals in the more overgrown side yard.

Image 11: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals in the wooded backyard.

Image 12: View of test pit survey at the top of an area of steep slope in the northwest corner of the study area.

Image 13: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals in the manicured front yard.

Image 14: View of test pit survey conducted to within one-metre of the extant garage.

Image 15: View of test pit survey conducted to within one-metre of the extant dwelling.

Image 16: View of intensified test unit excavation (Test Unit 1) around Test Pit 1.

Image 17: View of intensified test pit and test unit (Test Unit 2) excavation around Test Pit 16.

Image 18: View of stratigraphy of Test Unit 1.

Image 19: View of potential cultural feature deposit in Test Unit 1.

Image 20: View of stratigraphy of Test Unit 2.

Image 21: Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site Activities, Architectural, Clothing & Faunal Classes.

Image 22: Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site Foodways Class.

Image 23: Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 site Furnishings, Medical/Hygiene, Personal, Unassigned and Unidentified Classes.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE[1]

Table 1: H1 Site Artifact Catalogue

Cat.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt.	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
001	TP01	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
002	TP01	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		Willow pattern,fairly vitrified		
003	TP01	1	Glass	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble	Machine Made			opaque white,1.6 cm d.	y	y
004	TP02	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
005	TP02	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,1.75mm		
006	TP03	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain. SP, decal	POR		incl."ghost" leaves&small orange floral,mostly worn off	y	
007	TP04	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale aqua,bright,2.8mm	y	y
008	TP04	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Tumbler, fluted	Pressed, 20th C.			colourless w straw tint,smooth rounded extr,flat panels up to rim edge on intr	y	y
009	TP05	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unidentifiable	Mould blown			forest green,curved,tiny pc.		
010	TP06	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		mechanically made	y	
011	TP06	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle, beer	Machine Made, 20th C.			bright amber,curved,recycling wear marks above heel embossed "...CANADA"	y	y
012	TP07	2	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable			light green,curved		
013	TP07	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	SPR, decal	SPR		"ghost"abstract/linear brim design w worn small pink flower&bright green small leaf clusters	y	
014	TP08	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
015	TP09	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
016	TP09	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,2.05mm		
017	TP09	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable, Solarized			light amethyst,curved,tiny pc.	y	
018	TP10	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,2.2mm		
019	TP11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	SPR, brown transfer, late	SPR		rusty brown,no formal borders,sparse small floral/leaf extr,intr=small stippled scrolls	y	
020	TP12	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
021	TP12	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,aqua,2-3mm		
022	TP12	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Machine Made, 20th C.			bright clear,curved	y	y
023	TP12	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			incomplete,bent		
024	TP12	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			1 1/2"		
025	TP12	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			approx.3 1/4",corroded	y	
026	TP13	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		

1 All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 401-NI8379-21-ST1/2-01.

Cat.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt.	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
027	TP13	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable			light green,shattered		
028	TP13	0	Chert	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			till,not cultural		
029	TP14	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,2.55mm		
030	TP14	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made, 20th C.			bright clear,rectangular w flat panel	y	y
031	TP15	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware, ind't	XWE		undecorated,stained/exfoliated,quite vitrified		
032	TP15	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,aqua,1.85-2.05mm		
033	TP15	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Slot Headed			incomplete,round flat head		
034	TP15	1	Copper-alloy	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			flat 3cmL rounded teardrop shape,narrow end=bent&riveted,2ovoid holes most mid,2off center tangs		
035	TP16	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
036	TP16	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed			clear,curved,scalloped rim		
037	TP17	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			incomplete	y	
038	TP17	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, ind't decoration	RWE		bit blue,mostly exfoliated		
039	TP18	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
040	TP18	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		clear extr,exfoliated intr		
041	TP18	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
042	TP18	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale aqua,1.6-3.8mm		
043	TP18	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Unidentifiable			clear,curved,smooth rounded rim,likely drinking vessel		
044	TP18	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Unidentifiable			dark transparent yellow,tight curvature,neck pc.?,Depression Glass?		
045	TP18	2	Copper-alloy	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Spring				tightly coiled,1.4cm d.		
046	TP18	1	Copper-alloy	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Spring				looped wire		
047	TP19	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Mould blown			light aqua,curved		
048	TP20	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete		
049	TP21	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
050	TP21	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
051	TP21	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
052	TP21	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			colourless,1.45mm		
053	TP21	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,1.9-2.5mm		
054	TP21	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable			light aqua,curved,fairly thin		
055	TP21	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete,bent		
056	TP22	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable			light aqua,curved		
057	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	5	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
058	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Unidentifiable	Yellowware	YEW		exfoliated both sides		
059	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		

Cat.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt.	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
060	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
061	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
062	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged, dense	RWE		blue		
063	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, red transfer	RWE		front blank,part printed mark incl."3"		
064	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Prosser Method			light grayish blue,plain,4hole,1.1 cm d.		
065	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,1.95-2.1mm		
066	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Unidentifiable			clear,curved,very thin		
067	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	2	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			clear,curved		
068	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			incomplete		
069	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	approx.3 1/4",bent,corroded		
070	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			2 7/8",bent	y	
071	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Unidentifiable			incomplete		
072	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal				bent		
073	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	3	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				corroded chunks		
074	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				butchered,saw marks,incl.snap		
075	Unit 1 L.1 (over TP01)	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Mollusc Shell				tiny pc.		
076	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	5	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated/weathered		
077	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
078	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		yellowish clear both sides,rounded rim w rounded side		
079	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed extr,clear intr		
080	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze	CSW		light buff paste,yellowish clear extr,clear intr		
081	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		clear both sides		
082	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
083	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		

Cat.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt.	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
084	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
085	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
086	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain, soft paste	POR		undecorated		
087	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	VEW, plain	VWE		incl.partial black printed mark w "ENGL..."	y	
088	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, painted, poly, late palette	RWE	b	floral,likely peasant,light blue rim line&flower/leaf		
089	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged, dense	RWE		blue		
090	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	VWE, slipware, late	VWE		wide bright blue band above carination,larger vessel		
091	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware, early	RWE		med brown,white		
092	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		Willow pattern		
093	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		indt pattern,mostly exfoliated		
094	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		scalloped rim,blank band blw rim,rope w vertical thin wavy lines on stippled bckgnd,paneled,tint		
095	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		extr=incl.landscape?,small pc.		
096	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue flown transfer	RWE		tiny floral on blank background		
097	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, moulded	VWE		indt pattern,incl.w closely spaced curved lines blw rim		
098	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, moulded	VWE		indt wheat type pattern		
099	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			pale green,1mm		
100	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale aqua,1.65-2.1mm		
101	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			med olive,curved		
102	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/ Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable			light aqua,curved,patinated		
103	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Machine Madem 20th C.			complete,clear,3.3cm square w rounded corners,9.5cm T,flat panels,9cm T	y	y
104	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Decorative Glass	Thick, stained			pale green,1side stained w transparent med brown&yellow,1.6mm		
105	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			light aqua,rectangular w flat panel&corner		
106	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			med aqua,larger rectangular,recessed panel&flat corner		

Cat.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt.	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
107	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	25	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Mould blown			clear,curved,thin-very thin,bulged body,flared,late shape,incl.4pcs.straigth cylindrical lower rim	y	
108	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	16	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete,5bent		
109	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		b	incomplete	y	
110	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				corroded thick flat&angled pcs.		
111	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	13	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				incl.mid-larger ungulate jaw/teeth,smaller-mid sized ribs,large foot bone		
112	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				butchered,saw&skip marks		
113	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			b	calcined		
114	Unit 1 L.3 (over TP01)	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample						
115	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
116	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		hand thrown		
117	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		mechanically thrown	y	
118	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed extr,med brown speckled intr		
119	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
120	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware, undecorated/plain	CCE		pale,tiny pc.		
121	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
122	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
123	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
124	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged, non-scalloped	RWE		blue,curved incising		
125	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			dark olive,curved		
126	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			med olive,flat,likely flask		
127	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			med green,colourless,1.45-1.55mm		
128	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale green,1.85-2.35mm		
129	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				small corroded chunk		

Cat.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt.	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
130	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete,2bent		
131	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		b	incomplete,bent	y	
132	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	0	Chert	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			till,not cultural		
133	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete and/or corroded,bent		
134	Unit 2 L.2 (over TP16)	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			light green,narrow cylindrical approx.1.7cm d.		

APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:	401-NI8379-21			
Licensee:	Ian Boyce (P1059)			
MHSTCI PIF:	P1059-0098-2021			
Document/ Material		**Details**	**Location**	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2021/401-NI8379-21 - 177 Byron Street/Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps	Field Notes/Maps: two (2) pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 84 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
4.	Artifacts	279 artifacts stored in Box: 401-NI8379-21-ST1/2-01	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.

Appendix E

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Archeoworks Inc

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Site H1 (AhGs-427) As Part of the Proposed Development of 177 Byron Street Within Part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan) In the Geographic Township of Niagara Historic County of Lincoln Now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Regional Municipality of Niagara Ontario

Project #: 401-NI8379-21
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF #: P029-1058-2022

Original Report

October 6, 2022

Presented to:
Lais Hotel Properties Limited
48 John Street
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0
T: 905.468.1362

Prepared by:
Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 647.436.1938

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* to conduct the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of the AhGs-427 site, as part of the proposed development of the property municipally addressed 177 Byron Street in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The site is located within Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan), in the Geographic Township of Niagara, historic County of Lincoln.

The Stage 3 AA commenced with the relocation of the site and establishment of a datum, followed by test unit excavation on a five-metre grid. A total of 35 test units were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 3,852 Euro-Canadian and eight Indigenous lithic artifacts. Potential cultural features were encountered in five test units. A high degree of disturbance was observed throughout the site, with multiple layers representing displaced or modern fill being encountered in all test units.

Overall, the historic assemblage suggests a long-term habitation from the early 19th century to 20th century. From archival research it is known that Frederick G. Nash and widow Mrs. Murphy occupied the extant brick house at 177 Byron Street from ca. 1845 until 1864. This was followed by a series of short-term occupations by tenants (until 1883), and members of the Milloy (1884-1895) and Simpson (1895-1901) families.

With high levels of disturbance encountered throughout as well as the site having less than 80% of the timespan of occupation dating prior to ca.1870, the H1 Site does not contain cultural heritage value or interest, per *Section 3.4.2*, *Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*. With that, no further work is recommended.

No construction activities shall take place within the site area prior to the MHSTCI (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I

TABLE OF CONTENTS II

PROJECT PERSONNEL III

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT 1

1.1 Objectives 1
1.2 Development Context 1
1.3 Historical Context 2
1.4 Archaeological Context 11

2.0 FIELD METHODS 15

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS 17

3.1 Artifact Distribution 17
3.2 Discussion 20

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS 31

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 32

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION 33

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES 34

7.1 Background Research 34
7.2 Archival Research 39
7.3 Map Imagery 39

APPENDICES 43

APPENDIX A: MAPS 44
APPENDIX B: IMAGES 74
APPENDIX C: UNIT DRAWINGS 86
APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE 89
APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD 111

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of H1 (AhGs-427) up to 1901 5
Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of H1 (AhGs-427) 11
Table 3: Previous Archaeological Assessments 13
Table 4: Recorded GPS Coordinates 15
Table 5: Excavated Test Units at H1 (AhGs-427) 17
Table 6: Historic Artifacts at H1 (AhGs-427) by Class 21
Table 7: H1 (AhGs-427) Stage 3 Ceramic Tableware by Type 24
Table 8: H1 (AhGs-427) Stage 3 Ceramic Tableware by Decoration 25

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director ..... Kim Slocki – MHSTCI licence P029

Field Director ..... Kassandra Aldridge – MHSTCI licence P439

Field Archaeologists ..... Mitchell Baird
Ian Boyce – MHSTCI licence P1059
Sarah Ciani
Liam Clarke
Diana Hutsulak-Alonso – MHSTCI licence R1202
Sonia Lee
Jeurgen Mascerenhas
Jenna Sheppard
Guy Taylor
Aidan Timmins
Karlie Wilde

Historical and Archival Research ..... Lee Templeton – MHSTCI licence R454

Artifact Analysis ..... Emily Anson – MHSTCI licence P482

Graphics ..... Lee Templeton
Jay Allen Villapando

Report Preparation ..... Jay Allen Villapando

Report Review ..... Kim Slocki – MHSTCI licence P029

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as per the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (*2011 S&G*) published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (*MHSTCI*), are as follows:

- To determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts;
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site;
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was initially retained by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed development of the property with municipal address 177 Byron Street, in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. This parcel of land will herein be referred to as the "study area." The development includes demolition of a dwelling and accessory building on the property which is listed on the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest but is not designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The study area is located within part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan), in the Geographic Township of Niagara, historic County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

During the Stage 2 test pit survey, a total of 279 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from 22 test pits and two test units. This artifact collection — registered under the Borden number **AhGs-427** and named **H1** — dated mostly to the second half of the 19th century. The site was recommended to be subjected to Stage 3 AA to further investigate its cultural heritage value and interest (Archeoworks Inc., 2022).

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* to conduct the Stage 3 AA of the H1 (AhGs-427) site (***see Appendix A – Map 1***). This stage of fieldwork continues work triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act* and was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and the *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Lais Hotel Properties Limited* on April 28th, 2022.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period

1.3.1.1 Township of Niagara

The Township of Niagara was the first township in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland to receive settlers. During the American Revolutionary War, pressure to provide for Colonel John Butler's Rangers and the growing number of United Empire Loyalists seeking refuge at the British garrison at Fort Niagara led to the opening of the land along the west bank of the Niagara River, directly opposite the Fort. This land was opened for settlement and agricultural cultivation under the leadership of Colonel John Butler starting in 1778 (Town of NOTL, 2018).

Initially called Butlersburg, this area would officially be named Newark in 1781 and was settled by around 800 people four years later (Town of NOTL, 2018). Captain Daniel Servos built one of the first mills in the township on the banks of the Four Mile Creek. The soil of the township was well-watered by smaller creeks and adapted for raising good crops, and many well cultivated farms were located in the township (Page, 1876, p.13; Powell, 1956, p.58).

In 1791, Deputy Surveyor-General D.W. Smith laid out Newark's town site, which consisted of four-acre square blocks separated by streets forming a military grid – a pattern still evident today (Town of NOTL, 2018). Newark was incorporated as a town in 1792 and was chosen as the seat of government for the newly established Province of Upper Canada (Town of NOTL, 2018). The town developed into an administrative and economic centre in the short time that Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe and the provincial parliament of Upper Canada called it home. By the time the capital was moved to York (now Toronto) in 1796 for strategic reasons, Newark had nearly 100 well-constructed houses, consisting primarily of "1½-storey clapboard homes with brick chimneys and shingled roofs standing on a half-acre or more of land" (Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008). Newark was renamed Niagara in 1798 (Dale, 2020), a name the community would retain until 1970, when Niagara-on-the-Lake was adopted instead to distinguish it from Niagara Falls (Town of NOTL, 2018).

1.3.1.2 War of 1812 and Fort George

During the War of 1812, many inhabitants of this area suffered more severely from the effects of the war that any other settler in any of the other townships of Upper Canada. Niagara became the primary location of the American invasions and military battles as it was the headquarters of the British Army and British Indian Department under the command of General Isaac Brock.

Fort George was built by the British military by order of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe between 1796 and 1799 to replace Fort Niagara (across the Niagara River in the United States). In accordance with Jay's Treaty of 1795, the treaty that established the new border between the United States and the remaining British-held Upper and Lower Canada, the British military had to relocate their military garrison from Fort Niagara, which now lay on the American side of the border, to Fort George. By 1802, Fort George became the headquarters for the British army, local

militia and the Indian Department, and contained "six earthen and log bastions linked by a wooden palisade and surrounded by a dry ditch. Inside the walls, the Royal Engineers constructed a guardhouse, log blockhouses, a hospital, kitchens, workshops, officers' quarters, and a stone power magazine" (Marsh, 2014). Fort George also functioned as an 'embassy' to the Indigenous people of the area, and the Indian Council House was constructed in addition to residences and storage facilities used by the Indian Department. During the War of 1812, Fort George was the headquarters for the Centre Division of the British Army, that included General Isaac Brock and British army men, local militia, First Nations warriors and the corps of freed slaves. When war broke out in October 1812, the American army invaded Queenston but were defeated by a combined force led by Isaac Brock, consisting of British regulars, Upper Canadian militia and Six Nations warriors. In May of 1813, Fort George was attacked via an amphibious invasion by the American military and the British were forced to abandon the fort and retreated towards Beaver Dams, and eventually Burlington. "Almost every building within the fort was destroyed" (The Friends of Fort George, 2021) and two days later, an invading force landed west of the mouth of the Niagara River and the Town of Niagara was used as a battlefield. The American military occupied Fort George for seven months and used it as a base to invade the rest of Upper Canada, but the fort was retaken in December of 1813. Upon their retreat, the American military burned the Town of Niagara to the ground (Page, 1876, p.13; Sutherland, 2014; Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; Dale, 2014; Marsh, 2014; The Friends of Fort George, 2021; Town of NOTL, 2018).

During the American occupation of Fort George "parts of the fort had been rebuilt" and "the British continued to rebuild the site following the war, but by the 1820's, Fort George was falling into ruins" (The Friends of Fort George, 2021). Some resources state that by 1815, "Fort George was described as 'tumbling into ruins' and ordered abandoned" (Government of Canada, 2021a). Eventually the British Army abandoned the fort, and they relocated to Fort Mississauga and Butler's Barracks.

By the end of 1814, the American army had withdrawn from Canadian territory; the war was declared over with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. Rebuilding of the Town of Niagara started afterwards, often using the same building foundations as before, thus preserving the town's original urban layout (Page, 1876, p.13; Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; Town of NOTL, 2018).

1.3.1.3 Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (formerly Newark/Niagara)

After the War of 1812, the Town of Niagara remained an important economic and political centre for the surrounding region, which was later organized into Lincoln County. The opening of the Welland Canal, which diverted traffic away from Niagara, forced the town into a program of economic diversification from 1830 to 1850 that saw the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company and other industrial establishments contributing to the community's prosperity. This resulted in the construction of many of the heritage buildings that still exist in the old town today. Additionally, a new range of barracks and storehouses on the southwestern edge of the military lands, or Commons, to Fort George was constructed. These structures became known as Butler's Barracks and consisted of 20 buildings on a six-acre site and surrounded by an extensive log

palisade (Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; The Friends of Fort George, 2021a; Town of NOTL, 2018).

By the mid-19th century, Niagara's population began to decline as a result of economic downturn brought about by the closure of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and the transfer of the seat of Lincoln County to neighbouring St. Catharines from the opening of the second Welland Canal. In spite of the economic decline, Niagara served as a haven for those seeking refuge, including: former African American slaves who were born free, freed, or escaped from slavery in the United States, as part of the Underground Railroad; Confederate Officials who sought safety after the end of the American Civil War; and poor or orphaned British girls who were put in the care of Maria Rye's "Our Western Home", where they were trained in domestic skills before being placed with families (Town of NOTL, 2018).

Many farmlands in the region were converted into fruit farms, which became profitable with the advent of improved transportation to urban markets in the late 1800s. It was in 1858 that the Niagara Fruit Growing Association was established and paved the way for Niagara to become a major fruit-producing region. Additionally, Niagara's residents sustained the town by catering to tourists and those who wished to commemorate the town's past. Tourists, often wealthy American families from the United States, came every summer to the town to enjoy leisure activities and the social scene, often buying their own homes in Niagara or staying in hotels. Both of these economic activities are the staple of the town's economy up to this day (Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum, 2008; Town of NOTL, 2018).

In 1986, the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's old town was designated as a Heritage Conservation District by the Province of Ontario; the federal government likewise recognized it as a National Historic District in 2004, owing to its unique collection of well-preserved architecture dating to the 1815-1859 period (Dale, 2020).

1.3.1.4 Niagara Dock and Harbour Company

Prior to 1830, the area along the west bank of the Niagara River, from present-day King Street to Navy Hall (at 305 Ricardo Street), was a large and deep marsh. This marsh was often blamed for ague (a form of malaria) and its annual flooding created a breeding ground for mosquitoes. This part of the shoreline was also the edge of the Military Reserve. In 1831, the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company (Niagara H. & D. Co.) was formed. The early directors of the company consisted of several influential Niagara citizens: Robert Dickson, Thomas McCormick, R. Melville, Samuel Street, James Lockhart, L. Clement and J. Wagstaff, and the president was Robert Dickson. Together they were "granted ownership of marshland by the Crown" (Merritt, 2012, p.220). This crown grant included the waterfront from present-day King Street to Collingwood Street and "was bounded also by Ricardo Street from King St. to a stone at the corner of the Morrison property at Wellington St. There it crossed Ricardo, and followed the brow of the hill to Collingwood St." (Masters, 1978, p.68; Carnochan, 1914, p.136; Kaufman, 2020).

The Niagara H. & D. Co. employed local residents of the town. The marsh was partially drained and filled in, and a portion was dredged to create a basin that was 18 feet lower than the water

in the Niagara River. A slip, a ramp for launching boats, a foundry and a wharf were also constructed. The Niagara H. & D. Co.'s primary purpose was to construct ships but also provided docking, wharfage facility and repairs. Within a few years, "Niagara was now the largest shipbuilding facility in Upper Canada, with a great surge in employment" (Merritt, 2012, p.220). Between 1832 and 1864, approximately 27 to 50 ships were built by the Niagara H. & D. Co. and a railway was constructed to the docks by 1860. By the late 1860s, the company was in severe debt with the Bank of Upper Canada and closed (Masters, 1978, p.68; Merritt, 2012, p.220; Carnochan, 1914, pp.136-140).

1.3.2 Land Use History

1.3.2.1 Pre-1900 Land Use: Block B, Plan No.30, Town of Niagara

In accordance with *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, a review of available archival data pertaining to the H1 (AhGs-427) site was conducted via various online sources. The *Abstract Land Indexes, Tax Assessment and Collectors Rolls, Census Records*, historical mapping and aerial imagery, and various secondary resources were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1901.

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of the site to the year 1901 is presented in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of H1 (AhGs-427) up to 1901

Date	Owner(s)
Part of the Fort George Military Reserve, Town of Niagara, County of Lincoln	
1789-1831	Fort George Military Reserve
	* According to Joy Ormsby's 2004 research of 177 and 189 Byron Street, the H1 site is located within land that was part of the military reserve lands established in the 1780s (ERA, 2015, p.4). * However, according to A. Jones' 1789 *Niagara [Township]* map (***see Map 2***), H1 was located in lands identified as being "For Public Works". It is possible that by this time the lands fronting the Niagara River were already being contemplated for harbour usage. * Maps dated to 1793 and 1802 depicted H1 as lying within the valley of a small creek that flowed toward the marshy riverfront. An east-west trail following the edge of the ridge traversed the valley just north of the site; this trail connected Fort George to the town of Niagara/Newark (***see Maps 3-4***). * By 1810, the trail had been replaced by gravel path that ran south of the site area (***see Maps 5-6***). Entrenchments built in 1813 by the Americans during the War of 1812 were depicted in maps between 1817 and 1823 (***see Maps 7-9***); in particular these maps illustrate a small segment of the Americans' defensive trenches being located just north of the H1 site. * One resource states, "it is known that this house [at 177 Byron Street] was built in approximately 1815, but the name of the original owner is a fact which is quite indefinite…It is a one and one quarter storey house of brick construction which has an outside plaster coat at some later date. The front entrance faced the Niagara River and, no doubt, the lawns extended to the river's edge" (Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1971, p.4). However, there is no documentary evidence found to conclusively support this assertion.

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th colspan="2">Owner(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Part of Blocks 15 & 16, Niagara Harbour & Dock Company Lands</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">1832-1870</td><td rowspan="5">Niagara Harbour & Dock Company / Frederick George Nash</td><td>Possibly Vacant (1832 to ca. 1845)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frederick George Nash (ca. 1845 to 1853)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mrs. Murphy (1853 to 1856)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Likely) Frederick George Nash (ca. 1856 to 1864)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unknown (ca. 1864 to 1870)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">* According to ERA's summary of Joy Ormsby's research, the area north of Byron Street was surveyed anew in 1832, resulting in land being divided into "numbered blocks distinct from the town's original lot system" (ERA, 2015, p.4).

* In the Sketch Shewing the Ground Given to the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company by an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada from 1831 (see Map 10), the H1 site straddles blocks numbered 15 and 16, which are encompassed by a yellow line that indicates the proposed boundaries of the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company. No structures are depicted in the site area.

* In G. Nicolls' 1833 Plan of Towns of Niagara and Newark and adjacent military reserves (see Map 11) there are still no structures depicted within the site area, although there are markings (perhaps indicating a foot trail) that connect the site area to the recently erected Engine House of the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company.

* In Bonnycastle and Eaststaff's 1835 Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara (see Map 12) there are no structures depicted within H1, and the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company was depicted as not owning Blocks 15 and 16. However, the company did encroach upon Blocks 15 and 16, as per Holloway and Nightingale's 1843 Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara (see Map 13). The H1 site lay partly within and outside the encroachment.

* The first map to depict structures within the site area is the 1845 Plan of Niagara which illustrated a larger building at the northern portion of the H1 site (i.e. the extant house at 177 Byron Street), and a smaller structure near the centre of the site area (see Map 14). Joy Ormsby's research identifies the 1847 Tax Assessment Roll as containing the earliest description of the structures within property; it specifically mentions the presence of "'one brick or stone one-storey house with three fireplaces and one store-house" on the property (ERA, 2015, p.4). Later tax assessments indicate that Frederick George Nash, the Secretary of the Harbour and Dock Company during the 1850s, owned the house which in turn was occupied by a woman identified as Mrs. Murphy

* Review of the 1850 Tax Assessment Roll for St. Lawrence Ward in the Town of Niagara identifies F[rederick] G[eorge] Nash above entries tied to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. He was listed as a tenant on land valued at £15 annually. Two houses were listed on lands owned by the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company; one of these likely referred to the house at 177 Byron Street which was occupied by Frederick George Nash.

* Frederick George Nash is also listed in the 1851 Tax Assessment Roll for St. Lawrence Ward in the Town of Niagara on lands designated as "dock" lands. His total value of real and personal property was listed at £150.

* F[rederick] G[eorge] Nash is listed in the Personal Census of the 1851 Census Record for St. Lawrence Ward of the Town of Niagara as a 46-year-old accountant who lived with his 27-year-old wife, Mary, their three children (William, George and Emily) in a one-storey brick house (1851 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Personal Census, St. Lawrence Ward, pp.13-14, lines 30-34: microfilm c-11736).

* Frederick George Nash was listed in the 1852 Tax Assessment Roll for St. Lawrence Ward of the Town of Niagara as a 45-year-old clerk who a householder (or tenant) on land owned by the [Niagara Harbour &] Dock Company.</td></tr>
</table>

Date	Owner(s)
	* In Passmore and Pilkington's 1852 *Sketch of the Military Reserve about Navy Hall*, Blocks 15 and 16 were located within lands owned by the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company (***see Map 15***). However a *Verification Plan* produced in 1853 still put the H1 site area within the Military Reserve (***see Map 16***). By this time three structures could be seen within or immediately around the H1 site area, the latest one being an elongated structure to the southwest of the main brick house (***see Maps 16-17***). * Beginning in 1853, Mrs. Murphy, a widow, was listed on Dock Company lands owned by Frederick George Nash in the *Tax Assessment Records*. In 1855, she was paying £7.10 annually and her son, Thomas, is also listed with her. Mrs. Murphy was listed until 1856 on lands owned by Frederick George Nash that contained a house and consisted of a ¼-acre. * By 1857, Mrs. Murphy was no longer listed on land owned by Frederick George Nash in the *Tax Assessment Roll*. Frederick George Nash was listed as an agent of two houses occupied by Philip Clearing and Martin Morrison, as well as a tenant in a third house valued at £12 annually. It is unclear where Philip Clearing and Martin Morrison resided, while it is entirely plausible that, since Frederick George Nash was also listed as a tenant, he had relocated back to the brick house at 177 Byron Street. * Between 1859 and 1864 it is probably Frederick Nash who resided on Blocks 15 and 16. Frederick George Nash is listed in the 1861 *Personal Census* for *Enumeration District No.1 of the Town of Niagara* as a 56-year-old accountant who lived with his 36-year-old wife, Mary, and his seven children (William, George, Emily, Jane, Frederick, Benjamin and Henry). One servant, Diana Preston, who was noted to be a "coloured person – mulatto" was also listed with Frederick George Nash. Together, they lived in a two-storey brick house (1861 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Enumeration District No.1, Personal Census, p.2, lines 12-21: microfilm c-1048/49). This indicates that sometime between 1851 and 1862 the house was expanded to have two floors. * In 1864, Frederick G. Nash was listed as an occupant of four acres of land owned by the Bank of Upper Canada. Since the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company was in poor financial situation, the Bank of Upper Canada appears to have taken ownership of its lands. Within this four-acre parcel was a large work shop, smith shop, brass foundry, steam engine and machinery for wood and iron, painting shop, one large shop right on the slip, wharf and store house, large building (and machinery that remains within) and an old foundry. Two additional acres were also assessed with Frederick G. Nash that encompassed land used as a ship yard. - Frederick George Nash was also listed with a separate entry: he was listed as the owner and John Bolton, a 25-year-old labourer, was the occupant. Included in this entry was a second owner, Edward Peirson, whose land encompassed a new foundry, stock on hand and all the machinery steam engine and two acres of land. - "In 1862, the Bank of Upper Canada plan identified 177 Bryon as 'Nash Cottage' [***see Map 18***; no scale is presented in the mapping and the location of the roads are not accurate, so the H1 site location is approximate]. The Dock Company closed in 1864 and Frederick Nash left the area shortly after that" (ERA, 2015, p.4). * According to the 1863 *Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property* (***see Map 19***), the H1 site encompassed parts of Block 15 (measuring one acre, two rods and 13 perches) and Block 16 (measuring one acre and 30 perches), which included two structures. The northerly one is the extant brick house at 177 Byron Street; the southwesterly one is of unknown construction date or function, but certainly no longer stands today. * Between 1864 and 1870, it is unclear who occupied Block 15 and Block 16. Likely due to the Bank of Canada's ownership of the former Niagara Harbour & Dock Company Lands, Blocks 15 and 16 were reorganized into a single Block B.

<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th colspan="2">Owner(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30, Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan
– approximately seven acres</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">1870 - 1895</td><td>Captain Duncan Milloy</td><td>John Murphy (ca. 1870-1877)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">The Milloy Estate</td><td>William H. Dolson (1878-1883)</td></tr>
<tr><td>William A. Milloy (1884-1895)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">John H. Simpson (1895-1901)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">* Note that many maps of Niagara produced during the latter part of the 19th century provide sparse information about the H1 site area (see Map 20). The next detailed map of the site area dates to 1925 (see Section 1.3.2.2).

* In May of 1870, Thomas Galt and Wm. Cayley, both of the City of Toronto, sold 19½ acres (which included Block B and Block C) to Duncan Milloy for $7,000. The following day, he mortgaged $6,000 (Instrument and Deed, No. 260 & 266: film 170192).

* Duncan Milloy (born 1824; died 1871) “was an industrious sailor and ship owner who had moved his family to Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1862. Milloy’s steamboat the Zimmerman had burned at the Niagara wharf in 1863, but soon after launched the City of Toronto, which he had designed himself. Milloy is also notable for building the Oban Inn at 160 Front Street” (NOTL Museum, 2021, p.12).
- The Oban Inn was located at the corner of Front Street and Gate Street and was the home of Duncan Milloy, Mrs. Duncan Milloy and their children (William, Colin and Effie). “Duncan Milloy seems to have been the first of the name in Town…He and his two sons, all served in Council, Captain Milloy for two years, Bill [William] for three, and Colin for six…Bill married and went to live in the brick house in the hollow between Byron and Ricardo Streets” (Masters, 1978, p.247).

* Duncan Milloy died in 1871 and left his property to his family, “including the small cottage that is now 177 Byron. This house was first occupied by John Murphy in the 1870s, and then later by William A. Milloy, one of Duncan’s sons” (NOTL, 2021, p.12).

* John Murphy was listed on 3½ acres of Dock Block owned by Duncan Milloy in the 1871 Tax Assessment Roll. He was listed as a 31-year-old tenant who was a merchant who had eight children and was Roman Catholic. The total value of real and personal property was listed at $1,450.

* John Murphy was listed in the 1871 Census Record as a 31-year-old wharfinger who was born in Ireland. His father, Michael Murphy, was listed as the head-of-household. Michael Murphy was a 65-year-old labourer. Together, the Murphy family numbered a total of 10 individuals which included Michael’s wife, Johanna, and siblings: Cornelius, James, Catharine, Timothy, Michael, Johanna and Mary. He owned a ¼ acre and was a tenant on an additional four acres. One dwelling house was noted on the ¼ acre parcel (1871 Census Record, Town of Niagara, East Ward, Schedule No.1 & Schedule No.3; p.3, line 15: microfilm c-9921).

* Between 1873 and 1877, John Murphy was listed in the Tax Assessment Rolls as a tenant on seven acres owned by the Estate of D. Milloy. He was a wharfinger who was a Roman Catholic who had eight members in his family. Additionally, the total value of real and personal property was noted to be $2,600.
- Michael Murphy, John’s father, was listed in the 1876 and 1877 Tax Assessment Rolls, on the seven-acre parcel of Block B.

* Between 1878 and 1883, William H. Dolson, a 35-year-old labourer, was listed as a tenant on seven acres of land owned by the Milloy Estate. The seven-acre parcel was noted to be in lands identified as ‘Dock’ and it was built on. The total value of real property was noted to be $1,200. There were six individuals in William H. Dolson’s family, they had one cow and were Baptists. By 1883, the total value or real property was $1,400.</td></tr>
</table>

Date	Owner(s)
	- From 1879 to 1882, the seven-acre parcel of land was divided into two parts: a three-acre parcel that was built on (and occupied by William H. Dolson) and a four-acre parcel that was vacant (and occupied by Patrick Hanigan). Both parts were still owned by the Milloy Estate. - After 1882, the two parts were combined back to seven acres, and were occupied by William H. Dolson. * William H. Dolson was listed in the 1881 *Census Record* as a 34-year-old trader from England who lived with his 32-year-old wife Catharine and their four children (Nellie, William, Julia and Mary) (1881 Census Record, Niagara Town, p.1, line, 25; p.2, lines 1-5: microfilm c-13254). * From 1884 to 1895, William A. Milloy, Duncan Milloy's son, was listed on the seven-acre parcel of Block B in the *Tax Assessment Rolls*. - It was noted in the 1884 *Tax Assessment Roll* that all seven acres were vacant suggesting that William A. Milloy did not reside on Block B at this time. - In 1885, the total value of real property was noted to be $1,700 and the property owner was Colin & Office Milloy. - Beginning in 1888, William A. Milloy was also listed with a planning mill. * William A. Milloy was listed in the 1891 *Census Record* as a 38-year-old forwarder from Scotland who lived with a 55-year-old servant, James Kent. He is enumerated in a two-storey, seven-room brick house (1891 Census Record, No.1 Niagara, p.20, lines 18-19: microfilm T-6351). * "The house passed out of the Milloy family's ownership in 1895 when it was sold to John H. Simpson" (NOTL, 2021, p.12). * From 1895 to 1899, John Simpson was listed in the *Tax Assessment Rolls* on seven acres listed off Ricardo Street. During this time, he was listed as a hotel keeper and as a gentleman and the total value of real property for the seven-acre parcel was listed at $1,400 during his ownership. * John Simpson was listed in the 1901 *Census* Record on six acres fronting on Ricardo Street. He was noted to be a 56-year-old farmer who was born in Ontario and lived with his 50-year-old wife, Margaret, and two Irish domestic servants: 51-year-old Rebecca Ross and 12-year-old William Ross. Together they lived in a six-room brick house. John Simpson also owned three town/village lots, five additional dwelling houses and two barns/stables/outbuildings (1901 Census Record, Niagara Town, Division No.1, p.1, lines 29-32: microfilm t-6479).

SUMMARY

The H1 (AhGs-427) site area is encompassed within Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan, in the Town of Niagara, historic County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The site area was historically part of the Military Reserve around Fort George. While no structures were depicted within the site area in maps from this period, trails and pathways connecting Fort George to the Town of Niagara traversed in close proximity, and the remnant of a military structure dating to the War of 1812 also stood to the north of the site until ca. 1835.

The H1 site area remained largely undeveloped land within the valley of a small creek until the early 1840s, when the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company, established in 1831, began to build upon lands north of present-day Byron Street. By 1845 company appears to have encroached upon Blocks 15 and 16 — where the H1 site lies — and built two adjacent structures: a brick or stone house (the extant house at 177 Byron Street), and a store-house to its south. The 1847 *Tax*

Assessment Roll identifies these structures as being owned by Frederick George Nash, the Secretary of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. A tenant, Mrs. Murphy, was also identified in the 1847 *Tax Assessment Roll*, however, she was not listed as a tenant in any further *Assessment Rolls* until 1853. It is likely that Frederick George Nash resided in the house from ca. 1845 to about 1853, after which time, Mrs. Murphy (a widow) and her family lived there until 1856.

It is plausible that Frederick George Nash relocated back to the house at 177 Byron Street — identified as the "Nash Cottage" in a map produced by the Bank of Upper Canada in 1862 — until about 1864. The 1861 *Census Record* lists the house as a two-storey brick house, which indicates another floor was added to the house between this census and the previous one in 1851, where the house was listed as being a single-floor building. After Frederick George Nash moved away from Niagara-on-the-Lake ca. 1870, the structure and property remained vacant. When the Bank of Upper Canada took ownership of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands, they reconstituted Blocks 15 and 16 into a single Block B.

In 1870, Duncan Milloy purchased 19½ acres (which included Blocks B and C) of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company lands. He died the following year, but these lands would remain in his Estate until 1895. From ca. 1870 to 1877, John Murphy, a wharfinger, and his family occupied the H1 site, which was encompassed within a seven-acre parcel of land in Block B owned by the Estate of Duncan Milloy. From 1878 to 1883, labourer William H. Dolson and his family were tenants on the acreage of the Milloy Estate. Between 1884 and 1895, William A. Milloy, son of Duncan Milloy, resided on the property. During this time, the house was described as a two-storey brick house with seven rooms.

In 1895, the seven acres of Block B was sold to John Simpson, a hotel keeper. He was noted to occupy a six-room brick house in the 1901 *Census Record*. He continued to live in the H1 site area into the 20th century.

1.3.2.2 Post-1900 Land Use

Review of post-1900 mapping and aerial imagery (***see Maps 21-27***) show that the H1 site was largely left unchanged, with the only discernible differences being: the construction of the extant garage structure and asphalt driveway sometime between 1949 (***see Map 22***) and 1954 (***see Map 23 – 1954 panel***); and the construction of a northward extension to the main dwelling sometime in the late 1980s to early 1990s (***see Map 25***). At present, the H1 site area encompasses the tree-dotted lawn fronting the dwelling at 177 Byron Street (***see Map 27***).

1.3.5 Present Land Use

As of 2017 the land use of the property on which H1 is situated is categorized as Marine Commercial in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's Official Plan (Town of NOTL, 2017a). The study area is also encompassed within the Hospitality District in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake's Dock Area Secondary Plan (Town of NOTL, 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Per the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake archaeological potential mapping, the entirety of the study area has been identified as an area of archaeological potential (Town of NOTL, 2017b).

1.4.2 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Listed (or non-designated) properties are those that have been identified as containing cultural heritage value or interest but have not been formally designated under *Part IV* or *Part V* of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

The study area proper (i.e., 177 Byron Street) is included on the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (Town of NOTL, 2021) as a listed property under the name "Milloy-Westaway House" (Town of NOTL, 2021).

1.4.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (*OASD*) maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the H1 (AhGs-427) site.

According to the OASD there are 42 registered archaeological sites within an approximately one-kilometre radius of the study area (MHSTCI, 2022). However, given the consolidation of Location 11 (formerly AhGs-67), Location 12 (AhGs-68), and H1 (AhGs-68) into one site (Randwood 3; AhGs-68), and the consolidation of Location 3 (formerly AhGs-61), Location 4 (AhGs-62), Location 7 (formerly AhGs-63), and Location 9 (formerly AhGs-65) into the Randwood 1 site (AhGs-62), the number of sites is reduced to 38 (***see Table 2***). None of these sites are located within a 50-metres radius of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of H1 (AhGs-427)

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AhGs-1	Fort George	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	fort
AhGs-2	Fort Mississauga	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	fort
AhGs-3	Navy Hall Wharf	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: wharf/pier/dock
AhGs-9	Niagara Apothecary	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: building, apothecary, house
AhGs-10	Pinecrest Estates	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: building, unknown
AhGs-11	D'Antini	Late Archaic (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: camp/campsite, homestead

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AhGs-17	Pumphouse	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: building, manufacturing
AhGs-24	King's Point	Early Archaic (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: camp/campsite
AhGs-30	Brock/Addison	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-33	Niagara-on-the-lake Golf Club Clubhouse	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: Golf course club house, unknown
AhGs-35	Navy Hall Wreck	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	wreck
AhGs-42	Talbot	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-43	Sherlock	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-46	Victoria Meadows	Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead, scatter
AhGs-53	Market Street	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	unknown
AhGs-59	Location 1	Post-Contact	scatter
AhGs-60	Location 2	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	scatter
AhGs-62	Randwood 1 (former Location 4)	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
- also includes former sites:			
AhGs-61	Location 3		
AhGs-63	Location 7		
AhGs-65	Location 9		
AhGs-64	Randwood 2 (former Location 8)	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-66	Location 10	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	scatter
AhGs-68	Randwood 3 (former Location 12 + 200 John Street H1)	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
- also includes former site:			
AhGs-67	Location 11		
AhGs-82	-	Post-Contact	house
AhGs-83	105 Delater Street	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-381	Cassady Site	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-392	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-393	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	midden
AhGs-394	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Other: grocery, stable
AhGs-403	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-404	Elliot	Late Archaic	camp / campsite
AhGs-406	-	Post-Contact	other: train culvert
AhGs-410	H2	Pre-Contact (Indigenous); Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	Unknown, residential
AhGs-411	H4	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	dump, residential
AhGs-412	H5	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	unknown
AhGs-415	-	Post-Contact	other: Methodist Meeting House
AhGs-419	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	residential
AhGs-421	H1	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	other: ball alley, blacksmith shop, homestead
AhGs-422	McMonigle-Craik	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	homestead
AhGs-424	-	Post-Contact (Euro-Canadian)	dump

"-" denotes no details provided in OASD

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that four registered archaeological sites are located within 300 metres, this feature does contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. One report was identified (***see Table 3***):

Table 3: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Site Area	Findings and Recommendation(s)
Previous fieldwork associated with current development project			
Archeoworks Inc., 2022	Stage 1-2 AA	Encompasses site	Stage 1-2 AA in support of proposed development of 177 Byron Street. Stage 2 property assessment resulted in the identification of the H1 (AhGs-427) site, a Euro-Canadian domestic site attributable to the occupation of the extant historic house. Stage 3 AA was recommended.

1.4.5 Current Land Conditions

The H1 site is located within the tree-dotted lawn fronting the historic brick house ("Milloy-Westaway House" or "Nash Cottage") at 177 Byron Street. The site lies within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario, and specific. The southeastern margin of the site area is gently sloped upward toward the eastern tablelands of the small creek depicted in the early historical maps of the area; the site itself lies within the shallow valley. The site's elevation is at 84 to 86 metres above sea level.

1.4.6 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 3 AA of the study area was undertaken on June 6-8 and 13-15, 2022. The weather and lighting conditions — mostly overcast with sunny breaks, with a daily temperature high ranging from 20°C to 22°C — permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.4.7 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 3 fieldwork adhered to the recommendations made in the Stage 1-2 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2022):

> "**H1 (AhGs-427)**: As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the *2011 S&G*, this site is considered to have cultural heritage value and interest; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken, in accordance with the *2011 S&G*, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the archaeological site documented in this assessment.

> The primary objectives of the Stage 3 AA are to: collect a representative sample of artifacts, determine the extent of the site and characteristics of recovered artifacts, determine any patterning within the site, and assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the site and the potential need for mitigation of development impacts. The Stage 3 AA must commence with the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site and grid system, followed by test unit excavation.
>
> The Stage 3 AA should include the hand excavation of a series of one-metre by one-metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, to gather a larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be hand-excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that the site will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the *2011 S&G*.
>
> All test units must be excavated into five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil must be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The exposed subsoil must be cleaned by shovel or trowel and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.
>
> A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MHSTCI*."

In addition to the 2011 *S&G* referenced in the Stage 2 AA report recommendations, an additional means of determining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) was employed during Stage 3 AA, namely partial feature excavation as provided in *Standard 8.a* of *Section 3.2.2* of the MHSTCI's 2021 *Draft Rural Historical Farmstead [RHF] Standards for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 AA of the H1 (AhGs-427) site was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 3 AA are presented within **Appendix A**, **Maps 28-30**. A photographic record of on-site investigations was maintained, and a selection of photographs is presented within **Appendix B**. Location and orientation information associated with the selected field photographs is provided within **Appendix A**, **Map 29**.

Stage 3 fieldwork commenced with the re-location of H1 based on GPS data and mapping provided within the related Stage 1-2 AA report (Archeworks Inc., 2022), followed by the establishment of a Stage 3 datum and grid system using a transit and tape (***see Image 1***). The datum was set at grid coordinate 300E-500N. A fixed reference landmark was established at the light pole at the southeast entrance of the Queen's Landing Hotel (155 Byron Street) parking lot. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data. The GPS locations of the datum stake, the fixed reference landmark, and the site extent in all cardinal directions were recorded (***see Table 4*****).**

Table 4: Recorded GPS Coordinates

Location	GPS Coordinates
Site Datum	UTM 17T 657154 4790773
North Corner	UTM 17T 657142 4790793
East Corner	UTM 17T 657163 4790775
South Corner	UTM 17T 657129 4790754
West Corner	UTM 17T 657125 4790782
Fixed Reference Landmark	UTM 17T 657103 4790772

In accordance with the recommendations in the Stage 1-2 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2022) as well as *Section 3.2.3, Standard 1, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, a strategy of placing and excavating one-metre by one-metre test units on a five-metre grid across the site was pursued, given that it was not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value and interest of the H1 site would result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts (***see Map 28; Images 2-3***).

In accordance with *Table 3.1*, *Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*, 29 "grid" test units and 6 "infill" test units (representing at least 20% of the grid unit total) were excavated. The infill test units were placed and excavated in areas of interest such as distinct areas of higher concentrations within the broader artifact concentration, adjacent to high-yield test units, and to uncover potential features. The extent of the site was determined by covering the extent of the Stage 2 findspots in all directions, repetitively low yields and/or the sole presence of disturbed layers from test units on the periphery of the site, per *Section 3.2.3, Guideline 1.b*. The area subjected to test unit

excavation measured approximately 35 metres northwest-southeast by 40 metres northeast-southwest.

All test units were excavated into the first five centimetres of sterile subsoil, unless excavation uncovered a potential cultural feature. All exposed subsoil surfaces were cleaned by shovel or trowel to aid in identifying any subsurface cultural features (***see Image 4***). Potential cultural features were encountered in a total of six test units (***see Images 5-9***). The plans of the partially exposed features were recorded (***see Appendix C – Figure 1),*** and geotextile fabric was placed over the feature prior to backfilling. All test units were backfilled (***see Image 10***).

To understand the site's level of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) more fully, the first 5 cm of the potential feature within test unit 299-498 ("Feature 4") was excavated in accordance with *Standard 8.a* of *Section 3.2.2* of the MHSTCI's 2021 *Draft Rural Historical Farmstead* [RHF] *Standards for Consultant Archaeologists*. This confirmed that the feature was indeed cultural, but the low yield (n=7) confirmed that the feature is not particularly productive or informative.

While several units in the northwestern area and in the immediate vicinity of the extant brick house were also opened, full excavation revealed these units contained previously encountered soil layers exhibiting disturbances, and none of the layers (e.g. C, D or G) were cultural. No additional artifacts were collected from such units, as previously excavated units already provided sufficient information about the disturbed soil layers.

Test units were excavated to maximum depths of 20 cm to 120 cm. Profile photographs (***see Images 11-29***) and drawings (***see Figures 2-5***) from a representative sample of test units were also recorded.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A full catalogue of artifacts is provided within **Appendix D**. Photographs of representative samples of artifacts are provided within **Appendix B** as **Images 30-37**. Maps detailing the location of the archaeological resources are provided within **Appendix A** as **Maps 28-30**.

An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix E**. All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 401-NI8379-21-ST3-01.

3.1 Artifact Distribution

The Stage 3 AA at H1 (AhGs-427) yielded 3,852 pieces of historic material and eight Indigenous lithics from 29 artifact-yielding one-square-metre units (***see Table 5***). One test unit (290-515) was sterile, and no artifacts were collected from the five remaining test units. Artifact counts in the artifact-yielding test units ranged from 11 to 488, with the highest counts coming from units between the extant brick house and the asphalt driveway.

The site is situated in a highly landscaped/disturbed area, and stratigraphic interpretation both during and post-excavation determined that multiple layers were highly disturbed and thus considered as having low CHVI.

Table 5: Excavated Test Units at H1 (AhGs-427)

Test Unit	Unit Type	Layer	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count		Comments
				Layer	Unit Total	
275-505	Grid	A	22	14	14	
		R	30	0		
		S	50	0		
280-499	Grid	E	5	0	24	
		A	15	0		
		B	35	0		
		J	54	24		
		K	84	0		
280-505	Grid	E	12	0	13	
		A	50	0		
		B	56	13		
		C	62	0		
285-495	Grid	E	10	0	109	
		A	16	57		
		G	38	31		
		C	41	0		
		K	68	0		
		L	72	21		
285-499	Grid	E	8	0	76	
		A*	16	1		

Test Unit	Unit Type	Layer	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count		Comments
				Layer	Unit Total	
		B*	32	22		
		J	50	39		
		K	64	14		
285-505	Grid	E	10	0	91	
		A	51	5		
		B*	54	57		
		C	60	29		
285-510	Grid	E	12	0	19	
		B*	18	1		
		C	60	0		
		Q	79	18		
285-515^	Grid	E	10	-	-	
		A	35	-		
		B	42	-		
285-520	Grid	E	10	0	7	
		A	37	7		
		B	46	0		
285-524^	Grid	E	14	-	-	
		A	39	-		
		F	46	-		
289-525^	Grid	E	8	-	-	
		A	30	-		
		F	42	-		
290-505	Grid	E	6	0	104	
		A	13	0		
		B	35	7		
		C	56	97		
290-510	Grid	E	6	0	354	
		A	18	0		
		B	34	0		
		C	51	273		
		D*	62	81		
290-515	Grid	E	10	0	0	
		A	38	0		
		F	57	0		
290-520	Grid	E	6	0	11	
		A	33	11		
		B	43	0		
294-510	Grid	E	6	0	38	
		A	16	0		
		B	38	38		
		C	56	0		
294-515	Grid	E	8	0	104	
		A	12	19		
		B	32	29		
		C	47	80		
		D	67	83		

Test Unit	Unit Type	Layer	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count		Comments
				Layer	Unit Total	
295-495	Grid	A	10	3	58	
		B	14	0		
		C	24	55		
		D	38	0		
298-500	Infill	A	14	0	231	
		B	36	76		
		C	45	22		
		D	53	133		
299-498	Infill	A	12	0	192	First 5 cm of Feature 4 partially excavated to obtain more information about the feature deposit
		B	16	0		
		C	34	81		
		D	40	107		
		Feature 4	45	7		
299-504	Grid	A	12	35	157	
		B	26	53		
		C	36	60		
		D	42	9		
300-495	Grid	A	4	14	54	Shallow layer; sondage confirmed the presence of only sterile subsoil
		B	12	40		
		D	20	0		
300-500	Grid	A	16	14	488	Overlies Feature 1
		B	28	50		
		C	39	138		
		D	45	286		
300-514	Grid	E	14	0	318	Excavation halted at 120 cm due to safety concerns
		A	34	20		
		G	52	50		
		T	42	0		
		U	64	20		
		C	86	0		
		V	108	219		
		W	116	0		
		X*	120	9		
300-520	Grid	E	14	0	157	Overlies Feature 3
		A	36	16		
		G	50	34		
		C	73	107		
300-524	Grid	E	14	0	155	Overlies Feature 2
		A	21	0		
		H	42	0		
		C	66	155		
302-500	Infill	A	12	0	152	
		B	24	0		
		C	38	88		
		D	50	64		
302-503	Infill	A	9	0	118	Overlies Feature 5
		B	43	21		

Test Unit	Unit Type	Layer	Depth (cm)	Artifact Count		Comments
				Layer	Unit Total	
		C	66	97		
		D	77	0		
302-522	Infill	E	14	0	283	
		A	34	0		
		G	55	0		
		C	88	283		
303-498	Infill	A	12	0	65	
		B	24	61		
		C	42	4		
		D	48	0		
304-500	Grid	A*	10	31	221	
		B	18	23		
		C	28	36		
		D*	42	131		
305-495	Grid	A	14	11	23	
		D	41	12		
305-505	Grid	A	30	15	73	
		B	54	0		
		C	70	0		
		I	72	0		
		D	76	58		
305-508^	Grid	E	42	-	-	
305-524^	Grid	E	60	-	-	
311-500	Grid	M	20	11	34	
		N	28	10		
		O	44	23		
		P	46	0		

denotes disturbed layer
* denotes layer with Indigenous material
^ unit containing previously encountered layer(s) of disturbance from which sufficient sample(s) had already been collected; no further artifacts were collected

3.2 Discussion

A total of 2,686 historic artifacts (***see Table 6***) and inclusions and two Indigenous artifacts were recovered from culturally relevant soil layers. Though the contents of the low-CHVI layers will be briefly discussed, the following discussion will focus on the contents of the culturally relevant soil layers.

The Parks Canada's Database Artifact Inventory Guide was used as a template during the cataloguing phase of the analysis and was modified accordingly. All artifacts were classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally-related activities. The "Foodways" class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. These Classes are further

subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window pane glass. The Groups are then further refined into Types defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible. A breakdown of historic artifacts by artifact class in culturally relevant layers is shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Historic Artifacts at H1 (AhGs-427) by Class

Class	Frequency	% of Total
Activities	66	2
Architectural	1,031	38
Arms/Military	5	<1
Clothing	3	<1
Faunal	168	6
Foodways	809	30
Fuel	288	11
Furnishings	17	<1
Medical/Hygiene	8	<1
Personal	4	<1
Smoking	7	<1
Unassigned	280	10
Total	**2,686**	**100**

Activities Class

The Activities Class (n=66) consists of 12 sherds of what is likely a single carved bone measuring ruler, 42 sherds of ceramic flowerpot, six Derbyshire glazed stoneware ink well fragments (common on mid to late 19th century sites), four slate board sherds, one broken slate pencil and one ceramic gizzard stone.

The presence of the ink well sherds, ruler and slate writing tools suggests the presence of children and education, though these tools were also used in commerce.

The gizzard stone is the sole representative of the Stable/Barn group in this assemblage. Chickens and other birds will consume small stones or similar items that they store inside their gizzards to aid in the grinding of food. On historic sites, ceramic gizzard stones typically indicate the presence of chickens.

The flower pot sherds recovered during pedestrian survey come from pots thrown by mechanical means as opposed to having been thrown by hand on a potter's wheel. Mechanized jiggers and jolleys were used in England during the 1840s, but it wasn't until new patents for more reliable machines were made during the 1860s to 1880s period that these machines generally replaced hand-powered jiggers and throwing in factory potteries (Birks, 2022a). In Ontario, the jigger and jolley were used to make flower pots for the horticultural trade up until WWI. An automatic flowerpot machine was patented in Hamilton in 1909, and it was the only machine that was developed and used in Ontario for making pottery (Newlands, 1979, p.9). Flower pots are a good

indication of gardening practices. The flower pot sherds in this assemblage are is most likely of 20th century origin.

Architectural Class

The Architectural Class (n=1,031) is usually one of the dominant artifact classes on Euro-Canadian domestic sites. At the H1 site, it is the best represented class and makes up 38% of the entire assemblage. The Architectural Class on this site consists of 605 nails (189 machine cut, 75 wire drawn, 43 wrought and 298 nails too corroded to identify), two ferrous spikes, 299 sherds of window pane glass (223 thick and 76 thin), 108 pieces of red brick (mostly too small to id but a small amount visibly hand-struck), six fragments of sand and lime mortar, two sherds of coarse ceramic drainage pipe, two sherds of ceramic flooring tile, two 20th century ceramic electrical insulator sherds and a piece of wall moulding.

Hand wrought nails, common from *ca*. 17th century to early 19th century, were replaced by cut (machine cut) nails in the 1820s to 30s. Machine cut nails were available *ca.* 1790 - 1820, with hand-made heads (often a 'rose' head as on a wrought nail). While sprigs and brads (trim nails) were completely machine cut *ca.* 1805, completely machine cut common nails were not in production until *ca.* 1815. The difference between the 'early' machine cut (*ca*. 1815 to late 1830s) and 'modern' (post late 1830s to early 20th century) machine cut nails is sometimes discernible (Nelson, 1968, pp.6-7; Phillips, 1994). The majority of cut nails in this assemblage appear to be of the later fully machined variety. Small wire nails (such as for picture frames) were introduced *ca.* 1860s, however it was not until the end of the 19th century that wire common nails were in general production. Most wire nails in this assemblage are of the later, larger "common" variety. Machine cut nails were still in use into the 20th century, preferred by many builders because they did not split the wood on entry as the wire nails were apt to do.

Sheet glass underwent technological improvements in the 19th century, ultimately enabling the development of thicker, larger windows. This change allows us to make statements regarding the relative date of window glass depending on its thickness (Pacey, 1981). The average thickness prior to 1850 was less than 1.55 mm. The assemblage at H1 contained 223 thick and 76 thin pane glass sherds. Thin window pane glass would have been used to glaze the windows on any of the site's pre-1850s structures and quite possibly those of some of the subsequent structures depending on local availability of the newer thicker glass. Some of the thin glass may also represent glass salvaged from an older homestead and/or older projects and re-used. As the glass on these earlier structures broke in later years, the panes would have been replaced by the later thicker glass. Post mid. 19th century construction, as well as modifications and/or repairs to the earlier buildings on the farmstead, would have used predominantly the thicker glass.

Bricks in the 19th century were made either by homeowners on their property or in a brick yard using a simple, if not standardized, process and locally available raw materials (Karn, 2004, p.4). Clay and sandy loam were mixed in a horse-driven "pug mill", a large tub with a rotating blade. This mixture was packed into brick moulds by hand, air dried, then placed in a kiln to be burned at close to 1000 degrees centigrade (Karn, 2004, p.5). The most common hand struck brick colours tended to be red and yellow.

It is safe to assume that most of the artifacts in this site's Architectural Class such as the bricks, nails and window pane glass are derived from various buildings, both domestic and utilitarian, that would once have sat on the property during the 19th century. Structures that would be expected on a home/ farmstead include, but are not limited to: a domestic dwelling, and various utilitarian outbuildings such as barns, stables, storage sheds and, of course, outhouses. With rare exception, the average home in the 19th century had no indoor bathroom, and these functions were normally performed either in the bedroom in a chamber pot, or in the outhouse.

The earliest recorded domestic structure on the property is a military building associated with the nearby fort which was demolished in 1835. It is possible that some of the thin pane glass and wrought nails in this assemblage are related to this structure, though the lack of other early materials relating to a military habitation makes this less likely than this material deriving from a pre-1850 structure or structures indicated on historic mapping that was subsequently purchased by Frederick George Nash in 1845. Nash's 1845 house still stands on the property, and some of the aforementioned early architectural material may be related to replacements, upgrades and additions on the house.

Arms/Military Class

The Arms/Military Class at H1 consists of three .30 caliber rifle bullets, a .22 short cartridge base with no diagnostic headstamp, and a Winchester Rifle Co. No. 10 RIVAL shotgun shell base produced between 1884 and 1929 (Steinhauer, 2022). The .30 caliber bullet remains popular among hunters to this day, and can be traced to the 1890s where they were manufactured for the .30-30 Winchester and the .30-40 Krag (McAdams, 2020). One of the .30 caliber bullets in this assemblage may represent a .308 Winchester, manufactured post-1850 (*Ibid.*). All the arms/military material on this site is comfortably post-1850 almost certainly associated with hunting activities, as opposed to the nearby fort.

Clothing Class

The Clothing Class (n=3) on this site consists of one black glass button, a decorative brass buckle and the head of a 20th century safety pin.

The glass button in the assemblage is black and moulded/cut to mimic onyx. These buttons, often called "fancy vest" buttons, became extremely fashionable in the second half of the 19th century following the 1861 death of Albert, Queen Victoria's Prince Consort. The queen entered a long mourning period where she dressed in black clothing with black onyx buttons and jewellery, inadvertently setting a trend in public fashion, with black glass replacing onyx as a more affordable material alternative (Lindbergh, 1999, p.54).

Faunal Class

The Faunal Class on this site consists of 162 pieces of bone and six fragments of mollusk shell. Of the animal bone recovered, six are avian, 34 are from large mammals (cow or horse), 27 are from medium-sized mammals (pig or sheep/goat), 75 are mammalian of indeterminate origin, four are rodent, two indeterminate small mammal, and 14 are unsorted or indeterminate (most of these calcined). At least 36 pieces of faunal material in this assemblage show signs of historic period

butchery. The majority of the faunal in this assemblage appears to be related to historic period domestic food consumption.

Foodways Class

The Foodways Class (n=809) is, in general, one of the largest and most temporally diagnostic artifact classes in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. It is the second-best-represented class on this site, making up 30% of the entire historic assemblage. The Foodways Class at H1 consists of tableware ceramics (n=563), utilitarian ceramics (n=181), glass beverage containers (n=32), glass storage containers (n=4), glass tableware (n=26) food wrappers and labels (n=2) and utensils (n=2).

The breakdown of ceramic tableware by type is displayed in **Table 7** below, and the ratio in which they appear relative to other ware types in the assemblage is in keeping with the suggested mid to late 19th century date for the site's assemblage.

Table 7: H1 (AhGs-427) Stage 3 Ceramic Tableware by Type

Class	Frequency	% of Ceramic Tableware
Creamware	16	3
Ironstone (IRO)	261	46
Pearlware (PWE)	32	6
Porcelain (POR)	22	4
Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	163	29
Vitrified White Earthenware (VWE)	69	12
TOTAL	**563**	**100**

Foodways Ceramics

In addition to the ceramic tableware, 112 sherds of coarse lead glazed and unglazed earthenware, 24 sherds of salt-glazed stoneware including 15 with Albany slipped interiors, and 41 sherds of Yellowware were recovered (including two with decorative slip). Coarse earthenware and stoneware of this type are not considered particularly diagnostic due to their widespread use throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century. Yellowware, an earthenware with a buff or yellow coloured paste and a clear glaze, was introduced *ca.* 1840 and continues to the present (Kenyon and Kenyon 1982) and can be considered a crossover ware between table and kitchen usage. A sizable number of cross matches, where the sherds do not physically mend but are extremely similar suggesting they may belong to the same vessel, were noted in the ceramic tableware assemblage. No actual physical mends between sherds were discernible. The ceramic tablewares in this assemblage appear to corroborate a peak domestic habitation in the 1860s-70s at H1.

British potters in the 18th and 19th centuries were seeking to duplicate the appearance of the expensive Chinese export porcelains. It was through these efforts that the general tablewares of the period developed. Creamware (n=16) was invented by Josiah Wedgewood *ca.* 1760. It has a fine, slightly cream-coloured body with a clear glaze. It became excessively popular after being endorsed by Queen Charlotte, and thus is sometimes referred to as Queens' Ware. Creamware

(CCE) is most common on Ontario sites between the 1770s and 1820s. Pearlware (PWE) (n=32) was introduced shortly after creamware, *ca*. 1770s, however it was in the early 1800s that it reached its peak of popularity in Upper Canada (Kenyon, 1995). Refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=163) became the most popular white-bodied tableware in Ontario in the 1830s when it supplanted pearlware as the most common tableware type in households, and is still manufactured today (Kenyon, 1995). Ironstone (n=261), a harder and stronger white-bodied ware than RWE, was first created in the late 1840s and reached peak popularity during the 1870s in Ontario. Vitrified white earthenwares (n=69) and semi-porcelaineous wares became popular in the late 19th century, while true porcelain (n=22) enjoyed popularity throughout the 19th century and beyond and can be considered more an indicator of class than of any specific time period (Kenyon, 1995).

Decorated tablewares (n=200) in the Foodways Class include ironstone, pearlware, porcelain, refined white earthenware and vitrified white earthenware and are displayed in **Table 8** by decorative style and ware.

Table 8: H1 (AhGs-427) Stage 3 Ceramic Tableware by Decoration

Decorative Style	IRO	PWE	POR	RWE	VEW	*Sub-total*	Total by Style
Decal	-	-	-	-	6	*6*	6
Decal with Gilt	-	-	1	-	-	*1*	1
Edged, blue	7	-	-	3	-	*10*	10
Gilt	-	-	6	-	1	*7*	7
Moulded	1	-	-	-	-	*1*	1
Polychrome hand painted, late palette	-	-	-	14	-	*14*	14
Slipware	8	1	-	7	1	*17*	17
Sponged, dense	-	-	-	4	-	*4*	4
Transfer, blue	27	3	-	76	3	*109*	140
Transfer, brown	3	-	-	2	-	*5*	
Transfer, flow blue	1	-	-	4	2	*7*	
Transfer, green	4	-	-	14	-	*18*	
Transfer, red	-	-	-	1	-	*1*	
TOTAL							**200**

The plain, hand painted, edged, sponged and slip-decorated earthenwares recovered from H1 were some of the cheapest types of decorated ceramics available throughout the 19th century, and were stocked by most local stores even in the most rural of areas. These inexpensive tableware varieties comprise around two thirds of the decorated tableware type assemblage in terms of sherd numbers. The costlier transfer printed wares and porcelain make up most of the rest.

Six sherds of Ironstone in this assemblage bear makers' marks, which can be helpful diagnostic tools. Three of the marks in this assemblage are too fragmentary to id, while one reads "UNIVERSITY", likely a pattern name. Another displays a partial royal coat of arms. The one

diagnostic mark reads "-J WILKINSON", referring to Arthur J. Wilkinson of Burslem, Staffordshire. The specific mark was produced from 1910 onwards (Birks, 2022b).

Decals are a combination of stippled and line engraved motifs that are made by the lithograph process, and were applied both over and under the glaze. They were often combined with hand painting and gilding. During the last quarter of the 19th century there was a high production of inexpensive over glaze decal decorated porcelain and semi-porcelain, such as the vessels found here, produced for the North American market (Archeoworks Inc., 2022). This decorative type enjoyed its peak period of popularity between 1880 and the 1920s but remained the most common technique for decorating ceramics into the 1950s (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Savage and Newman, 1985). Six pieces of VEW and one porcelain with floral underglaze decals are included in the assemblage.

Edged ware was introduced in the mid-1770s and variations on that theme can still be found today. The edged sherds in this assemblage are blue and appear on ironstone and RWE. All Ironstone edged sherds as well as two of the RWE sherds are unscalloped with impressed or unimpressed lines, a style manufactured *ca*. 1840-1890 (Miller and Hunter, 1990; Miller, 1988). Single RWE sherd is scalloped with impressed curved lines, representing an earlier style manufactured between 1800 and 1840 approximately (Miller, 1988).

Gilding on English wares, also called "bright gold" or "liquid gold", began in 1870 and is still a widely-utilized decorative technique (Miller et al., 2000, p.13). It is often seen in conjunction with other decorative styles like decals, one example of which was found on this site on porcelain. The clustered underglaze decal florals observed alongside gilt in this assemblage represents a technique first utilized in 1908 (Miller et al., 2000, p.10).

Hand-painted tablewares, particularly teawares, were a popular style in the first half of the 19th century, though they continued to be manufactured into the second half. There were two main colour styles, monochromatic (generally in blue) and polychromatic. The polychrome palette is further broken down into early and late, reflecting the popular colour schemes. The early palette consists of earth tones of brown, orange, yellow, green and blue, and it was gradually replaced by the late palette in the 1830s. The late palette colours were brighter, and introduced red and black while dropping orange and brown (Kenyon, 1995). All polychromatic painted tableware sherds in this assemblage are late palette and on RWE. The hand-painted design style also changes through time, from bold, 'peasant-style' in the first two decades of the 19th century to a more delicate 'sprig-style' (*ca.* 1820-1830). The late palette reverted to the peasant style in the 1830s, before becoming again more delicate and 'sprig-like' from *ca* 1840 to 1850. After *ca* 1850 the designs are bold and more sloppily executed. Polychrome painted was marketed until 1872, while the monochrome blue on RWE fell out of popularity earlier (*ca.* 1860) (Kenyon, 1995; Miller, 1991). All sherds in this assemblage appear to be of the broad-stroke late "peasant" post-1850s style.

Moulding as a technique is not diagnostic, although moulded patterns, such as were popular on Ironstone, are sometimes recognizable. Moulding became quite popular on tablewares with the

rise of Ironstone in the latter half of the 19th century. The single of moulded Ironstone in the H1 Stage 3 assemblage is too small to identify any specific pattern.

In 1842, sponged ware was introduced to Ontario, increasing in popularity post-1850. While generally executed with a finer or denser sponge in the first half of the century, the patterns typically consisted of more open sponging from the 1850s onwards (Kenyon, 1995; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987). The four sherds of sponged RWE in this assemblage appear to be the earlier dense variety.

Slipwares produced during the first half of the 19th century tended to be more elaborately decorated and more varied in colour, often earthen colours, compared to those from the mid-to-late 19th century. The slipped ware in this assemblage is largely of the simple banded variety that was common post-1850 (Sussman, 1997). Ware of this variety is still made today.

Transfer printing was a common decorative technique from 1800 onwards, and is still used today (Kenyon, 1995). Blue transfer prints were available from the end of the 18th century onwards. Black, brown, purple, and red were all available *ca* 1830. Brown and black were not produced for a period of years: brown, *ca.* 1860-1880s, and black, *ca.* 1845-1900 (Kenyon, 1995). Flow-blue, was available in 1845 to the 1920s, and flow mulberry between 1851 and 1868 (Kenyon, 1995). Transfer print motifs in this assemblage include Chinoiserie, filigree, floral, scenic and Willow. By 1814, "Willow" was the cheapest available transfer printed pattern (Miller, 1991). Blue transfer wares are easily the most populous of the decorated tablewares in this assemblage.

Overall, the tableware assemblage represents a middle-class domestic habitation, with the large amounts of Ironstone and RWE with late décor (late peasant painted, slip banded etc.) pointing to an 1860s-70s peak occupation of the site.

Foodways Glass

A total of 62 sherds of foodways glass were recovered during the Stage 3 AA of H1: 31 bottle sherds (16 mould blown, one machine made and 14 unidentifiable to manufacture), four machined made fruit jar and jar seal fragments, 16 stemware fragments including two broken vessel stems, one sherd of press-moulded dish glass and 10 pieces of pressed drinking tumbler, mostly solarized. It should be noted that it is likely that most of the glass sherds in the assemblage would be included in the Foodways Class if they were not too fragmentary to identify, and thus are catalogued under the Unassigned Class.

Container glass prior to the 1840s in Canada was all imported, as the first glassmaking factories on Canadian soil weren't built until 1845 (the Canada Glass Works at St Jean, Canada East) and 1847 (the Ottawa Glass Works at Como) (Holmes, 2013). This is a major reason why container glass is scarce on early 19th century domestic sites in Ontario: the average homesteading settler simply could not afford costly imported material, instead relying more heavily on affordable locally-made stonewares for food and beverage storage. The significant amount of glass on this site thus points to a post-1850 peak habitation.

Manufacturing technique and design are the two main methods for dating glassware. Free-blown bottles and glassware, *i.e.* formed without the use of moulds, is a technique that has been utilized since *ca* 1st century B.C. to the present. "Large scale production and a desire for standardized capacity and specific shapes encouraged the use of moulds for container glass manufacture. English 'wine' bottles, for example, started to be mould-blown in the 1730s, but were free-blown before that. Free blown medicine vials, however, continued to be made into the 19th century" (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p. 22). A standard mould blown bottle has a broad date range from the 19th into the early 20th century (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p. 22).

Semi-automated bottling machines for both wide-mouthed containers and narrow-mouthed bottles, were invented in the end of the 19th century, 1893 and 1899 respectively. However, it was not until the early 20th century, with the advent of fully automated bottling machines, that machine made glass bottles became popular (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p. 22). While pattern moulding is distinctive for recognition, it is not diagnostic having been utilized in England, and then America, from the 14th century to the present (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p.32). Solarized glass has a purple tint from the addition of manganese to the glass, a common technique in the latter half of the 19th century, but in use as early as the 18th century (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p.13).

Other Foodways

The Foodways Assemblage at H1 also contains two ferrous corroded utensils/utensil handles, as well as a 20th century foil food wrapper. Also present is a metallic bottle label reading "E&J BURKE" with the image of a cat. This iconic label belongs to the famous Guinness Stout, the initials referring to Edward and John Burke, two Irish distillers who brought Guinness to North America. This particular label would have adorned Guinness bottles between 1870 and 1922 approximately, before a change in labelling occurred after the bottling plant relocated to Long Island City (Grutchfield, 2013).

Fuel Class

The Fuel Class consists of 81 pieces of clinker, 57 pieces of coal and 150 pieces of slag. The coal industry kick-started the industrial revolution in the 19th century, providing an efficient and affordable source of steam engine fuel and filling forges and furnaces across North America. Coal extraction and use experienced a spike in North America around 1869, and by the end of the 19th century coal gas lamps and coal-fuelled furnaces were ubiquitous in private homes (Adams, 2003). The large amount of coal-related material on this site corroborates an 1860s-70s peak habitation.

Furnishings Class

This class on H1 consists of 17 sherds of oil lamp chimney glass. Though they did exist prior to 1860, oil lamps and lamp chimneys experienced a production surge in 1859 due to the sudden oil boom and consequent availability of affordable kerosene (Miller et al., 2000, p.15).

Indigenous Class

The Indigenous Class from the cultural layers on this site consists of two lithic flakes, the result of flint knapping to manufacture stone tools. Five more lithic flakes and one piece of shatter were recovered from fill layers. The presence of lithic material suggests some Indigenous presence on the site, though the material is scarce enough not to be particularly diagnostic.

Medical/Hygiene Class

This class consists of seven ointment jars (one ceramic and six milk glass with external threads) and one machine-made small complete nail polish or ointment bottle.

The ceramic ointment jar has a partial makers' mark indicating that it contained Holloway's Ointment, a "cure-all" advertised to treat "scrofulous indolent tumours, inveterate ulcers" and other bodily complaints (Barker, 2022). Its creator, Thomas Holloway, began marketing his ointment in the 1850s and sold it well into the 20th century. Though changes in the label designs and addresses can be diagnostic with this ointment, the fragment of the jar is too small to determine what specific era it might be from.

Glass ointment jars were used for highly viscous skin creams, necessitating a short squat vessel that did not need to be poured (Lindsey, 2022b). The milk glass jars in this assemblage represent one of the most popular colours for these jars, alongside colourless. Most of the jars of this style were manufactured beginning in the early 1900s, and continued to be made well into the 20th century, usually press-moulded, sometimes in a press-and-blow machine (Lindsey, 2022a). The press-and-blow process involved a cycle with an initial press mould executed by a piston, followed by blowing into a secondary "blow mould", a technique that began at the turn of the century (Lindsey, 2022a).

It should be noted that several aqua coloured glass and panel bottle sherds, often favoured for pharmaceutical bottles, as well as prescription finishes of various colours, were placed into the Unassigned Class on this site as they could theoretically also belong to Foodways or even Domestic Classes (bleach and cleaner bottles, etc).

Personal Class

The Personal Class (n=4) on this site consists of two porcelain figurine parts (one porcelain angel or woman figure and one pink parion figurine piece), a 20th century glass marble that is too damaged to identify further, and a 1916 Canada 5 cent piece.

Parian porcelain is a fine-grained hard-paste porcelain, usually white, designed to imitate the look of carved marble (Kovels Antiques, 2022). Figurines and several types of tableware were made from Parian beginning in England in 1846, and the material began to become popular in the Americas starting in the 1860s (Kovels Antiques, 2022).

Glass marbles were introduced *ca*. 1840, initially made by hand in a quite laborious process involving repeated firings and cutting, which left two diagnostic cut marks on each marble (Kenyon, 1984). Machine-manufacturing of glass marbles began post-1901; these specimens

exhibit a single cut mark until 1926, after which a change in process left them completely smooth and spherical (Samford, 2018).

Smoking Class

The Smoking Class (n=7) in this assemblage consists of one plain white clay bowl sherd and six plain white clay stem sherds. The long-term usage of the clay pipe (pre-19th into the early 20th centuries) limits its usefulness as a diagnostic artifact without the presence of a specific design or makers' mark (Kenyon, 1984).

Unassigned Class

This class is a catch-all for those items that do not easily fit into the other categories, and for glass fragments that are not identifiable to purpose (*i.e.* is it a beverage bottle, pharmaceutical jar, decorative lighting?). The Unassigned Class at H1 contains 166 sherds of container or other glass (including 43 machine made, 16 mould blown, 21 solarized, one tooled bottle finish, one 20th century external threaded finish, a 20th century lens or light cap and 84 glass sherds unidentifiable to manufacture), a variety of ferrous scrap, hardware and wire, and a small amount of scrap plastic.

The application of additional glass at the top of the bottle (the finish) following removal of the blowpipe was a standard method for finishing a bottle between the 1830s and 1880s (Jones and Sullivan, 1989), however though there is some variation by bottle type, it has been observed that the switch from hand-applied to tooled finishes took place sometime after 1870, peaking in the 1880s (Lindsey, 2020).

Low-CHVI / Disturbed Layers

As previously mentioned, the H1 site is situated in a highly disturbed area, and stratigraphic interpretation both during and post-excavation determined that multiple layers were highly disturbed and thus considered as having low CHVI. These fill layers contained a total of 1,166 pieces of historic material and six Indigenous lithics (five flakes and a piece of shatter).

Overall the fill layers are more temporally mixed in terms of their diagnostic contents. Units 275-505, 280-499, 280-505, 285-499, 285-510, 285-520, 290-520, 294-510, 300-495 and 311-500 produced material solely from soil layers determined to be displaced/fill.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The H1 (AhGs-427) site assemblage as a whole includes material from the early 1800s (creamware, pearlware, thin window pane glass, wrought nails) well into the 20th century (plastic, fully machined bottles, large wire nails). Though the displaced/fill layers contained a higher percentage of 20th century material, it was still observable in the layers with CHVI.

The vast majority of the assemblage in culturally relevant layers dates comfortably to a post-1850s habitation peaking in the 1870-1880s, and is indicative of a long-term usage of the area for domestic habitation. This corroborates background research indicating the habitation of the site by Frederick G. Nash and widow Mrs. Murphy (ca. 1845-1864), unknown individuals (ca. 1864-1870), tenants (ca. 1870-1877, 1878-1883), members of the Milloy family (ca. 1884-1895), and by the Simpsons (1895-1901). The ceramic tableware in the culturally relevant layers — considered one of the most diagnostic classes on historic sites — contains a bulk of material from the 1870s (ironstone and VEW).

With the high level of disturbance throughout the site, however, and the site having less than 80% of the timespan of occupation dating prior to ca.1870, the site does not represent an archaeological resource with significant cultural heritage value or interest, as per *Section 3.4.2*, *Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The **H1 (AhGs-427)** site is considered to have been sufficiently assessed, and has no further cultural heritage value or interest. A Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required.

No construction activities shall take place within the site area prior to the *MHTSCI* (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* 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 *MHSTCI*, 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.

2. 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*.

3. 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*.

4. 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 of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Government and Consumer Services*.

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

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

7.1 Background Research

Adams, S.P. (2003). "The US Coal Industry in the Nineteenth Century." *Economic History*. [Online]. Available at: https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-us-coal-industry-in-the-nineteenth-century-2/ [Accessed September 2022].

Archeoworks Inc. (2022). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for 177 Byron Street Within Part of Block B, Registered Plan No. 30 (Niagara Harbour and Dock Plan) in the Geographic Township of Niagara, Historic County of Lincoln, Now in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario*. (PIF# P1059-0098-2021).

Archives of Ontario (2016). *Using the Ontario Land Records Index ca.1780-1920*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/access/documents/research_guide_205_land_records.pdf [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Barker, P. (2022). "Thomas Holloway 1800-1883." *Victorian Ointment Pots*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.ointmentpots.com/victorian/holloways [Accessed September 2022].

Birks, S. (2022a). "Local History of Stoke-on-Trent, North Staffordshire: William Boulton - an 1881 edition of The Engineer." *The Potteries.* [Online]. Available at: http://www.thepotteries.org/docs/006.htm [Accessed September 2022].

Birks, S. (2022b). "North Staffordshire Pottery Marks: Arthur J Wilkinson (Ltd)." *The Potteries.* [Online]. Available at: http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/w/wilkinson.html [Accessed September 2022].

Carnochan, J. (1914). *History of Niagara (In Part)*. [Online]. Available at: https://archive.org/details/historyofniagara00carnuoft [Accessed 26 October 2021].

Dale, R.J. (2014). "Fort George National Historic Site of Canada." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 8 December 2014. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/fort-george-national-historic-site-of-canada [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Dale, R.J. (2020). "Niagara-on-the-Lake." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 19 November 2014. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/niagara-on-the-lake [Accessed 04 November 2021].

ERA Architects Inc. (2015). *Cultural Heritage Assessment: 177 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario*. Project: 15-089-01.

Government of Canada (2021a). *Fort George National Historic Site of Canada*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=432 [Accessed 04 November 2021].

Government of Ontario (1990). *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, amended 2021*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18 [Accessed 22 October 2021].

Grutchfield, W. (2013). "E. & J. Burke." *Walter Grutchfield*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.waltergrutchfield.net/burke.htm [Accessed September 2022].

Holmes, J. (2013). "Glass." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 16 December 2013, Historica Canada. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/glass [Accessed September 2022].

Jones, O.R. and Sullivan, C. (1989). *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Closures and Flat Glass. Revised ed*. Ottawa: Parks Canada.

Karn, G. (2000). *The Talking Bricks of John Hallman*. The Pug Mill Press, Toronto.

Kaufman, S. (2020). "NOTL dock area was once marshland." *Niagara Now*, 11 May 2020. [Online]. Available at: https://www.niagaranow.com/news.phtml/3818-notl-dock-area-was-once-marshland [Accessed 26 October 2021].

Kenyon, I. (1995). *A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario, 1780-1910*. MS prepared for Table Talks lecture series, Montgomery's Inn, Etobicoke.

Kenyon, I. and Kenyon, T. (1982). *Social Dimensions of Ceramic Use in Southwestern Ontario, 1814-1867*. Paper presented at the Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Philadelphia.

Kenyon, T. (1984). "Nineteenth Century Notes: Clay Tobacco Pipes with Marked Stems." *KEWA (Newsletter of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society)*, 84 (8).

Kovels Antiques (2022). "Parian." *Kovels.com*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.kovels.com/antique-collectibles-prices/parian [Accessed September 2022].

Lindbergh, J. (1999). "Buttoning Down Archaeology." *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 17: 50-57.

Lindsey, B. (2020). "Bottle Finishes (aka "Lips") & Closures." *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website*, 26 December 2020. [Online]. Available at: https://sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm [Accessed September 2022].

Lindsey, B. (2021a). "Bottle Glossary." *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website*, 24 October 2021. [Online]. Available at: https://sha.org/bottle/glossary.htm [Accessed September 2022].

Lindsey, B. (2021b). "Bottle Typing/Diagnostic Shapes: Household Bottles (non-food related)." *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website*, 23 August 2021. [Online]. Available at: https://sha.org/bottle/medicinal.htm [Accessed September 2022].

MacDonald, E. (1997). "The Root of the Scatter: Nineteenth Century Artifact and Settlement Patterns in Rural Ontario." *Ontario Archaeology*, 64: 56-80.

Majewski, T. and O'Brien, M.J. (1987). The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis. In Schiffer, M.B. (ed.) *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory, Vol. 11*. Cambridge, MA: Academic Press, pp.97-209.

Majewski, T. and O'Brien M. J. (1984). *An Analysis of Historical Ceramics from the Central Salt River Valley of Northeast Missouri*. Publications in Archaeology, Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project. American Archaeology Division, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Number 3.

Marsh, J.H. (2014). "Battle of Fort George." *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 8 December 2014. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/battle-of-fort-george [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Masters, J.E. (1978). *Niagara Reminiscences: Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake – The Masters Papers*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.notlmuseum.ca/research/reminiscences-and-oral-history [Accessed 26 October 2021].

Merritt, R. (2012). *On Common Ground: The Ongoing Story of the Common in Niagara-on-the-Lake*. Toronto: Dundurn Press.

McAdams, J. (2020). "A Brief History of Modern .30 Caliber Rifle Cartridges." *Multi-Briefs*, 27 April 2020. [Online]. Available at: http://exclusive.multibriefs.com/content/a-brief-history-of-modern-.30-caliber-rifle-cartridges/recreation-leisure [Accessed September 2022].

Miller, G.L. (1988). *Date Ranges for the Periods of Highest Popularity and Production for the Different Types of Shell Edge Decorated Pearl and Whitewares*. Handout at Ceramics Workshop at the Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, AZ.

Miller, G.L. (1991). *Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists*. A Workshop Seminar sponsored by the Association of Professional Archaeologists, Toronto.

Miller, G.L. and Hunter, R. (1990). English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge. In *Proceedings of the 35th Annual Wedgewood International Seminar*, pp.107-136.

Miller, G.L., Samford, P., Shlasko, E. and A. Madsen (2000). "Telling Time for Archaeologists." *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, 29: 1-22.

Myers, A.T. (2010). "Telling Time for the Electrified: An Introduction to Porcelain Insulators and the Electrification of the American Home." *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology*, 5: 31–42.

Nelson, L.H. (1968). *Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings*. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History (Technical Leaflet 48).

Newlands, D.L. (1979). *Early Ontario Potters: Their Craft and Trade*. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited.

Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum (formerly Niagara Historical Society & Museum) (2008). *Our Story: A Brief History of Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [Online]. Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20181008171143/http://www.niagarahistorical.museum/media/History%20of%20NOTL%20booklet.pdf [Accessed 04 November 2021].

Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum (formerly Niagara Historical Society & Museum) (2021). *Some Notes on Pre-1840s Structures in Niagara-on-the-Lake (Old Town): Part 1 Streets A-G*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.notlmuseum.ca/research/property-research [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (2011). *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (2021). *Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area*, provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, 20 May 2022.

Pacey, A. (1981). "A History of Window Glass Manufacture in Canada." *Bulletin of the Association for Preservation Technology*, 13 (3): 33-47.

Page, H.R. (1876). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ont.* Toronto: H.R. Page.

Phillips, M.K. (1994). "'Mechanic Geniuses and Duckies', A Revision of New England's Cut-Nail Chronology." *The Journal of Preservation Technology*, 25 (3-4): 4-16.

Powell, J. R. (1956). *Lincoln County, 1856-1956*. [Online]. Available at: https://cdm22007.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p22007coll8/id/392336/rec/6 [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Samford, Patricia (2018). "Marbles." *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*, 2 July 2018. [Online]. Available at: https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/SmallFinds/Marbles/index-marbles.html [Accessed September 2022].

Savage, G. and Newman, H. (1985). *An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics*. New York: Thames & Hudson.

Steinhauer, C. (2022). "Winchester Shot Shells." *Cartridge Corner*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.cartridge-corner.com/winch.htm [Accessed September 2022].

Stratford-Devai, F. and Burkholder, R. (2003). *Ontario Land Registry Office Records: A Guide*. Milton, Ontario: Global Heritage Press.

Sussman, L. (1997). *Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye, and Other Factory-Made Slipware*. Boston, MA: Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (Studies in Northeast Historical Archaeology, No. 1).

Sutherland, S.R.J. (2014). *Jay's Treaty*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/jays-treaty [Accessed 28 October 2021].

The Friends of Fort George (2021a). *Butler's Barracks National Historic Site*. [Online]. Available at: http://www.friendsoffortgeorge.ca/sites/bulters-barracks/index.html [Accessed 28 October 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (1971). *Historic Homes of Niagara-on-the-Lake: Where Upper Canada Began*. [Online]. Available at: https://vitacollections.ca/notlheritage/details.asp?ID=3449160 [Accessed 29 October 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2013). *Official Plan: Schedule "B1-B8" – Dock Area Secondary Plan* [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/8531 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2017a). *Official Plan: Schedule "B" Land Use Plan – Niagara/Old Town*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/8530 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2017b). *Official Plan: Schedule "H" – Archaeological Potential The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/8540 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (Town of NOTL) (2018). *History of Niagara-on-the-Lake.* [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/3857/history [Accessed 29 October 2021].

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake (NOTL) (2021). *Niagara-on-the-Lake Municipal Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*. [Online]. Available at: https://notl.civicweb.net/document/19008 [Accessed 02 November 2021].

Walker, I. (1983). Nineteenth-Century Clay Tobacco-Pipes in Canada. In Peter Davey (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe VIII. America*. Oxford, UK: British Archaeological Reports (International Series 175), pp.1-87.

7.2 Archival Research

Ancestry.ca

- 1851 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Personal Census, St. Lawrence Ward, pp.13-14, lines 30-34: microfilm c-11736.
- 1861 Census Record, Town of Niagara, Enumeration District No.1, Personal Census, p.2, lines 12-21: microfilm c-1048/49.
- 1871 Census Record, Town of Niagara, East Ward, Schedule No.1 & Schedule No.3; p.3, line 15: microfilm c-9921.
- 1881 Census Record, Niagara Town, p.1, line, 25; p.2, lines 1-5: microfilm c-13254.
- 1891 Census Record, No.1 Niagara, p.20, lines 18-19: microfilm T-6351.
- 1901 Census Record, Niagara Town, Division No.1, p.1, lines 29-32: microfilm t-6479.

FamilySearch.org

- Lincoln County (Ontario). Registrar of Deeds. *Abstract Index Books, ca. 1798-1957*.
- Abstract index book for Niagara & Niagara Township 1817-1865: film 170179.
- Abstract index book for Niagara Township 1866-1923: film 1790179.
- Lincoln County (Ontario), Registrar of Deeds. *Land records for Lincoln County, 1847-1909.*
- Niagara (town), v.1-2 (1-749) 1866-1875: file 170192.
- Niagara (Ontario). Assessment rolls, 1852-1899.
- Assessment Rolls 1852, 1854-1862, 1864-1871: film 170195.
- Assessment Rolls 1872-1874, 1876-1888: film 170196.
- Assessment Rolls 1889-1899: film 170197.

7.3 Map Imagery

Brock University Map, Data & GIS Library

- Bonnycastle, R. H. and Eaststaff, T. G. W. (1835). *Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10499 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Cranfield, B.D and Philpotts, G. (1815). *Plan of the Mouth of the Niagara River, shewing the relative Situations of Forts George, Missisaga, and Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10495 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Gray, A. & Kempt, K. (1810). *No. V, Upper Canada Plan of Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10494 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Holloway, W. C. E. and Nightingale, J. (1843). *Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10597 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Jones, A. (1789). *Niagara [Township]*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/13714 [Accessed 22 October 2021].

- Holloway, W. C. E. and Nightingale, J. (1843). *Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10573 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Johnson, B.F. (1894). *Souvenir historical map of the Town of Niagara, Co. Lincoln, Ontario*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/13784 [Accessed 20 September 2022].
- Mann, G. (1802). *Plan showing the situation & dimensions proposed for Building Lots for Merchants and Traders on the King's reserved Land near Fort George in the Province of Upper Canada*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10597 [Accessed 20 September 2022].
- Nicolls, G. (1833). *Plan of towns of Niagara and Newark and adjacent military reserves*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10498 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Passmore, F.F. and Pilkington, R.I. (1852). A Sketch of the Military Reserve about Navy Hall, shewing (in red margin) the land petitioned for by the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Niagara. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10513 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Passmore, F.F., Wilkinson, B.A. and Walker, N. (1853). *Canada. Niagara. Verification Plan*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10612 [Accessed 20 September 2022].
- Pilkington, R.I. (1853). *Niagara*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10554 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Pilkington, R.I. (1793). *Plan of the Ground on the West Side the Entrance of Niagara River Exhibiting the Reservations for Military Purposes*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10558 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Unknown Author (1845). *Plan of Niagara Showing the Boundaries of the Town according to the Act of Incorporation passed March 29th 1845*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/13782 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Ryker, G.Z. and White, A. (1863). *Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10740 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Vavasour, H., Pilkington, R. I. and Kelly, J. G. (1851). *No.17 Niagara. Plan of the Military Reserve, total of content called 479 acres*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10553 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Walpole, A. and Vavasour, H. (1819). *The Military Reserve at Fort George*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10591 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Willson, H. H. and Vavasour, H. (1817). *No. 6 Plan of, Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10496 [Accessed 22 October 2021].
- Willson, H. H. and Vavasour, H. (1823). *Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark*. [Online]. Available at: https://dr.library.brocku.ca/handle/10464/10565 [Accessed 22 October 2021].

Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library, Montreal (McGill University Library, 2001)

- Page, H.R.. (1876). *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland*, *Ont*. [Online]. Available at: https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php [Accessed 22 October 2021].

National Air Photo Library (EODMS)

- *1972 – A30426-008*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/index-en.html [Received 19 October 2021].
- *1986 – A26977-026*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/index-en.html [Received 19 October 2021].
- *1988 – A27265-001*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.eodms-sgdot.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/index-en.html [Received 19 October 2021].

Natural Resources Canada

- Natural Resources Canada (2013). *Atlas of Canada – Toporama: Topographic Map, Niagara-on-the-Lake 030M06 and Niagara 030M03*. [Online]. Available at: http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [Accessed 23 August 2021].

Niagara Air Photo Index

- *1934 - A4808-37*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- *1954 - 4311-181*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- *1960 – A16991-153*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- *1965 – 18949-066*. [Online]. Available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33873be71555423db62472eebf317042. [Accessed 01 November 2021].
- 1971: Canada. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Air Photo Division. [Niagara] [airphoto]. Scale 1:140,000. Line 2. Photo 232. Toronto, Ontario, 1971.
- 1978: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. [Niagara] [airphoto]. Scale 1:10,000. 4318-61-10. Toronto, Ontario, 1978.
- 1981: Regional Municipality of Niagara. [Niagara] [photomap]. Scale 1:5,000. Photomap P3. Thorold, Ontario, 1981.
- 1994: Regional Municipality of Niagara. [Niagara] [photomap]. Scale 1:5,000. Photomap A2. Thorold, Ontario, 1994.

Niagara-on-the-Lake Museum

- Government of Upper Canada (1831). *Sketch Shewing the Ground Given to the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company by an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada.* Accession number 986.075.
- Bank of Upper Canada (1862). *Plan of Niagara Harbour and Dock Company Lands*. Accession number: 995.068.

Niagara Region Navigator, Interactive Maps

- *2000, 2015 and 2020 Orthoimagery*. [Online]. Available at: https://navigator.niagararegion.ca/ [Accessed 05 November 2021].

Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL), Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project

- Department of Militia and Defence (1906). *Topographic Map, 1:63,360, Niagara, Ontario, Map Sheet No. 3*. [Online]. Available at: http://geo2.scholarsportal.info/#r/details/_uri@=HTDP63360K030M03_1906TIFF [Accessed 05 November 2021].

Opta Information Intelligence

- 1925 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara on the Lake – Plan: 1335, Sheet: 5. Received 01 November 2021.
- 1949 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara on the Lake – Plan: 1336, Sheet: 5 and 7. Received 01 November 2021.

University of Toronto Libraries, Ontario Historical County Maps Project (OHCMP) (2019)

- Tremaine, G.R. and Tremaine, G.M. (1862). *Tremaines' Map of the Counties of Lincoln & Welland, Upper Canada*. Toronto. [Online]. Available at: http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/york/index.html [Accessed 22 October 2021].

VuMAP © First Base Solutions (2021)

- *2002, 2006, 2010 and 2018 Orthoimagery*. [Online]. Available at: http://vumap.firstbasesolutions.com/ [Accessed 05 November 2021].

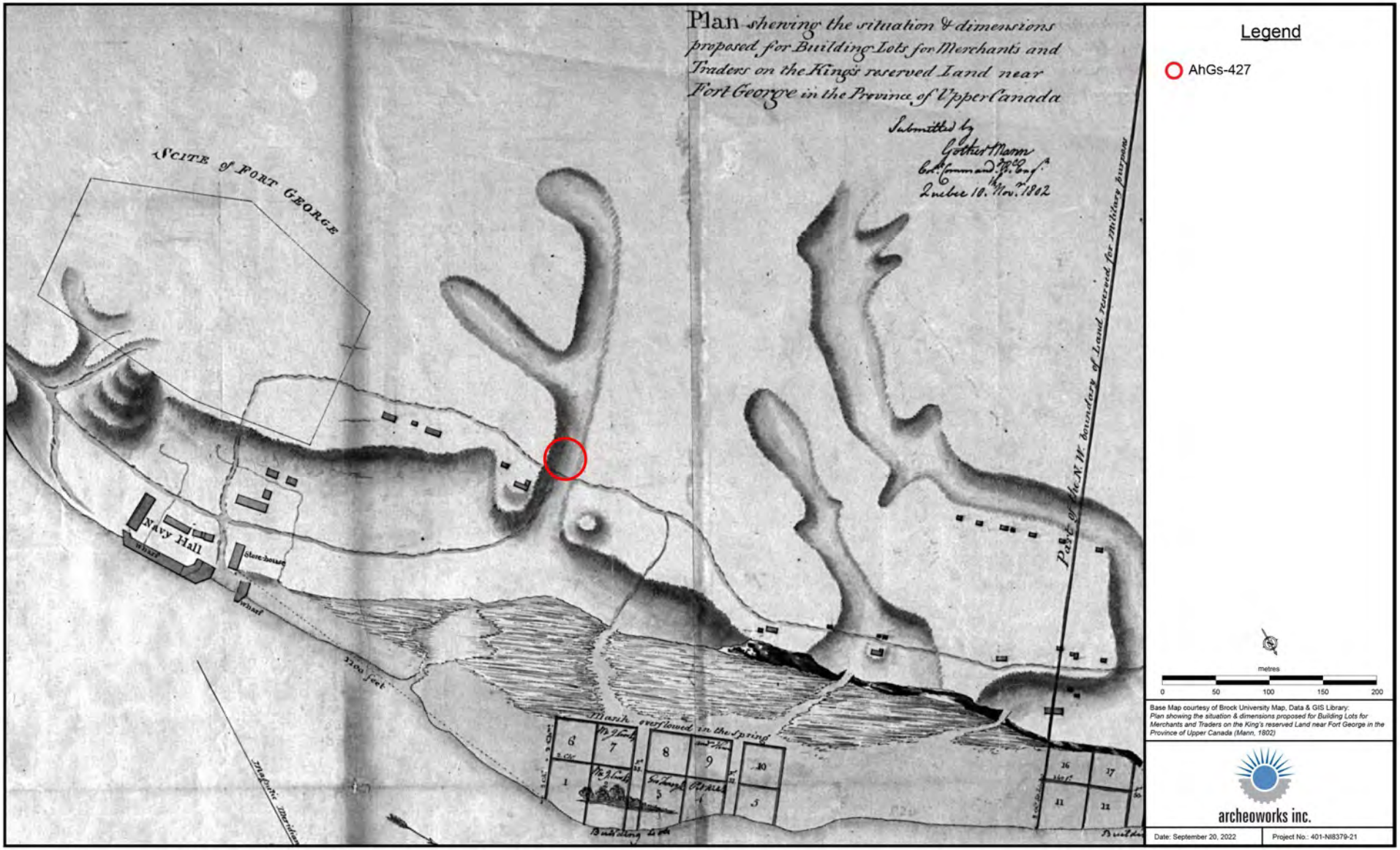
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS

Map 1: Topographic Map section identifying the location of H1 (AhGs-427).

Map 2: H1 (AhGs-427) within *Niagara [Township]* (Jones, 1789).

Map 3: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan of the Ground on the West Side the Entrance of Niagara River Exhibiting the Reservations for Military Purposes* (Pilkington, 1793).

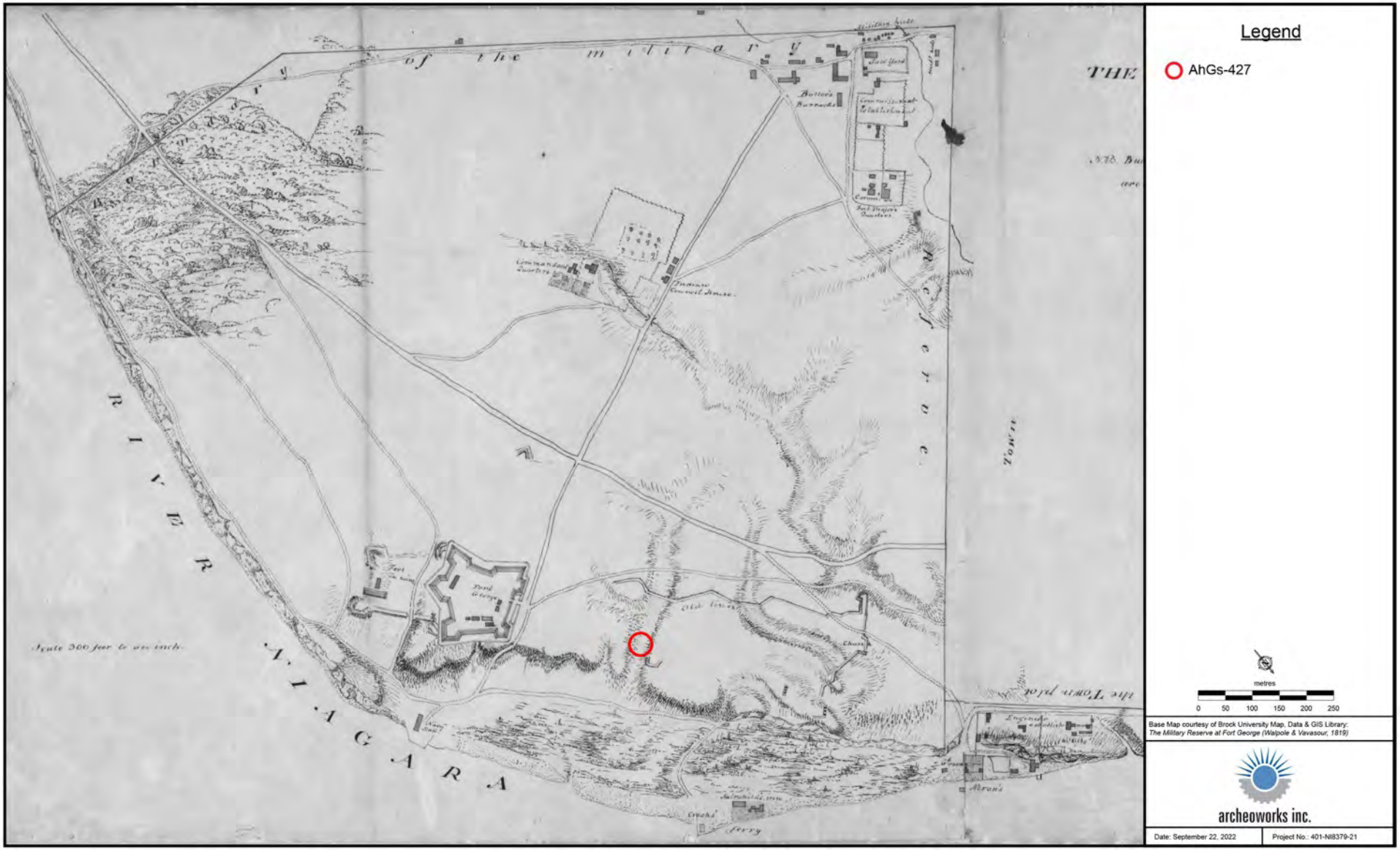


Map 4: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan showing the situation & dimensions proposed for Building Lots for Merchants and Traders on the King's reserved Land near Fort George in the Province of Upper Canada* (Mann, 1802).

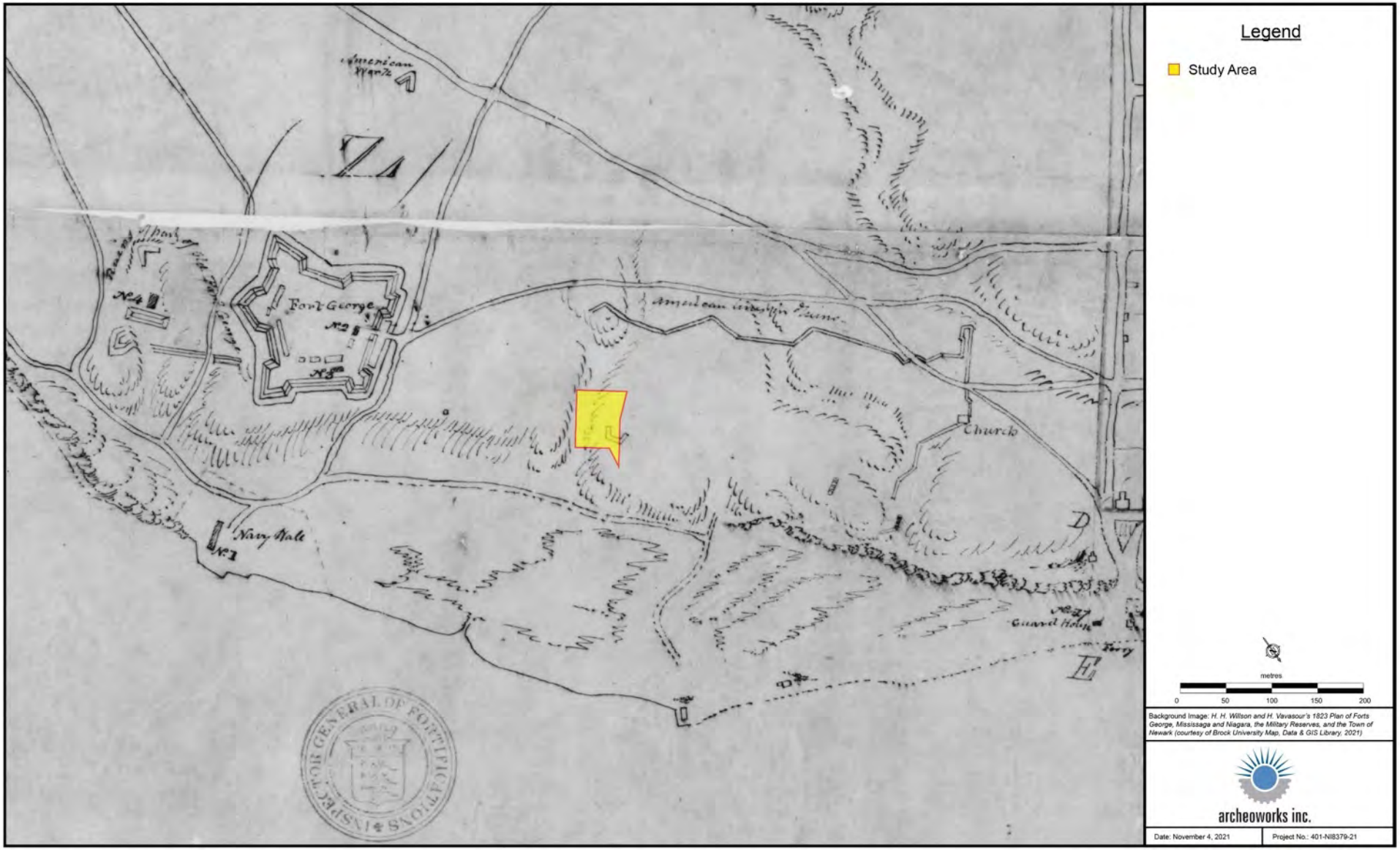
Map 5: H1 (AhGs-427) within *No.V, Upper Canada Plan of Niagara (Gray, 1810).*

Map 6: H1 (AhGs-427) within *Plan of the Mouth of the Niagara River, shewing [sic] the relative situations of Forts George, Missisaga, and Niagara* (Cranfield, 1815).

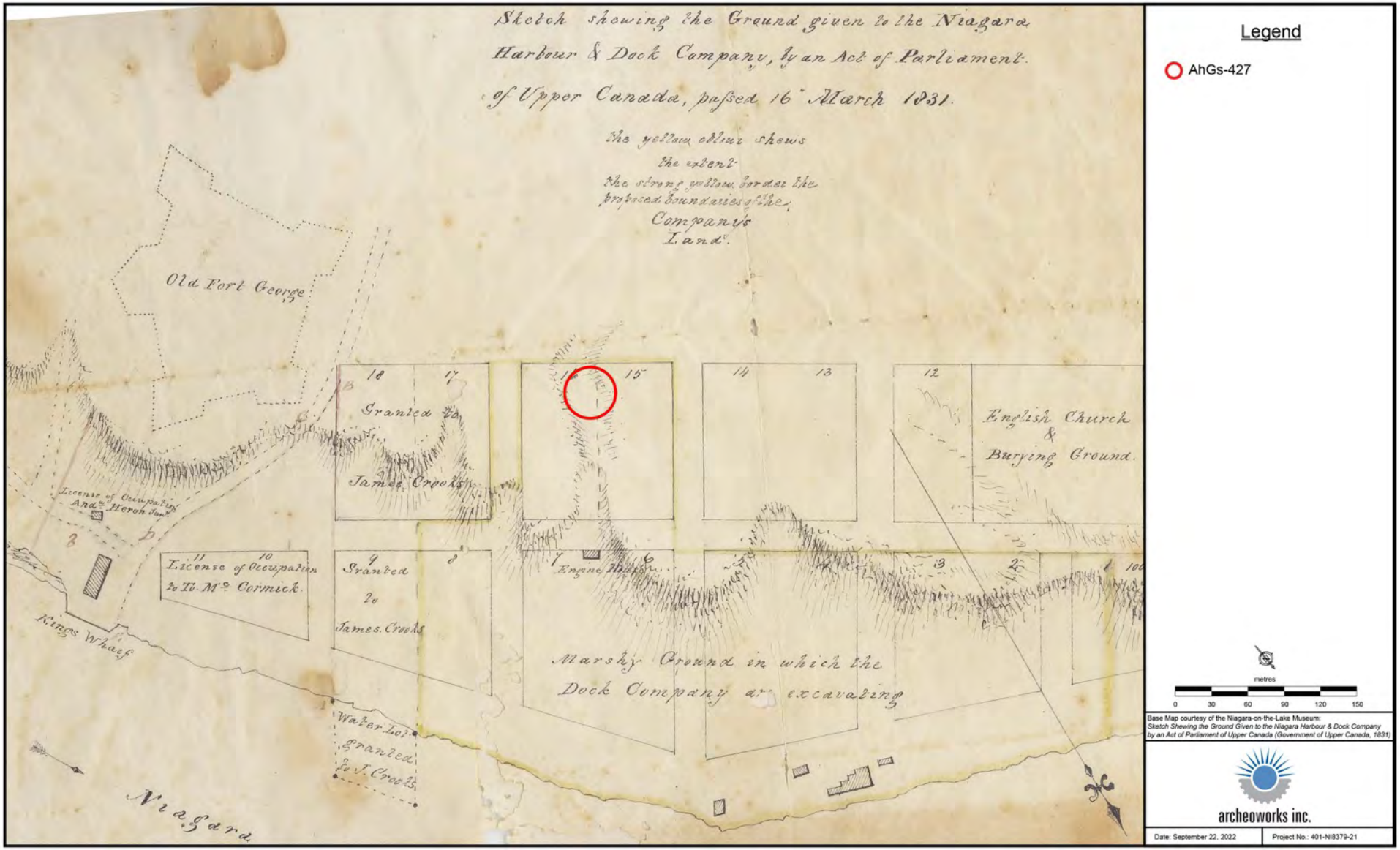
Map 7: H1 (AhGs-427) within *No. 6 Plan of, Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark* (Willson and Vavasour, 1817).



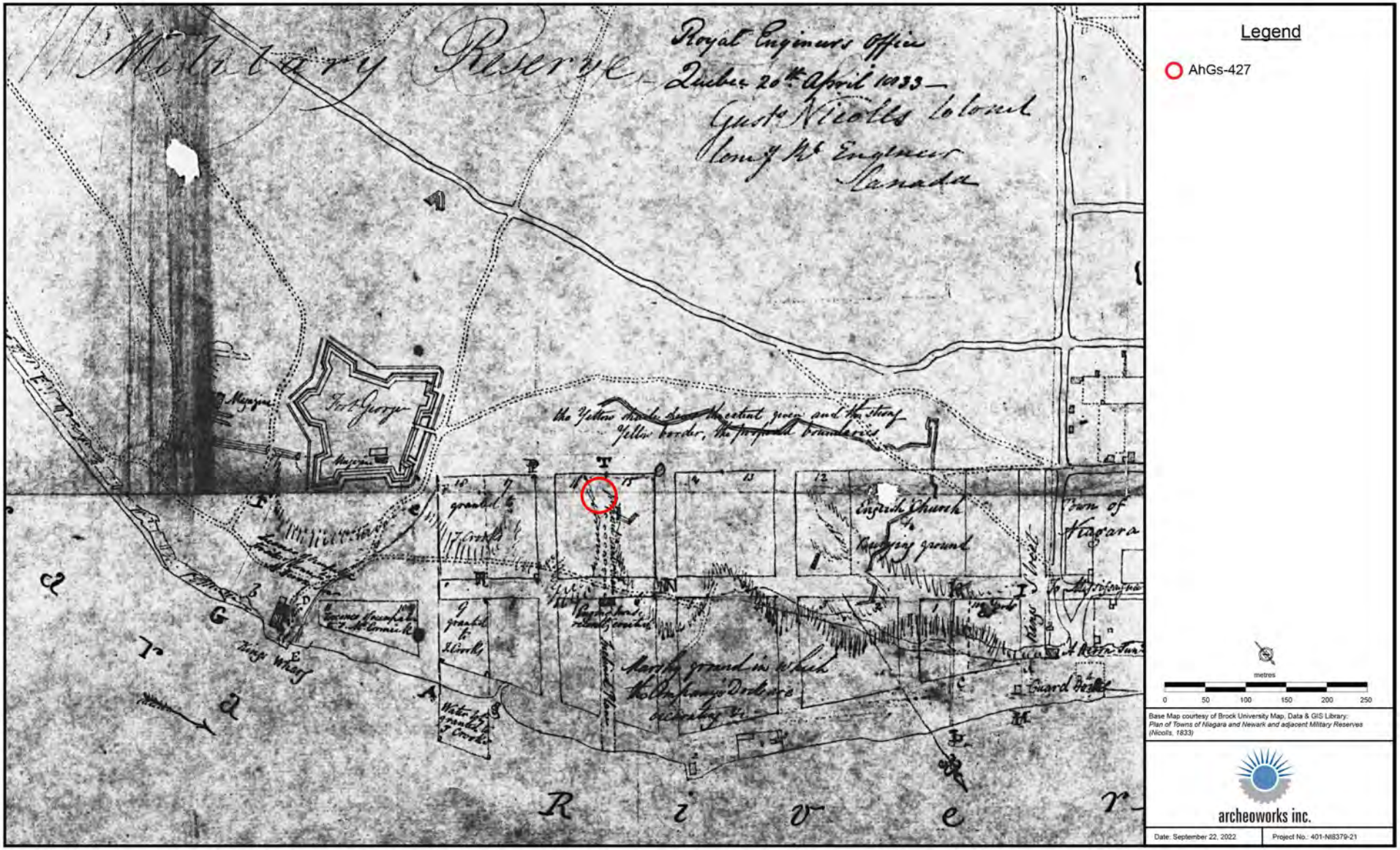
Map 8: H1 (AhGs-427) within *The Military Reserve at Fort George* (Walpole and Vavasour, 1819).



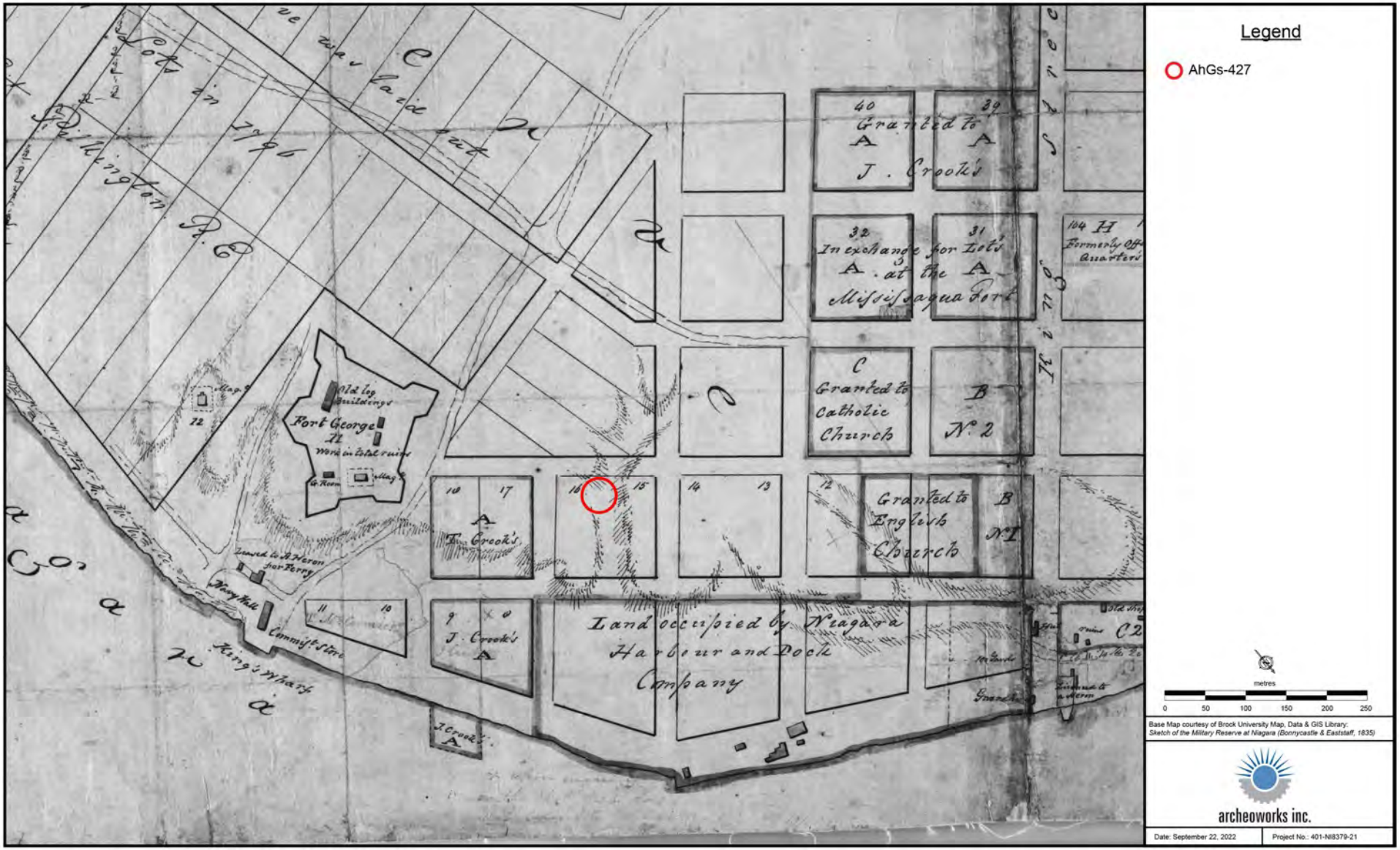
Map 9: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan of Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, the Military Reserves, and the Town of Newark* (Willson and Vavasour, 1823).



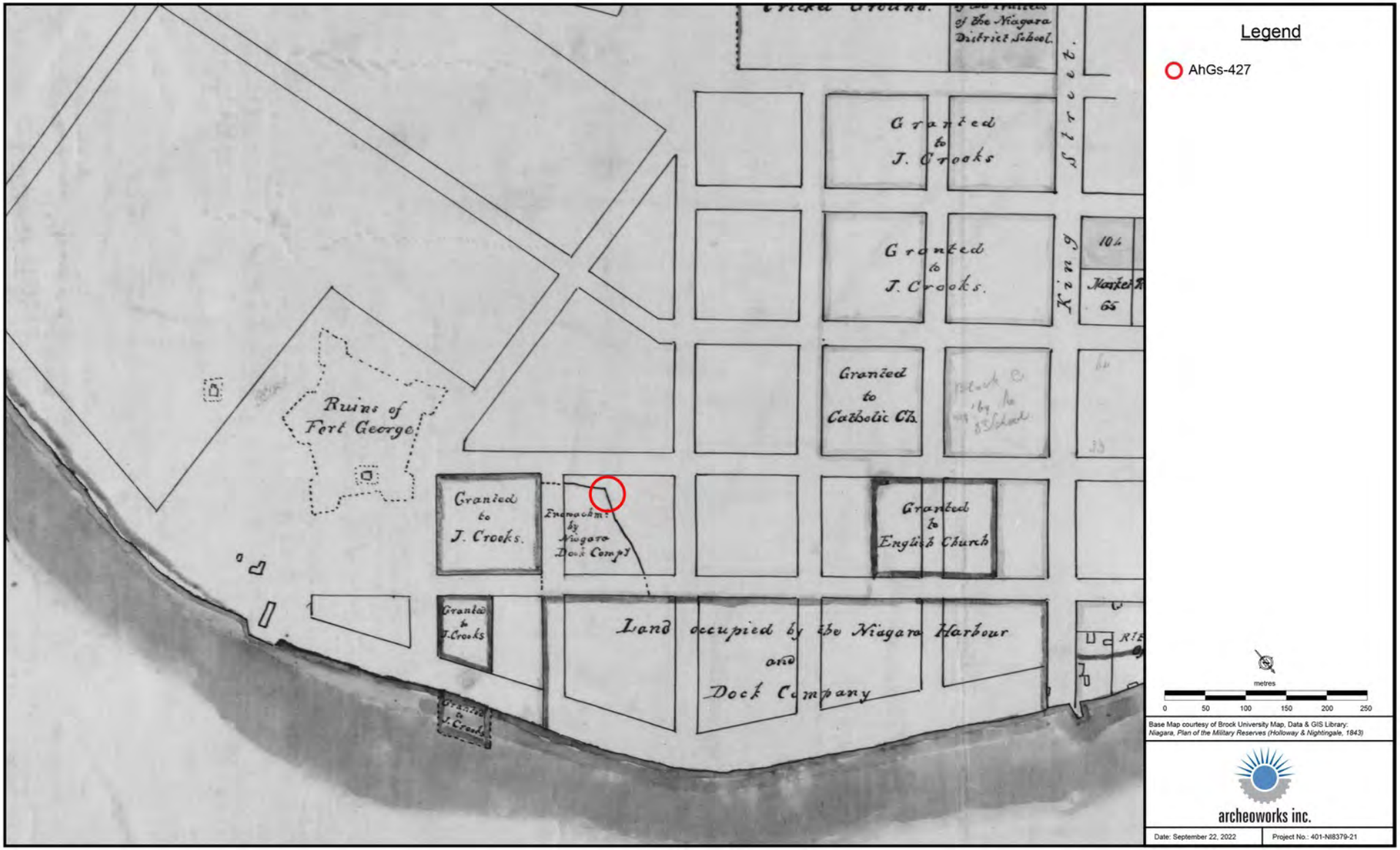
Map 10: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Sketch Shewing the Ground Given to the Niagara Harbour & Dock Company by an Act of Parliament of Upper Canada* (Government of Upper Canada, 1831).



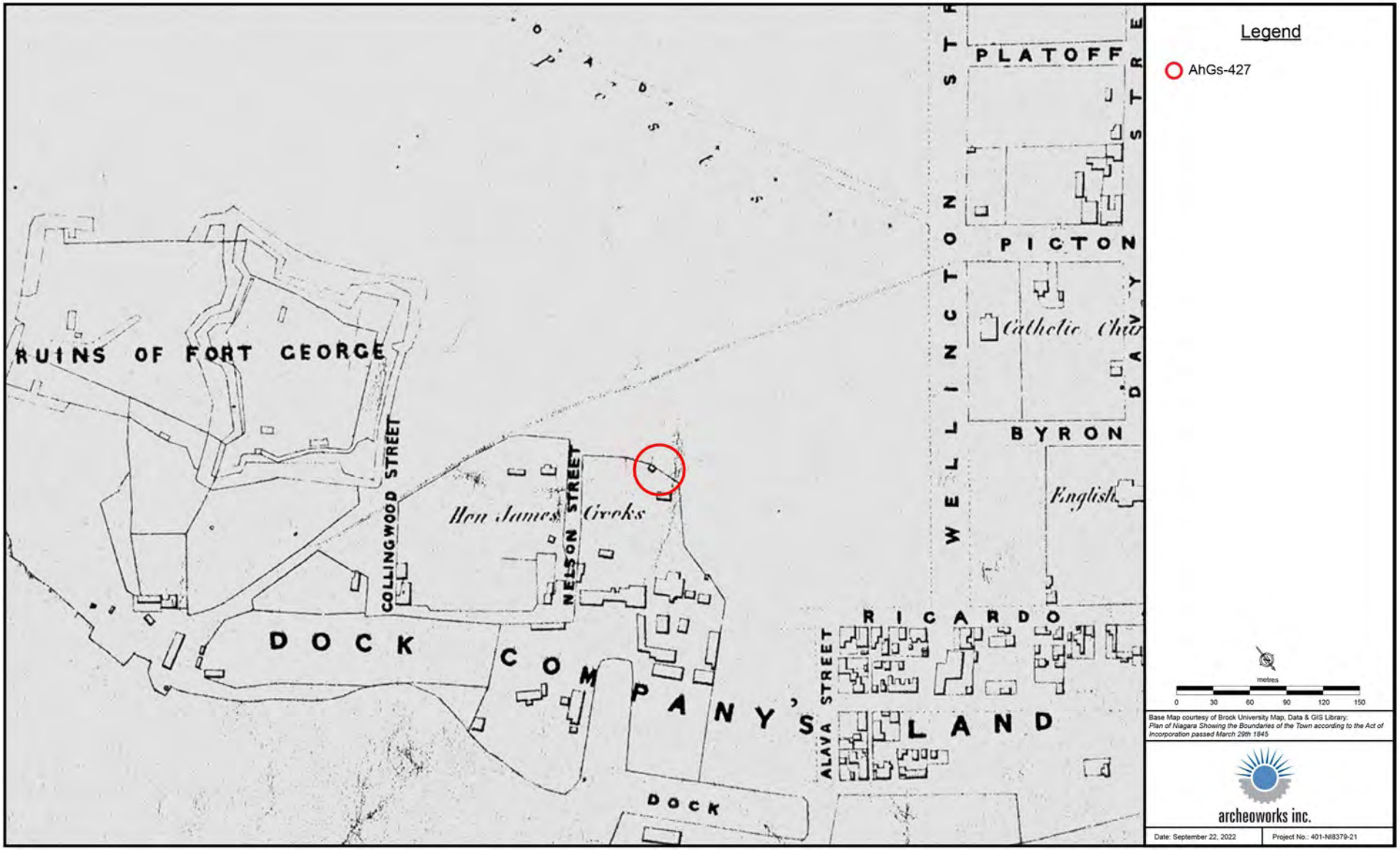
Map 11: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan of towns of Niagara and Newark and adjacent military reserves* (Nicolls, 1833).



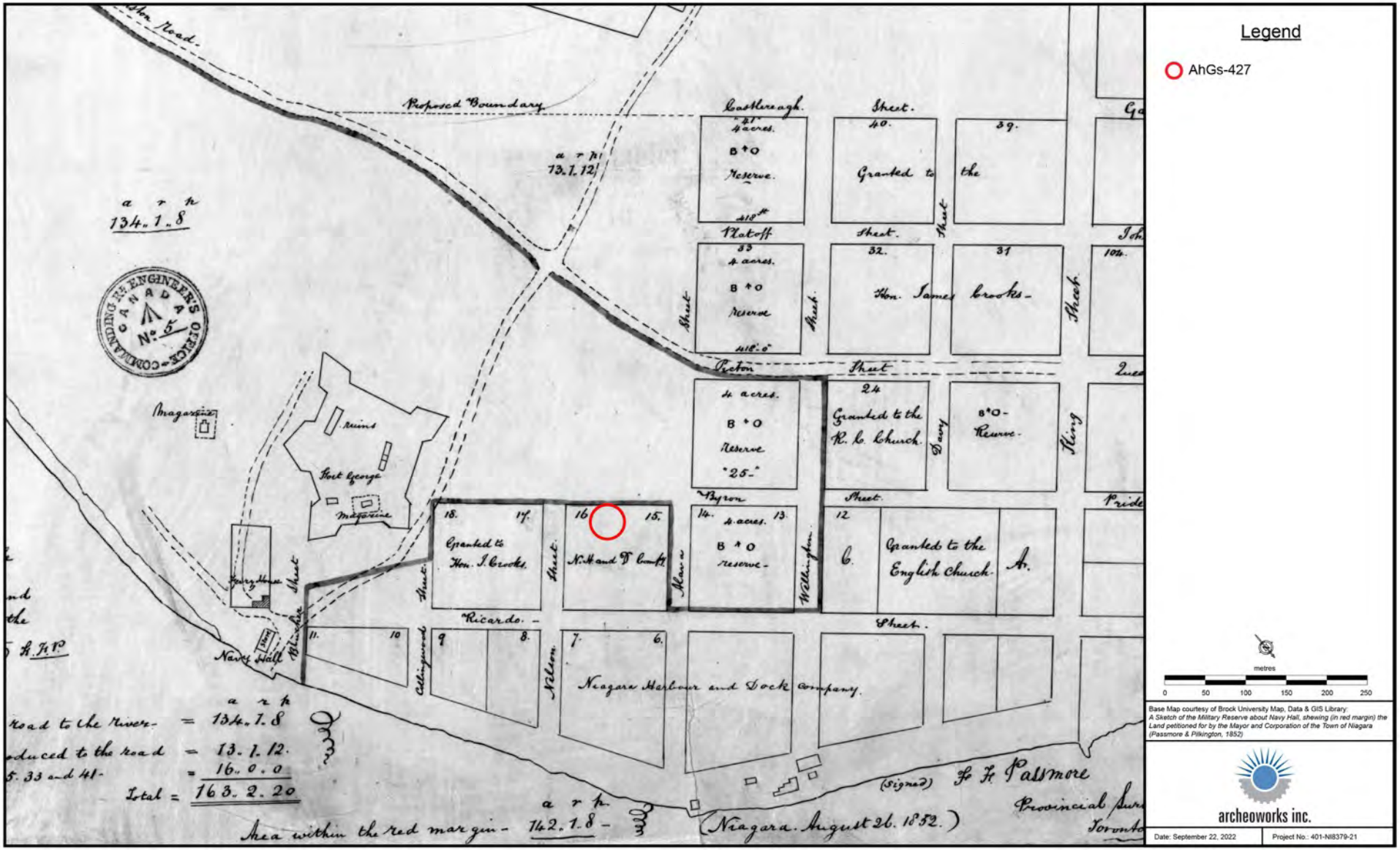
Map 12: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Sketch of the Military Reserve at Niagara* (Bonnycastle and Eaststaff, 1835).



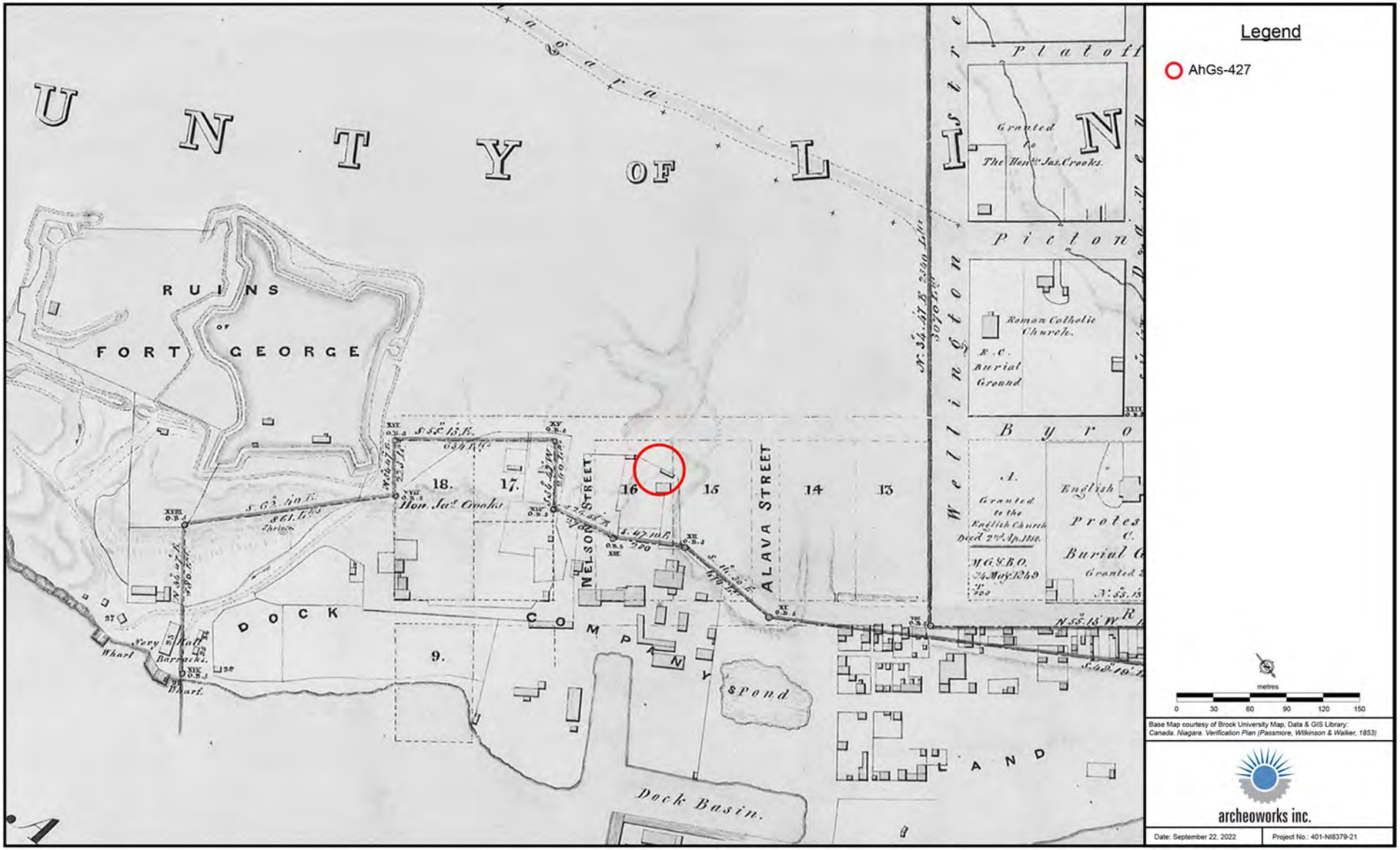
Map 13: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan of the Military Reserves at Niagara* (Holloway and Nightingale, 1843).



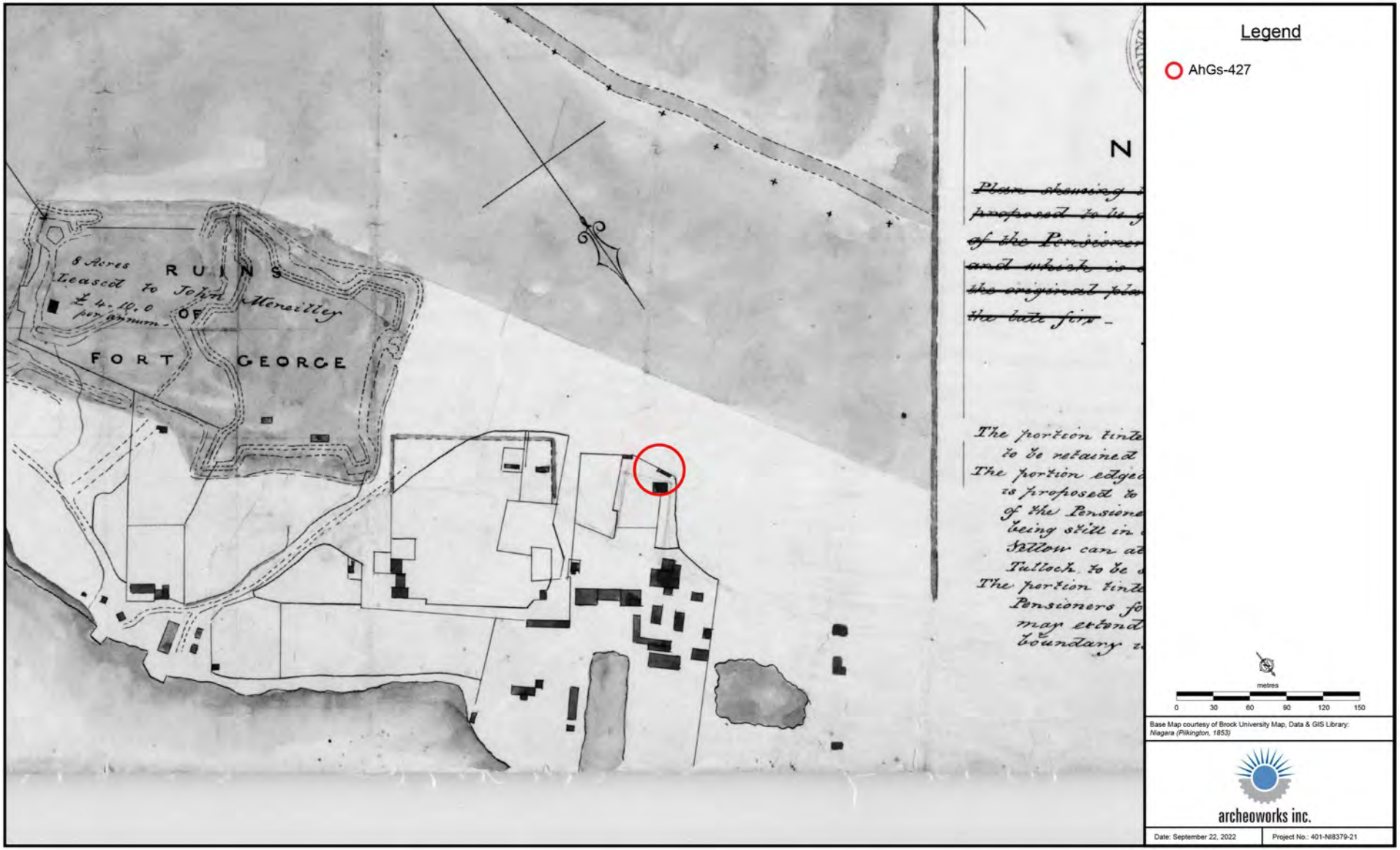
Map 14: H1 (AhGs-427) within the 1845 *Plan of Niagara Showing the Boundaries of the Town According to the Act of Incorporation Passed March 29th 1845*.



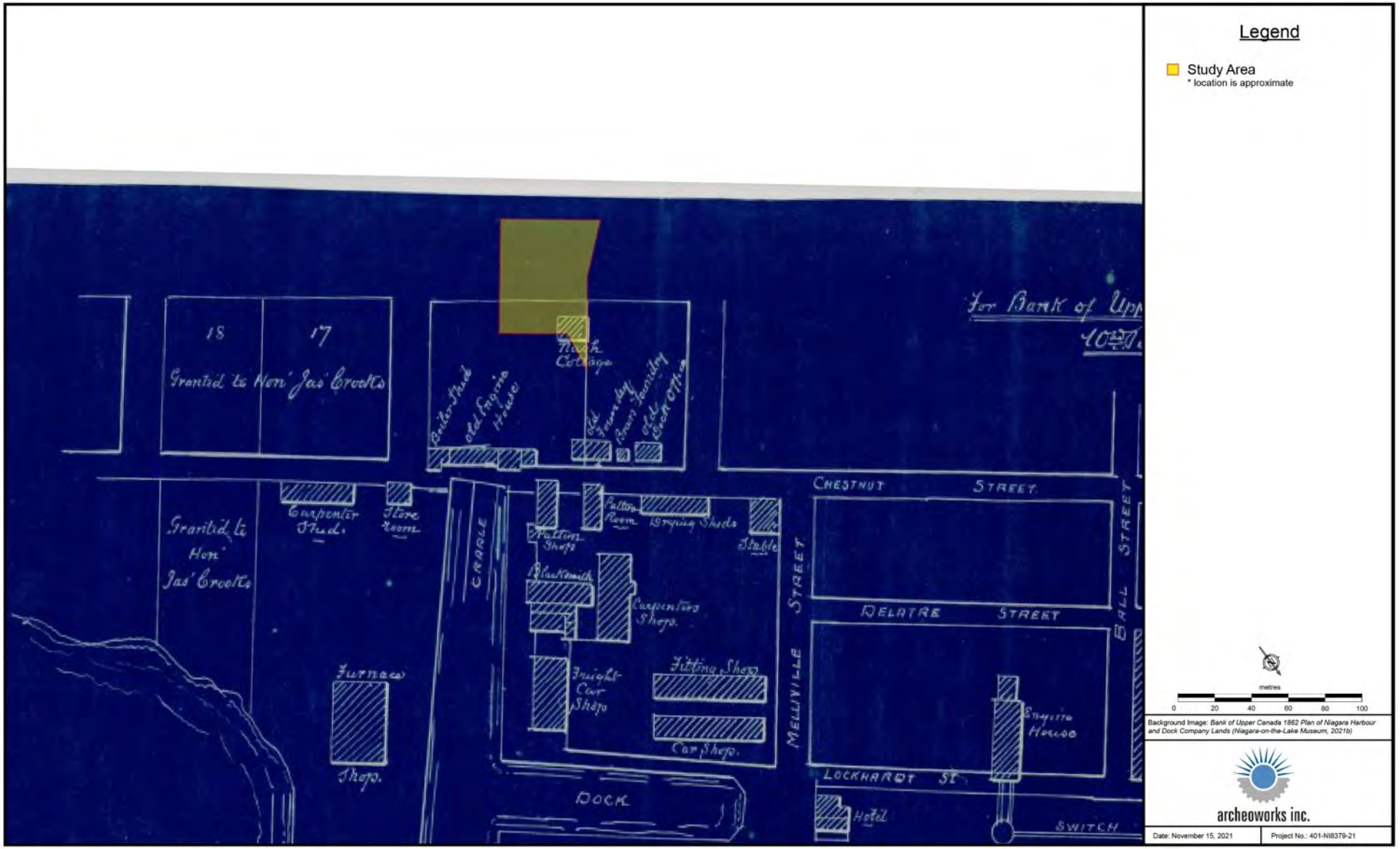
Map 15: H1 (AhGs-427) within *A Sketch of the Military Reserve about Navy Hall* (Passmore and Pilkington, 1852).



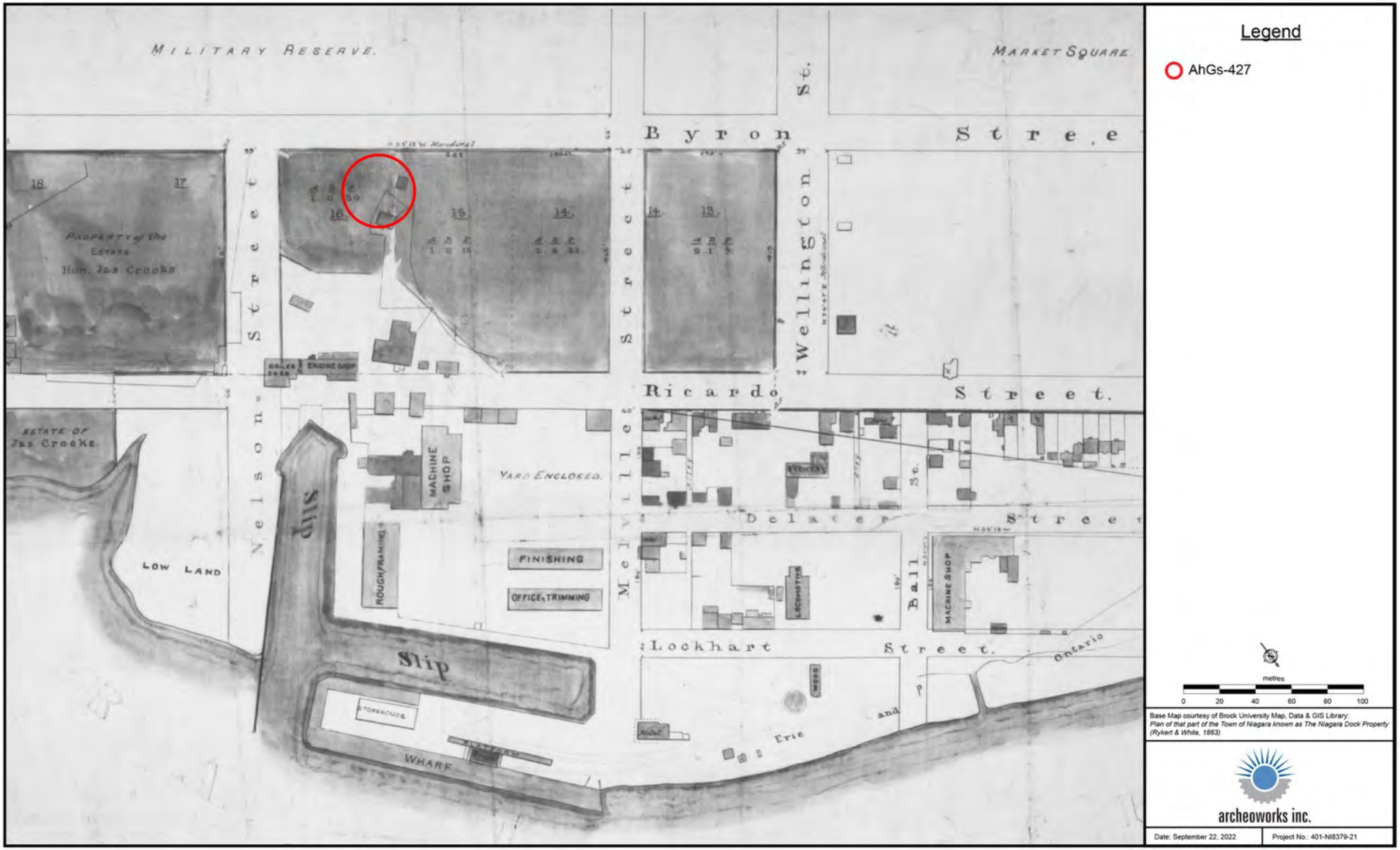
Map 16: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Niagara Verification Plan* (Pilkington, Wilkinson and Walker, 1853).



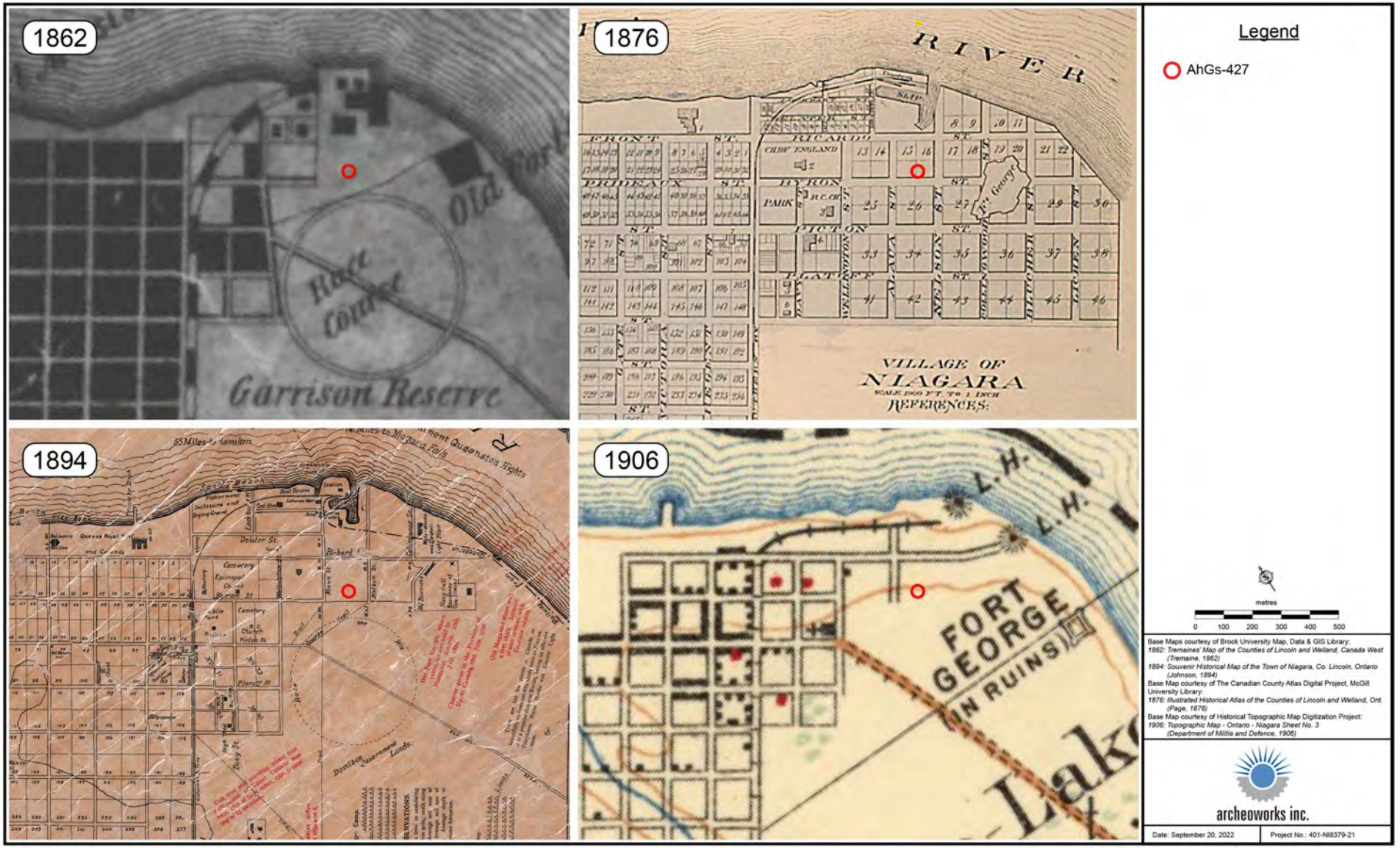
Map 17: H1 (AhGs-427) within *Niagara* (Pilkington, 1853).



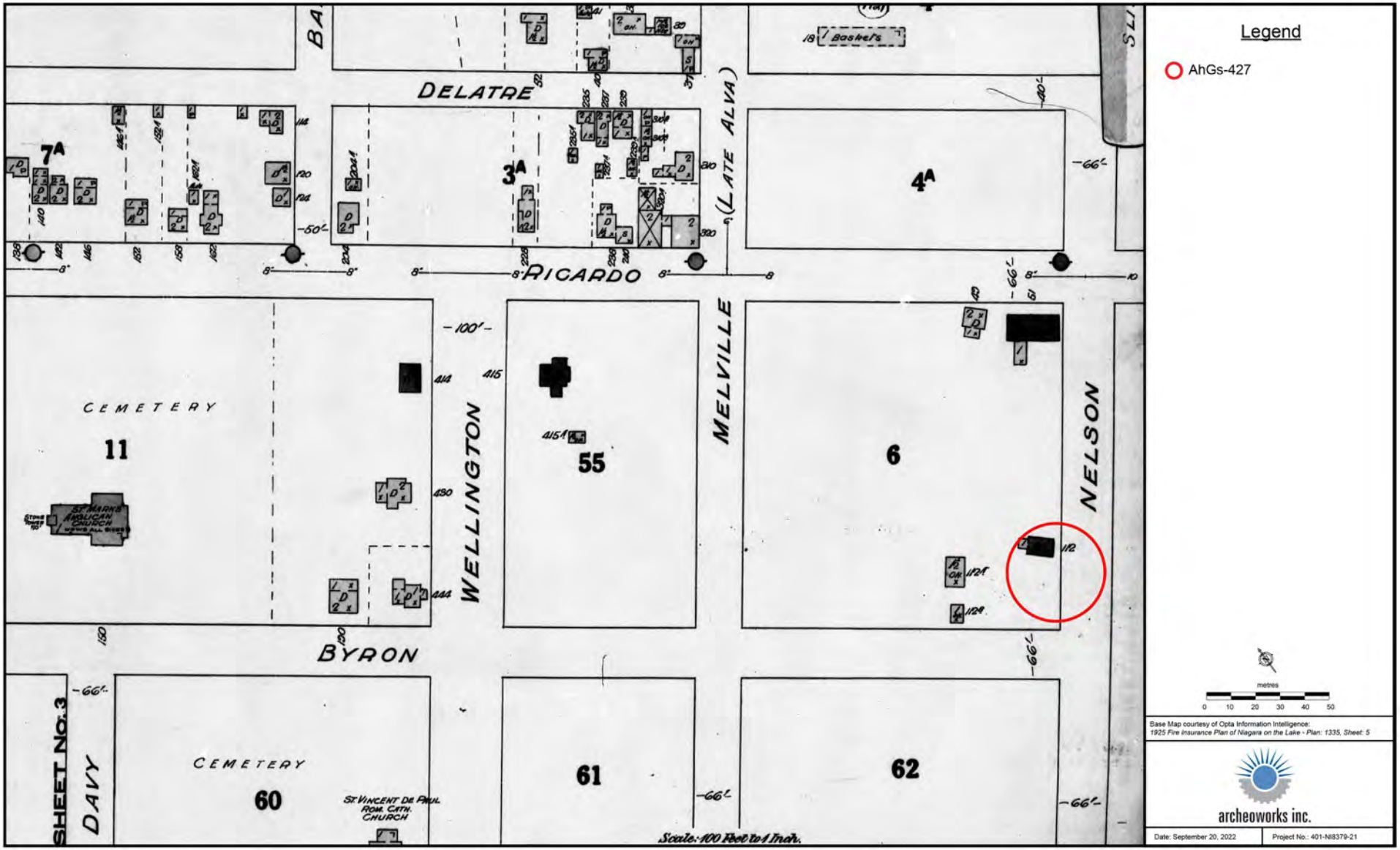
Map 18: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan of Niagara Harbour and Dock Company* (Bank of Upper Canada, 1862).



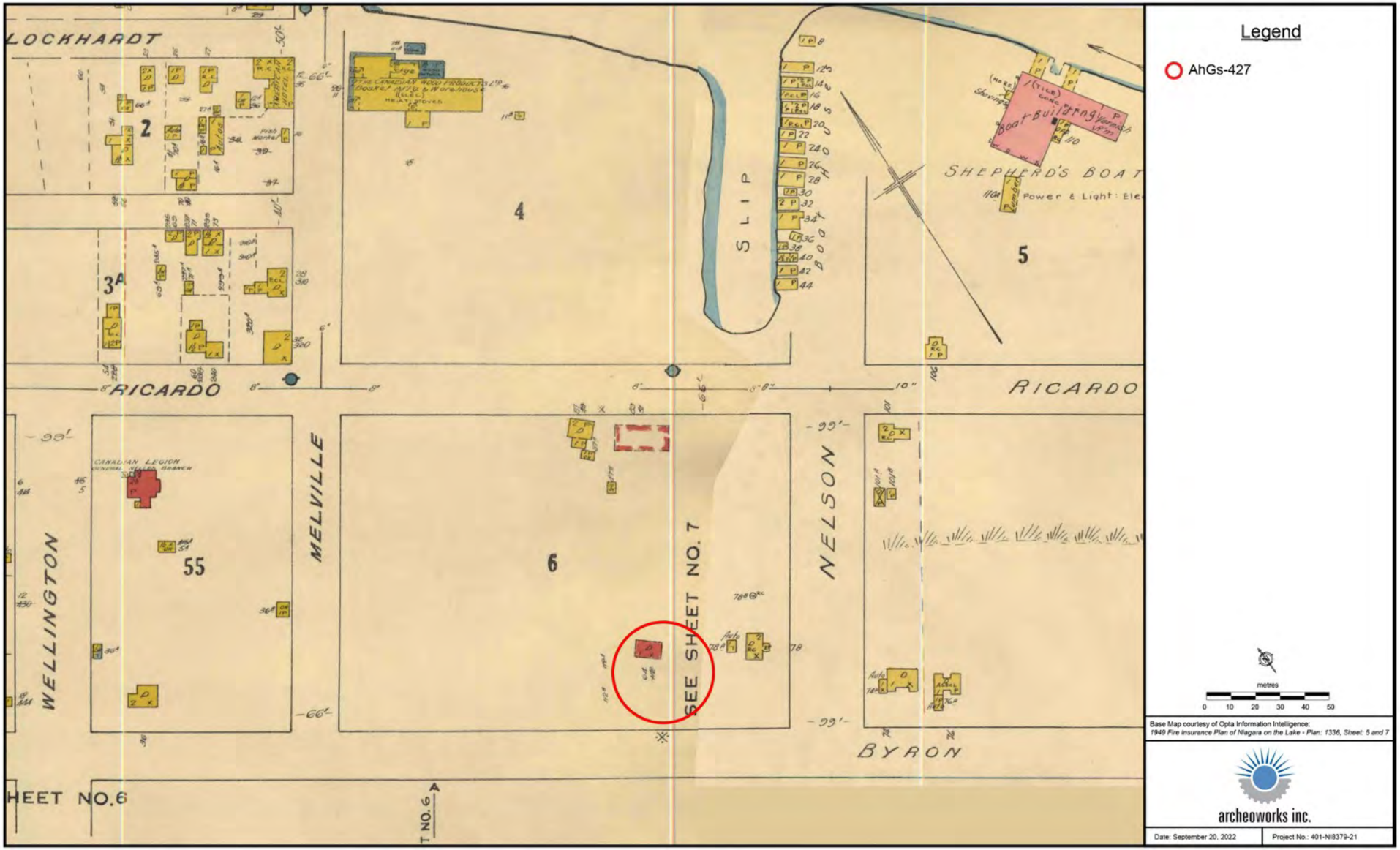
Map 19: H1 (AhGs-427) within the *Plan of that part of the Town of Niagara known as The Niagara Dock Property* (Rykert and White, 1863).



Map 20: H1 (AhGs-427) within a series of maps published in 1862, 1876, 1894 and 1906.

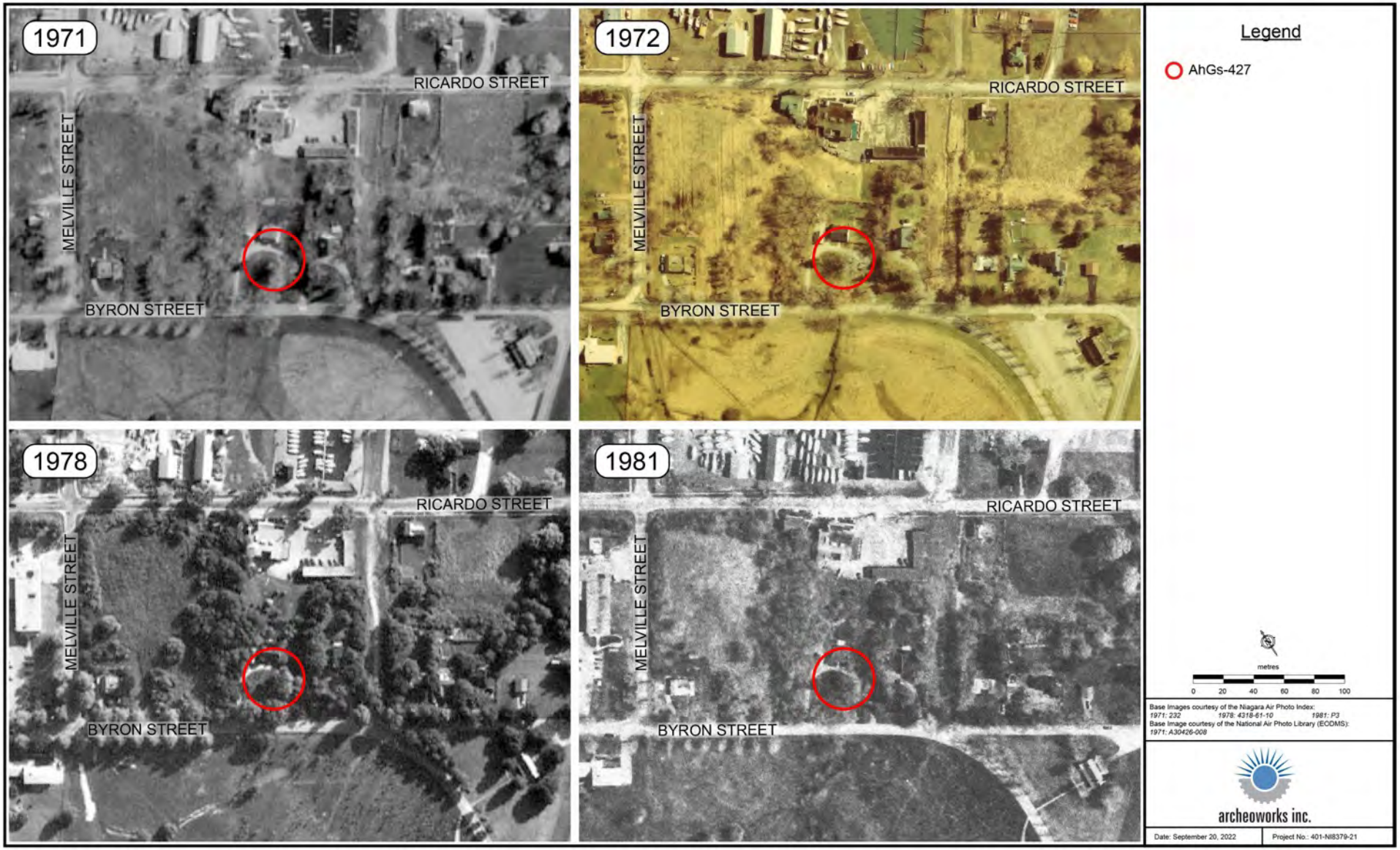


Map 21: H1 (AhGs-427) within a 1925 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Note that the location of Nelson Street is depicted incorrectly in this map.



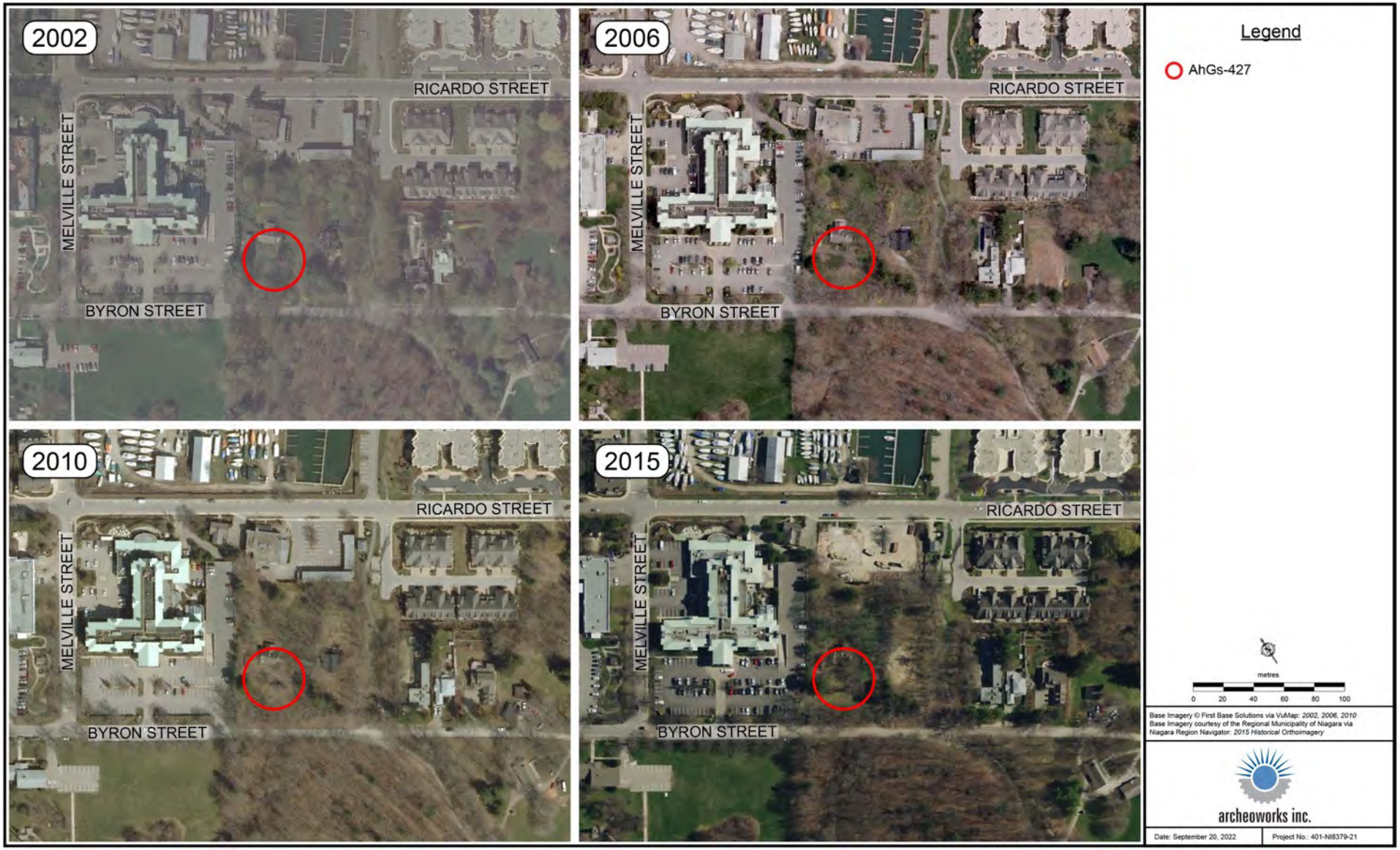
Map 22: H1 (AhGs-427) within a 1949 Fire Insurance Plan of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Map 23: H1 (AhGs-427) within aerial imagery dating to 1934, 1954, 1960 and 1965.



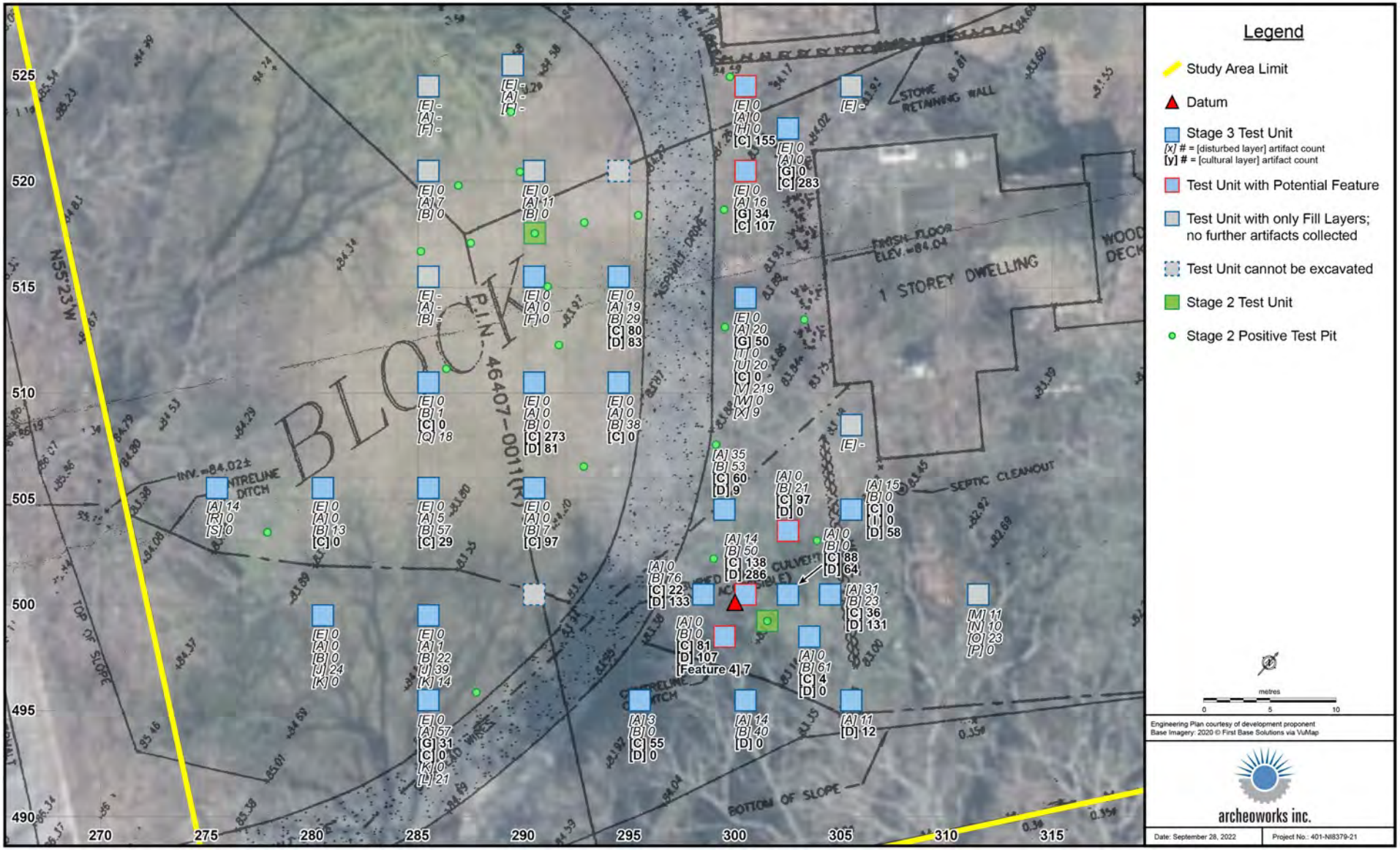
Map 24: H1 (AhGs-427) within aerial imagery dating to 1971, 1972, 1978 and 1981.

Map 25: H1 (AhGs-427) within aerial imagery dating to 1986, 1988, 1994 and 2000.

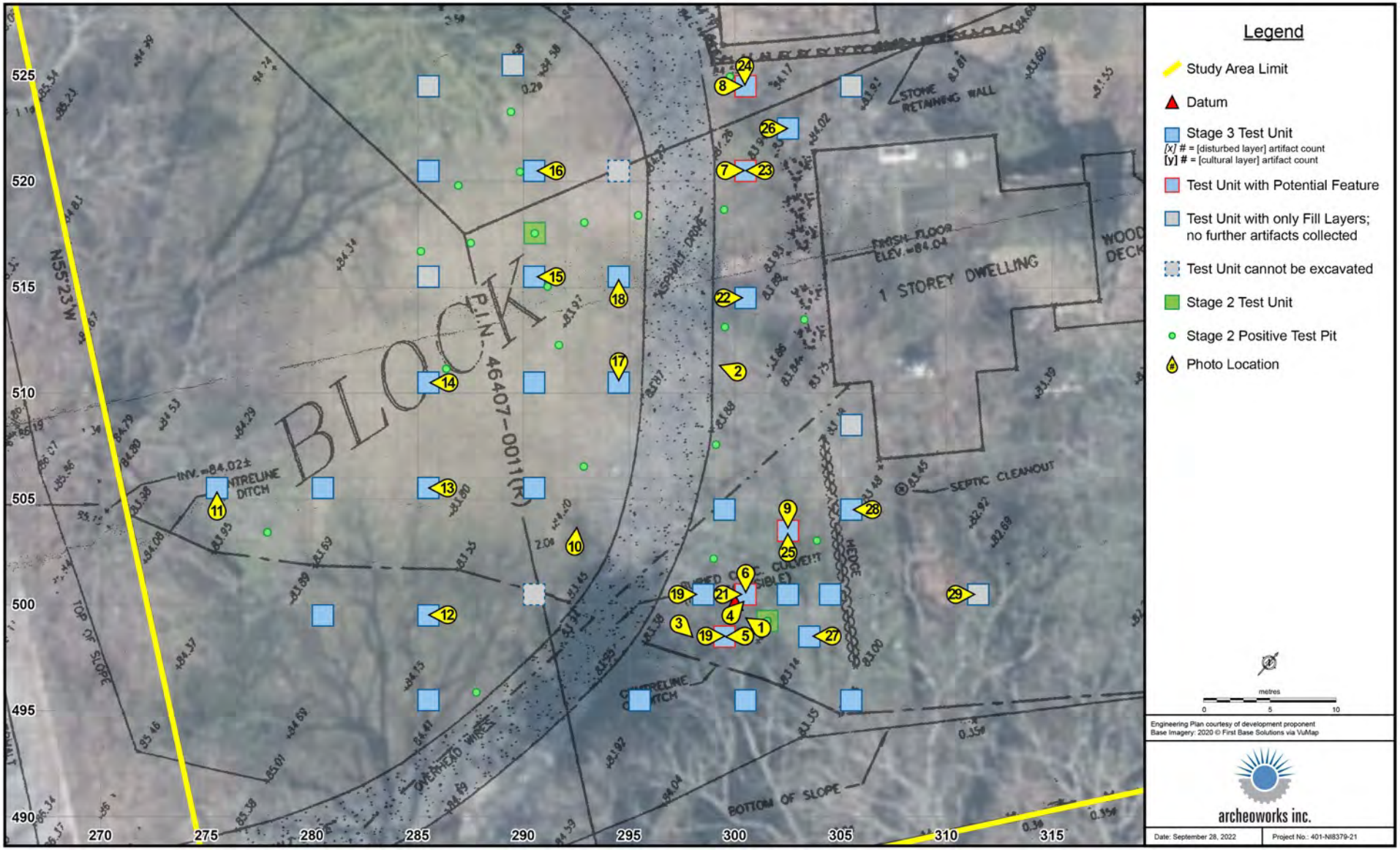


Map 26: H1 (AhGs-427) within aerial imagery dating to 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2015.

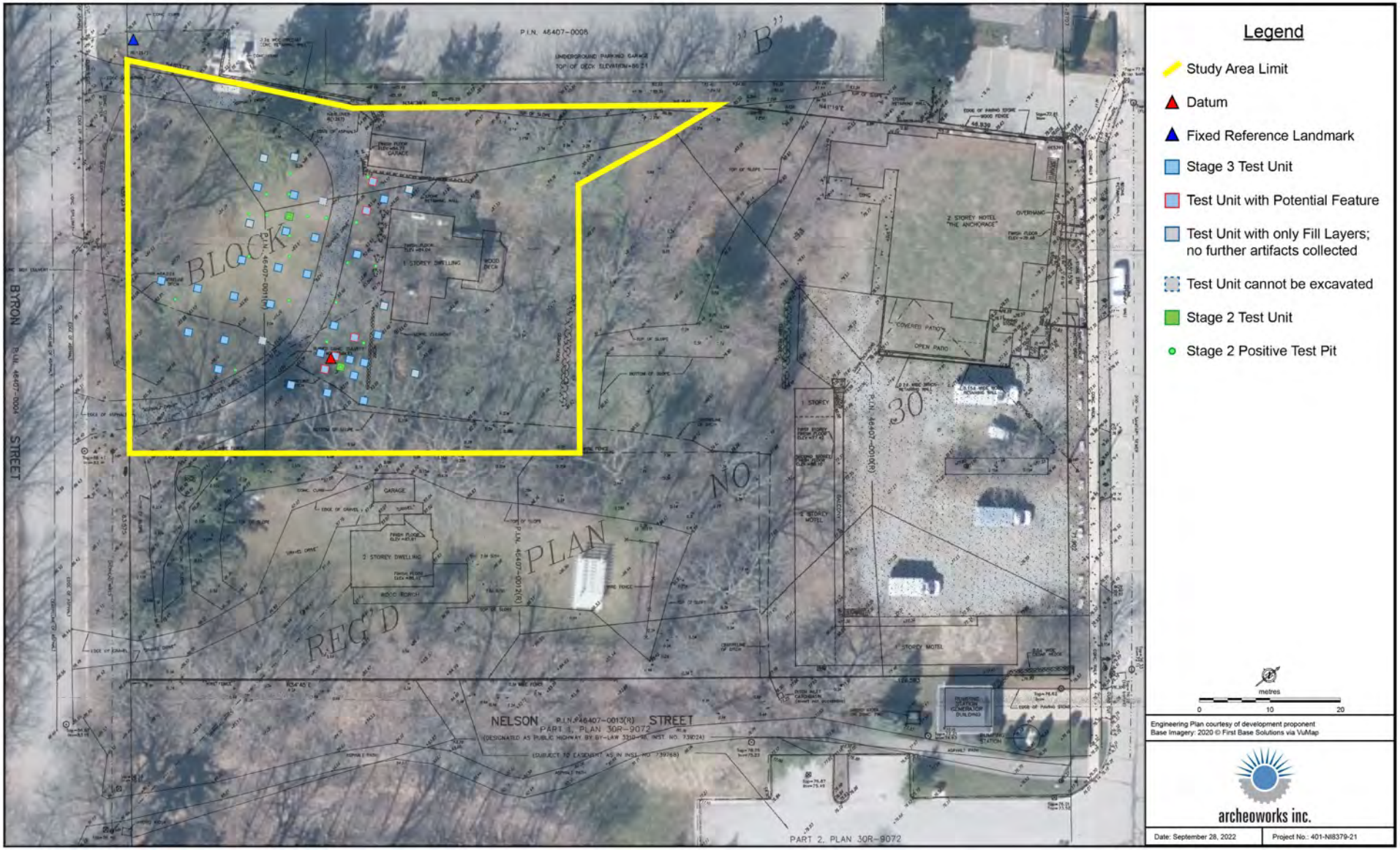
Map 27: H1 (AhGs-427) within 2020 orthoimagery.



Map 28: Stage 3 AA results, with Stage 2 results illustrated.



Map 29: Stage 3 AA results with photo locations depicted.



Map 30: Stage 3 AA results within the Plan of Survey.

APPENDIX B: IMAGES

Image 1: View of grid setup at H1.

Image 2: View of test unit excavation in the northwest portion.

Image 3: View of test unit excavation along the southern edge.

Image 4: Cleaning the bottom of the unit to define the edges of potential feature.

Image 5: Plan view of potential feature within test unit 299-498.

Image 6: Plan view of potential feature within test unit 300-500.

Image 7: Plan view of potential feature within test unit 300-520.

Image 8: Plan view of potential feature within test unit 300-524.

Image 9: Plan view of potential feature within test unit 302-503.

Image 10: View of site area after backfilling.

Image 11: North profile of test unit 275-505.

Image 12: West profile of test unit 285-495.

Image 13: West profile of test unit 285-499.

Image 14: South profile of test unit 285-505.

Image 15: West profile of test unit 290-510.

Image 16: North profile of test unit 290-515.

Image 17: South profile of test unit 294-510.

Image 18: North profile of test unit 294-515.

Image 19: East profile of test unit 298-500.

Image 20: East profile of test unit 299-498.

Image 21: East profile of test unit 300-500.

Image 22: East profile of test unit 300-514.

Image 23: West profile of test unit 300-520.

Image 24: South profile of test unit 300-524.

Image 25: North profile of test unit 302-503.

Image 26: East profile of test unit 302-522.

Image 27: West profile of test unit 303-498.

Image 28: West profile of test unit 305-505.

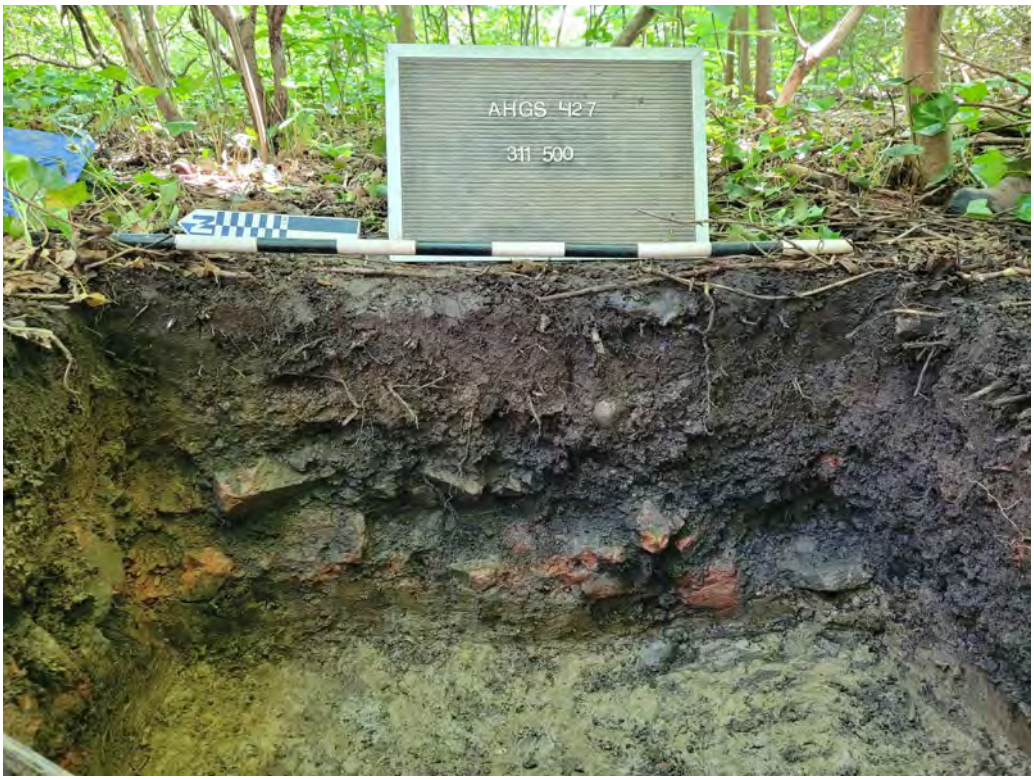


Image 29: East profile of test unit 311-500.

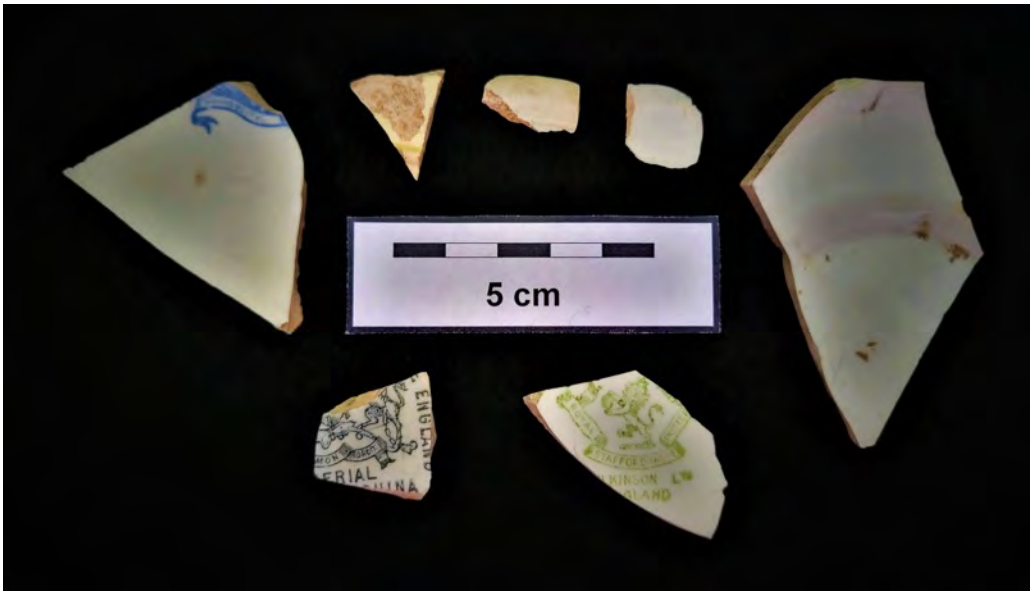


Image 30: Representative sample of Foodways class ceramic artifacts from the H1 site:
Top row: Ironstone makers' mark with pattern name, creamware, pearlware, moulded Ironstone, plain Ironstone plate sherd
Bottom row: Ironstone makers' mark with royal coat of arms, Ironstone with J. Wilkinson mark.

Image 31: Representative sample of Foodways class ceramic artifacts from the H1 site:
Top row: Pearlware blue transfer print, RWE blue transfer print, ironstone Chinoiserie blue transfer print, VEW flow blue transfer, ironstone blue Willow pattern transfer
Bottom row: Ironstone brown transfer print, RWE brown transfer print, RWE red transfer print, Ironstone green transfer print

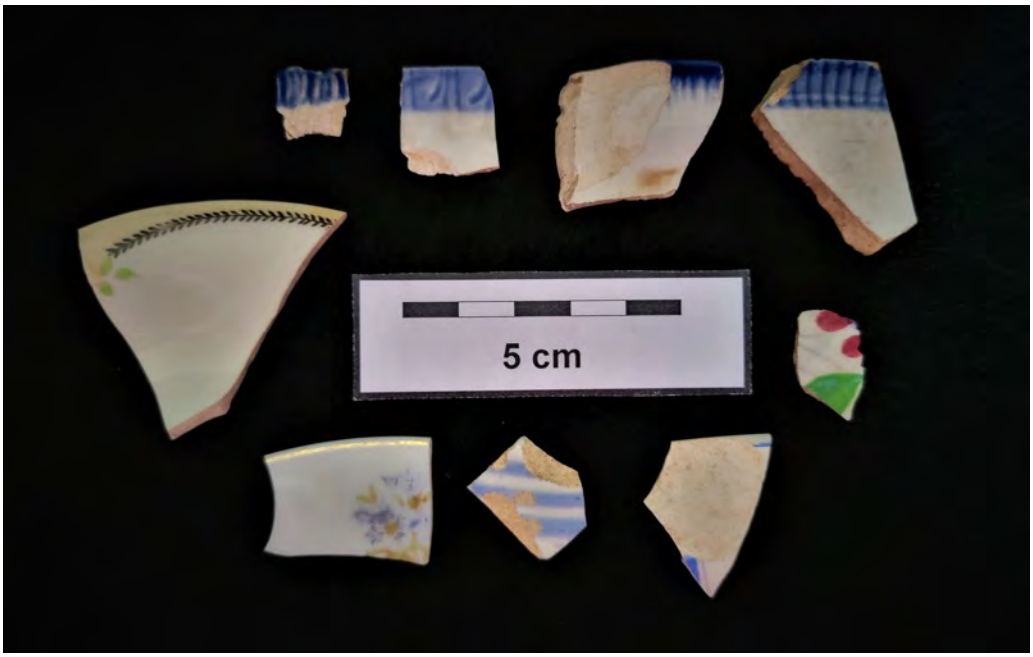


Image 32: Representative sample of Foodways class ceramic artifacts from the H1 site:
Top row: RWE scalloped edged, RWE unscalloped edged, Ironstone unscalloped edged, ironstone unscalloped edged
Middle row: VEW decal, RWE hand painted late palette
Bottom row: porcelain decal with gilt, ironstone slip banded, RWE slip banded

Image 33: Representative sample of artifacts from the Activities, Clothing, Personal and Smoking classes from the H1 site:
Top row: parian figurine sherd, porcelain angel figurine, Derbyshire glaze ink well, slate writing board
Bottom row: white clay pipe bowl, white clay pipe stem, decorative brass buckle, Victorian mock onyx glass button, 1916 Canada 5 cent piece

Image 34: Representative sample of Foodways and Medical/Hygiene class glass artifacts from the H1 site:
Top row: Holloway's Ointment jar sherd, pressed milk glass ointment jar sherd, machined medicine bottle, machined external thread bottle finish, tooled bottle finish
Middle row: pressed fruit jar seal
Bottom row: pressed solarized stemware, pressed stemware stem, pressed dish glass.

Image 35: Representative sample of Activities, Architectural, Arms/Military, Foodways and Personal class artifacts from the H1 site:
Top row: Winchester Rival no. 10 shotgun cartridge base, Guinness bottle seal, glass marble, ceramic gizzard stone, burnt fully machined cut nail, wire nail, wrought nail
2nd row: .22 short cartridge
3rd row: .32 caliber bullet
4th row: .32 caliber bullet
Bottom row: ferrous knife with handle

Image 36: Representative sample of Activities and Faunal artifacts made of bone and shell from the H1 site:
Top row: sheep/goat or pig bone, carved bone ruler, butchered cow bone
Bottom row: avian long bone, mollusk shell

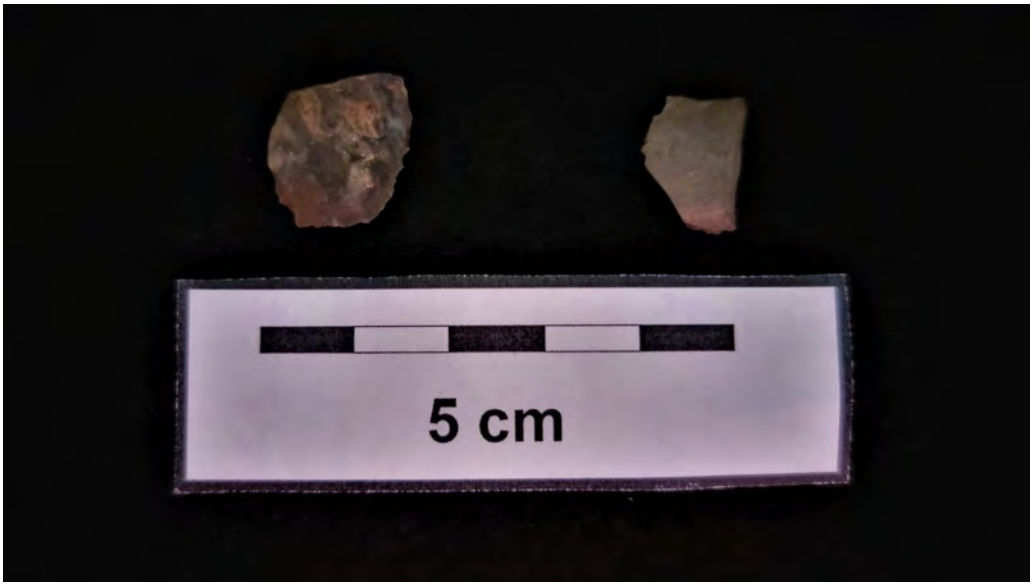


Image 37: Representative sample of Indigenous lithic artifacts from the H1 site:
Top row: heat exposed lithic flake, lithic flake

APPENDIX C: UNIT DRAWINGS

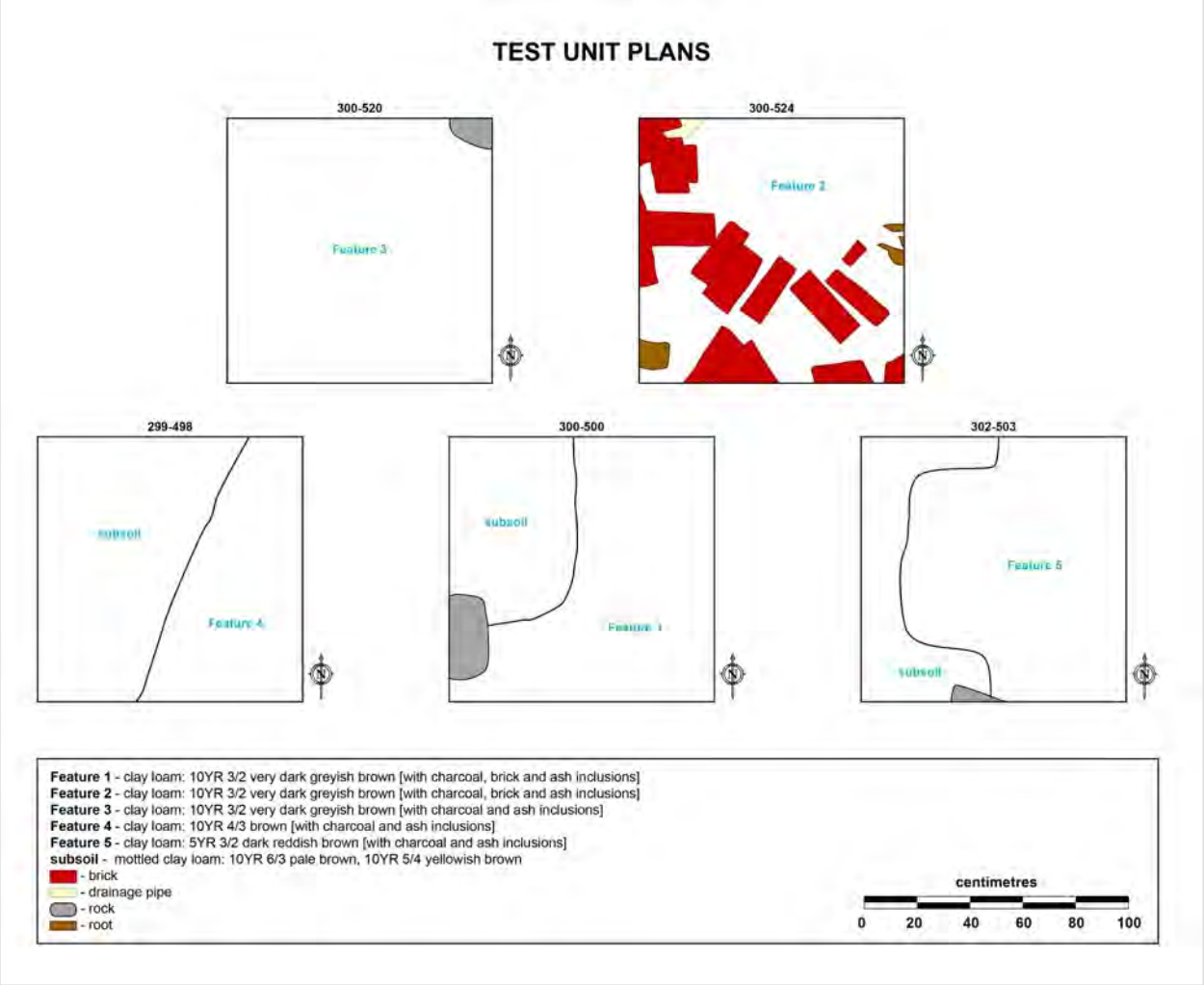


Figure 1: Plan drawings of potential features at the H1 site.

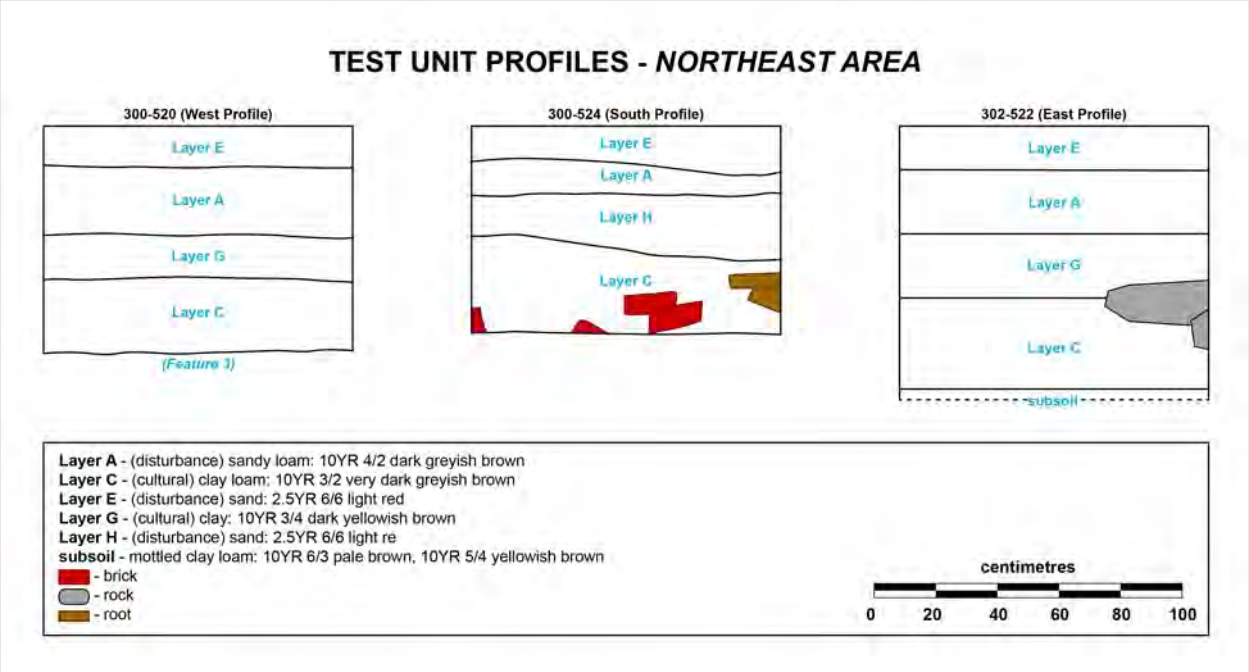


Figure 2: Profile drawings of a representative sample of units from the northeast portion of the H1 site.

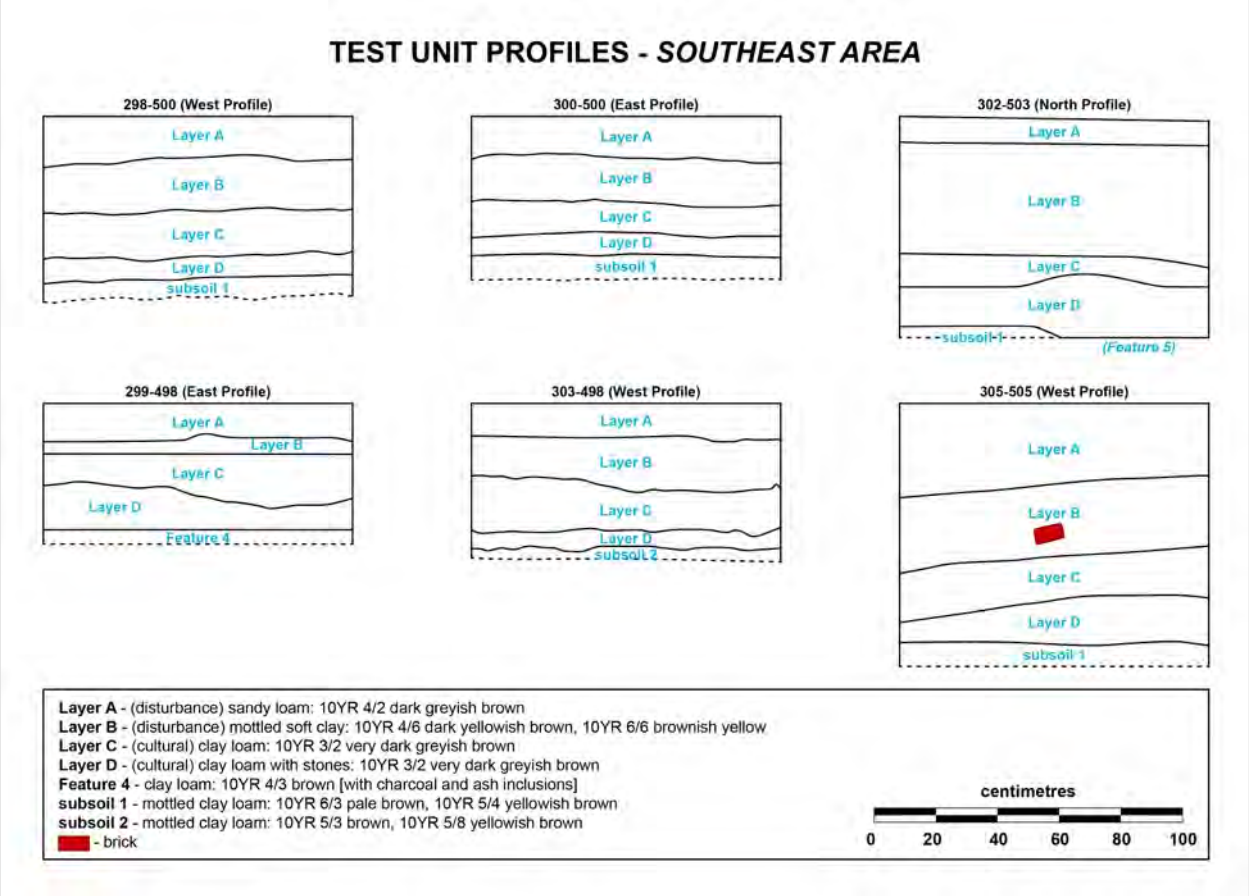


Figure 3: Profile drawings of a representative sample of units from the southeast portion of the H1 site.

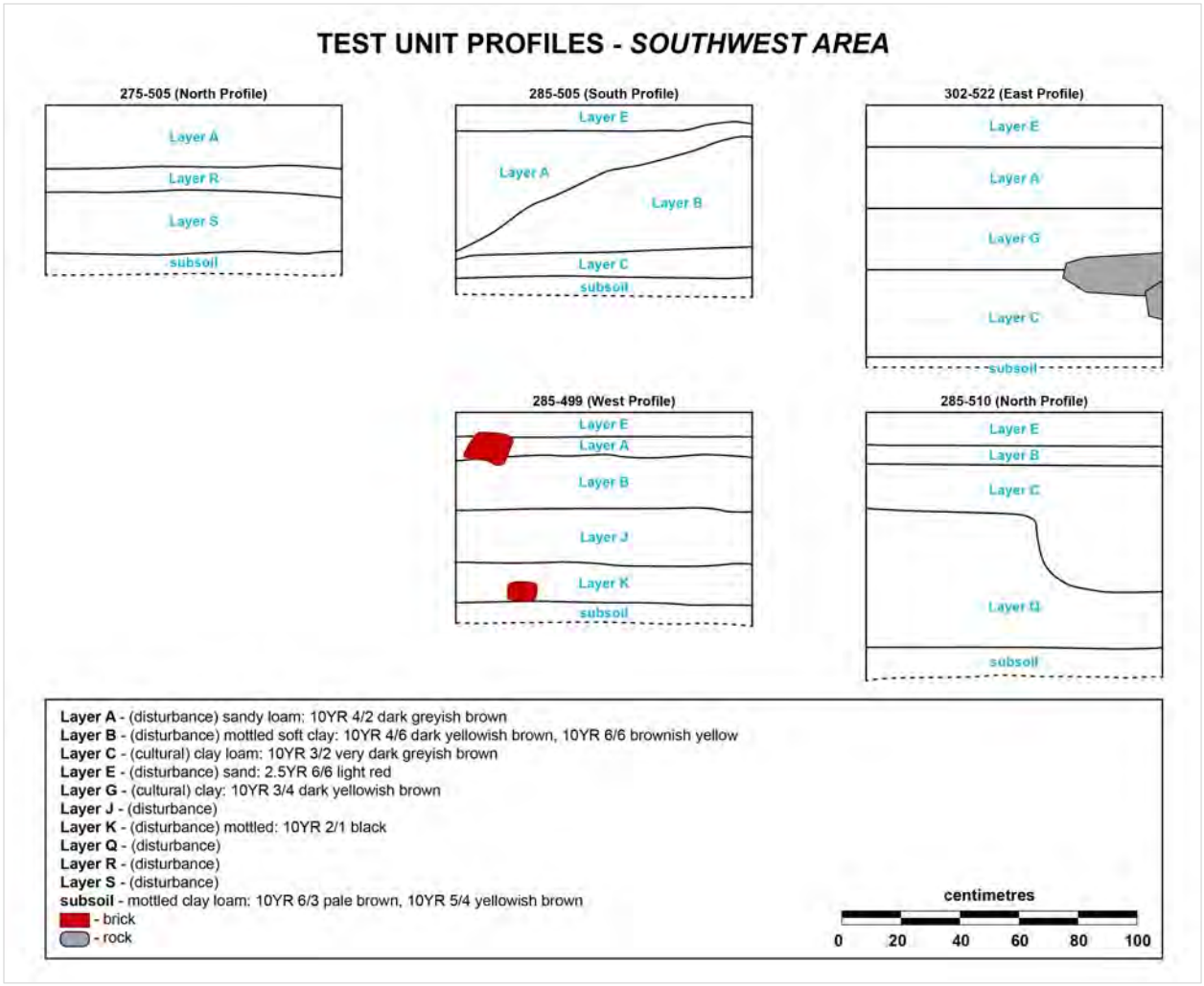


Figure 4: Profile drawings of a representative sample of units from the southwest portion of the H1 site.

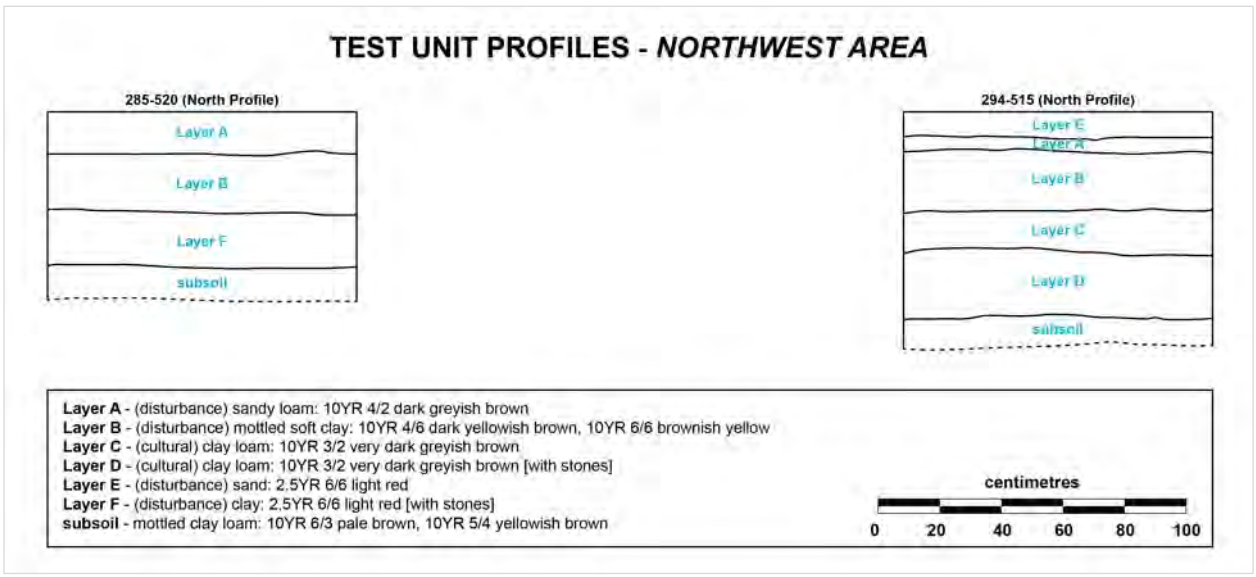


Figure 5: Profile drawings of a representative sample of units from the northwest portion of the H1 site.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Table 1: H1 Site Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
1	305-505	D	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
2	305-505	D	Cultural	18	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
3	305-505	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Other Fasteners	Spike	Cut			
4	305-505	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
5	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bracket				
6	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
7	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
8	305-505	D	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
9	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Moulded	black		
10	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Metal	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Machine Part				
11	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble	20th Century			Too damaged to id further, cat's eye
12	305-505	D	Cultural	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
13	305-505	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, transfer printed	blue		
14	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, decal			Floral border on rim, black with pink and green flowers
15	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Pipe	CEW, red unglazed			
16	305-505	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
17	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
18	305-505	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
19	305-505	D	Cultural	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Bone	Butchered			
20	305-505	D	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian Long Bone				
21	302-500	C	Cultural	8	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
22	302-500	C	Cultural	5	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
23	302-500	C	Cultural	10	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
24	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Pewter	Foodways	Utensils	Utensil Handle				
25	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		B	
26	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware			Undecorated
27	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, slipware			
28	302-500	C	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
29	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
30	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, polychrome lp			Peasant floral
31	302-500	C	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
32	302-500	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
33	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
34	302-500	C	Cultural	9	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
35	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
36	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
37	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
38	302-500	C	Cultural	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
39	302-500	C	Cultural	9	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
40	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Tooth				
41	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian Long Bone				
42	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Cow Bone	Butchered			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
43	302-500	C	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
44	302-500	C	Cultural	1	Composite	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Unidentifiable			B	Burnt ceramic with nail, maybe doorknob sherd
45	302-500	C	Cultural	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
46	302-500	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
47	298-500	B	Disturbanceill	12	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
48	298-500	B	Disturbance	6	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
49	298-500	B	Disturbance	5	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
50	298-500	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
51	298-500	B	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
52	298-500	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged dense	blue		
53	298-500	B	Disturbance	15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
54	298-500	B	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
55	298-500	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
56	298-500	B	Disturbance	1	Ivory/Horn	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Hoof				
57	298-500	B	Disturbance	3	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
58	298-500	B	Disturbance	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
59	298-500	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
60	298-500	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive	B	
61	298-500	B	Disturbance	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
62	298-500	B	Disturbance	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
63	298-500	B	Disturbance	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
64	298-500	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well				
65	298-500	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Slate Board				
66	298-500	B	Disturbance	1	Copper-alloy	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Shotgun Cartridge Base	1884-1890			U.M.C,/No. 10/STAR
67	298-500	B	Disturbance	2	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
68	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Wine Bottle	Applied Finish	olive		Brandy/wine finish
69	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
70	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	green		
71	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
72	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
73	285-499	B	Disturbance	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
74	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
75	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
76	285-499	B	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
77	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
78	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	blue		
79	285-499	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Scenic
80	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
81	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua	B	
82	285-505	B	Disturbance	7	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
83	285-505	B	Disturbance	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
84	285-505	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
85	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
86	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Stemware	Pressed	solarized		
87	285-505	B	Disturbance	13	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
88	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
89	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
90	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Tile				

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
91	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Handle				
92	285-505	B	Disturbance	12	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
93	285-505	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
94	285-505	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
95	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
96	285-505	B	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
97	285-505	B	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, brown transfer			Filigree
98	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
99	294-510	B	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
100	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	Coin	1969 Canada Penny			
101	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Metal	Foodways	Food Wrappers	Foil Wrapper	20th Century			
102	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Moulded	red		
103	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Architectural	Electrical	Wire Cap	20th Century			
104	294-510	B	Disturbance	2	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Moulded	silver		
105	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Tube	20th Century			
106	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
107	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Bone				
108	294-510	B	Disturbance	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
109	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian Bone				
110	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Flint	Arms/Military	Gunflint	Pistol Flint				English, fragment
111	294-510	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
112	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
113	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
114	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
115	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
116	294-510	B	Disturbance	4	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
117	294-510	B	Disturbance	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
118	294-510	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
119	294-510	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
120	294-510	B	Disturbance	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
121	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot	Fine EW - Rockingham			
122	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
123	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
124	299-504	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	green		
125	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		
126	299-504	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
127	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
128	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
129	299-504	B	Disturbance	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
130	299-504	B	Disturbance	6	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
131	299-504	B	Disturbance	10	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
132	299-504	B	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
134	299-504	B	Disturbance	11	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
133	299-504	B	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
135	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
136	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Machine Part				
137	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
138	299-504	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
139	299-504	B	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
140	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Bone	Butchered			
141	294-515	B	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Bone				
142	294-515	B	Disturbance	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
143	294-515	B	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
144	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
145	294-515	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
146	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
147	294-515	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
148	294-515	B	Disturbance	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
149	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well	Derbyshire			
150	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
151	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Jug	RWE, blue transfer			Dense floral and basket print jug handle or lid fragment
152	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
153	294-515	B	Disturbance	1	Pewter	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Machine Part				
154	285-495	A	Disturbance	24	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
155	285-495	A	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
156	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
157	285-495	A	Disturbance	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
158	285-495	A	Disturbance	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
159	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware		B	Undecorated
160	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
161	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
162	285-495	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
163	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
164	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
165	285-495	A	Disturbance	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
166	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
167	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian Long Bone				
168	285-495	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
169	285-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
170	311-500	O	Disturbance	22	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
171	311-500	O	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
172	311-500	M	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
173	311-500	M	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Polyethylene			
174	311-500	M	Disturbance	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
175	311-500	M	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
176	311-500	M	Disturbance	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
177	311-500	M	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	colourless		
178	311-500	M	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
179	311-500	M	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
180	303-498	B	Disturbance	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	blue		
181	303-498	B	Disturbance	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
182	303-498	B	Disturbance	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie, floral
183	303-498	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, flow blue			
184	303-498	B	Disturbance	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
185	303-498	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
186	303-498	B	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
187	303-498	B	Disturbance	6	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
188	303-498	B	Disturbance	5	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
189	303-498	B	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
190	303-498	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
191	303-498	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
192	303-498	B	Disturbance	1	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button				2 holes, 14mm
193	303-498	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
194	303-498	B	Disturbance	11	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
195	303-498	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
196	303-498	B	Disturbance	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
197	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
198	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Machine Part				
199	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
200	294-515	D	Cultural	7	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
201	294-515	D	Cultural	2	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
202	294-515	D	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
203	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer		B	
204	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
205	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
206	300-514	G	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
207	300-514	G	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, green transfer			
208	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Filigree
209	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
210	300-514	G	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
211	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Pipe	CEW, red unglazed			
212	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
213	300-514	G	Cultural	10	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
214	300-514	G	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
215	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Ointment Jar	External Threads	milk		Rim sherd
216	300-514	G	Cultural	5	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Ointment Jar	External Threads	milk		
217	300-514	G	Cultural	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
218	300-514	G	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
219	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
220	300-514	G	Cultural	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
221	300-514	G	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
222	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic				
223	300-514	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
224	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Metal	Personal	Currency	Canada Nickel	1979			
225	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	amber		
226	300-514	A	Disturbance	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
227	300-514	A	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
228	300-514	A	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
229	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
230	300-514	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Tile				
231	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
232	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Figurine Part	Porcelain			Glazed brown animal foot
233	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Plug	Moulded			
234	300-514	A	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Polyethylene			
235	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	USA Penny	1904			"Indian Head" penny
236	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, gilt			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
237	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	green		Possible belt mark, Clemenstron bros?
238	300-514	U	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
239	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Tile	CEW, red unglazed			
240	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Comb	Moulded			Early moulded plastic hair comb
241	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
242	300-514	U	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	Polyethylene			
243	300-514	U	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
244	300-514	U	Disturbance	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
245	300-514	U	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
246	304-500	C	Cultural	1	Lead	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Bullet	30 caliber			1940+ 30 caliber
247	304-500	C	Cultural	14	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
248	304-500	C	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
249	304-500	C	Cultural	3	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
250	304-500	C	Cultural	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
251	304-500	C	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
252	304-500	C	Cultural	4	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
253	304-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			
254	304-500	C	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
255	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone		B	Undecorated
256	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
257	299-504	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
258	299-504	C	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, polychrome lp			Peasant floral
259	299-504	C	Cultural	15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie and floral
260	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, brown transfer			
261	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, red transfer			
262	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	orange		
263	299-504	C	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
264	299-504	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
265	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
266	299-504	C	Cultural	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
267	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
268	299-504	C	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
269	299-504	C	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
270	299-504	C	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
271	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Machine Part				
272	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
273	299-504	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
274	299-504	C	Cultural	3	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
275	304-500	D	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
276	304-500	D	Cultural	24	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
277	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	green		J. Wilkinson 1910+
278	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, gilt			
279	304-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, flow blue			
280	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, blue transfer			
281	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, slip			
282	304-500	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, decal			
283	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
284	304-500	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
285	304-500	D	Cultural	5	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
286	304-500	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	milk		
287	304-500	D	Cultural	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
288	304-500	D	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
289	304-500	D	Cultural	6	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
290	304-500	D	Cultural	16	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
291	304-500	D	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
292	304-500	D	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian				
293	300-495	B	Disturbance	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
294	300-495	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
295	300-495	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer			
296	300-495	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	brown		
297	300-495	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
298	300-495	B	Disturbance	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
299	300-495	B	Disturbance	8	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
300	300-495	B	Disturbance	2	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
301	300-495	B	Disturbance	3	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
302	300-495	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
303	300-495	B	Disturbance	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
304	300-495	B	Disturbance	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
305	300-495	A	Disturbance	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
306	300-495	A	Disturbance	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
307	300-495	A	Disturbance	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
308	300-495	A	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
309	300-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed			
310	300-495	A	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
311	304-500	A	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered			
312	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
313	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
314	304-500	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
315	304-500	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
316	304-500	A	Disturbance	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
317	304-500	A	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
318	304-500	A	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
319	304-500	A	Disturbance	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
320	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
321	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
322	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
323	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
324	304-500	A	Disturbance	3	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic				
325	300-514	X	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
326	300-514	X	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
327	300-514	X	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
328	300-514	X	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
329	300-514	X	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian Bone				
330	285-499	K	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
331	285-499	K	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
332	285-499	K	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
333	285-499	K	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well	Derbyshire			
334	285-499	K	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian				
335	285-499	K	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
336	285-499	K	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
337	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic	moulded	orange		
338	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Utensils	Knife				
339	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Hinge				
340	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
341	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
342	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
343	290-505	B	Disturbance	1	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
344	300-520	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
345	300-520	A	Disturbance	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
346	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
347	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Fine EW - Rockingham			
348	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well	Derbyshire			Broken finish
349	300-520	A	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
350	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
351	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	cobalt		
352	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
353	300-520	A	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
354	285-510	Q	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
355	300-500	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
356	300-500	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
357	300-500	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
358	300-500	A	Disturbance	5	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
359	300-500	A	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
360	300-500	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
361	285-495	G	Cultural	8	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
362	285-495	G	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
363	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
364	285-495	G	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
365	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
366	305-505	A	Disturbance	3	Plastic	Foodways	Misc. Foodways	Bread Tag	20th Century			
367	305-505	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
368	305-505	A	Disturbance	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
369	305-505	A	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
370	305-505	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
371	305-505	A	Disturbance	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
372	305-505	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
373	303-498	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
374	303-498	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
375	303-498	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
376	303-498	C	Cultural	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
377	285-495	G	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
378	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
379	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	green		
380	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
381	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
382	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			
383	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
384	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
385	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
386	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer			
387	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Metal	Foodways	Food Wrappers	Candy Wrapper	20th Century			
388	285-495	G	Cultural	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic			B	
389	285-495	G	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
390	298-500	D	Cultural	13	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
391	298-500	D	Cultural	8	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
392	298-500	D	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			
393	298-500	D	Cultural	5	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
394	298-500	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well	Derbyshire			
395	298-500	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
396	298-500	D	Cultural	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
397	298-500	D	Cultural	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Floral
398	298-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
399	298-500	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
400	298-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain		B	Undecorated
401	298-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, brown transfer		B	
402	298-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
403	298-500	D	Cultural	13	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
404	298-500	D	Cultural	5	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless	B	
405	298-500	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
406	298-500	D	Cultural	20	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
407	298-500	D	Cultural	18	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
408	298-500	D	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
409	298-500	D	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
410	285-499	J	Disturbance	16	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
411	285-499	J	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
412	285-499	J	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
413	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
414	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
415	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
416	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
417	285-499	J	Disturbance	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
418	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Lead	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
419	285-499	J	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
420	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
421	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
422	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
423	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered			
424	285-499	J	Disturbance	1	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
425	290-510	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware			Undecorated
426	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer			
427	290-510	D	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
428	290-510	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged	blue		Unscalloped, too damaged to id further
429	290-510	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, polychrome lp			Peasant floral

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
430	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flown	blue		
431	290-510	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flown	blue		
432	290-510	D	Cultural	16	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
433	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	green		Too small to id
434	290-510	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Ironstone, slip	blue		
435	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
436	290-510	D	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
437	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
438	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
439	290-510	D	Cultural	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
440	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Copper-alloy	Arms/Military	Gunflint	Cartridge Base	1884-1929			W.R.A. Co./No. 10/RIVAL
441	290-510	D	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
442	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
443	290-510	D	Cultural	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
444	290-510	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
445	290-510	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
446	290-510	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
447	290-510	D	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
448	290-510	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
449	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
450	290-510	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
451	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw				
452	290-510	D	Cultural	6	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			
453	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
454	300-520	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
455	300-520	G	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
456	300-520	G	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, edged	blue		Unscalloped, impressed straight lines
457	300-520	G	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot				
458	300-520	G	Cultural	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
459	300-520	G	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian	Butchered			
460	300-520	G	Cultural	1	Lead	Unassigned	Misc. Items					
461	300-520	G	Cultural	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
462	300-520	G	Cultural	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
463	300-520	G	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
464	300-520	G	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
465	285-495	L	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
466	285-495	L	Disturbance	14	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
467	285-495	L	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
468	285-495	L	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain		B	Undecorated
469	285-495	L	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
470	290-505	C	Cultural	40	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
471	290-505	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
472	290-505	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Tableware	RWE, polychrome lp			Peasant floral
473	290-505	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
474	290-505	C	Cultural	12	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
475	290-505	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
476	290-505	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
477	290-505	C	Cultural	12	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
478	290-505	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
479	290-505	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire				
480	290-505	C	Cultural	8	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
481	290-505	C	Cultural	4	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
482	290-505	C	Cultural	3	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Mollusc				
483	290-505	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered			
484	290-505	C	Cultural	1	Copper-alloy	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Cartridge Base	.22 short			
485	290-505	C	Cultural	1	Copper-alloy	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Bullet	30 caliber			
486	300-500	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
487	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
488	300-500	C	Cultural	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
489	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Fine EW - Rockingham			
490	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
491	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
492	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Jug Rim	Ironstone			
493	300-500	C	Cultural	13	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
494	300-500	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
495	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	green		
496	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
497	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Ointment Jar	1850+			Holloway's Ointment
498	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
499	300-500	C	Cultural	8	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
500	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
501	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
502	300-500	C	Cultural	5	Cinder	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
503	300-500	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
504	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
505	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Rodent Long Bones				
506	300-500	C	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian				
507	300-500	C	Cultural	7	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				
508	300-500	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
509	300-500	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
510	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		
511	300-500	C	Cultural	13	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
512	300-500	C	Cultural	8	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
513	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
514	300-500	C	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
515	300-500	C	Cultural	14	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
516	300-500	C	Cultural	15	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
517	300-500	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
518	302-503	B	Disturbance	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
519	302-503	B	Disturbance	1	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
520	302-503	B	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
521	302-503	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
522	302-503	B	Disturbance	10	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
523	302-503	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Solarized/manganese			
524	302-503	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
525	302-503	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
526	300-500	B	Disturbance	8	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
527	300-500	B	Disturbance	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Tooth				
528	300-500	B	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
529	300-500	B	Disturbance	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
530	300-500	B	Disturbance	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
531	300-500	B	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
532	300-500	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware		B	
533	300-500	B	Disturbance	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
534	300-500	B	Disturbance	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
535	300-500	B	Disturbance	11	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
536	300-500	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
537	300-500	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		
538	300-500	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
539	304-500	B	Disturbance	8	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
540	304-500	B	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
541	304-500	B	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
542	304-500	B	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian Tooth				
543	304-500	B	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
544	304-500	B	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
545	304-500	B	Disturbance	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
546	294-515	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
547	294-515	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
548	294-515	A	Disturbance	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
549	294-515	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
550	294-515	A	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
551	294-515	A	Disturbance	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
552	294-515	A	Disturbance	7	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
553	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Figurine	Parion	Pink		
554	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Fine EW - Rockingham			
555	302-522	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Ironstone, slip	brown		
556	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, flow blue			Filigree
557	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	black		Royal coat of arms
558	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	blue		"UNIVERSITY"
559	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, brown transfer			Scenic
560	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, moulded			Basket weave, rim
561	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, edged	blue		Unscalloped, unimpressed
562	302-522	C	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, edged	blue		Unscalloped, unimpressed
563	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Ironstone, plain			Plate sherd
564	302-522	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Ironstone, plain			Plate sherd
565	302-522	C	Cultural	17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, plain			
566	302-522	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
567	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
568	302-522	C	Cultural	21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
569	302-522	C	Cultural	16	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
570	302-522	C	Cultural	15	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
571	302-522	C	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		B	
572	302-522	C	Cultural	35	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
573	302-522	C	Cultural	67	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
574	302-522	C	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
575	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
576	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
577	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
578	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
579	302-522	C	Cultural	6	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
580	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishing	Oil Lamp Chimney		aqua		
581	302-522	C	Cultural	7	Glass	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishing	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
582	302-522	C	Cultural	6	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
583	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar Seal	Pressed	colourless		
584	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Panel Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
585	302-522	C	Cultural	5	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
586	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	green		
587	302-522	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	amber		
588	302-522	C	Cultural	10	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
589	302-522	C	Cultural	32	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
590	302-522	C	Cultural	12	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
591	290-510	C	Cultural	56	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
592	290-510	C	Cultural	3	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
593	290-510	C	Cultural	16	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
594	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
595	290-510	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
596	290-510	C	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
597	290-510	C	Cultural	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
598	290-510	C	Cultural	75	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
599	290-510	C	Cultural	21	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
600	290-510	C	Cultural	2	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
601	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Lead	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Bullet	.30 calibre			
602	290-510	C	Cultural	27	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Floral
603	290-510	C	Cultural	16	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
604	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Ironstone			Undecorated
605	290-510	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
606	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
607	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
611	290-510	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
608	290-510	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Stemware Handle	Pressed	colourless		
609	290-510	C	Cultural	5	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Stemware	Pressed	colourless		
610	290-510	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
612	290-510	C	Cultural	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
613	290-510	C	Cultural	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
614	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar Seal	Pressed	aqua		
615	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
616	290-510	C	Cultural	9	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
617	290-510	C	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Small Mammalian Phalanges				
618	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone			B	
619	290-510	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian Bone				
620	300-524	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
621	300-524	C	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
622	300-524	C	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
623	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Large
624	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		B	

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
625	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Metal	Foodways	Utensils	Utensil Handle				
626	300-524	C	Cultural	5	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
627	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Floor Tile	CEW, red unglazed			
628	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed			
629	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
630	300-524	C	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
631	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, green transfer			
632	300-524	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
633	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			
634	300-524	C	Cultural	8	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
635	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Large Rod				
636	300-524	C	Cultural	66	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
637	300-524	C	Cultural	35	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
638	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	External Thread	colourless		Finish and neck
639	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
640	300-524	C	Cultural	9	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
641	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	aqua		
642	300-524	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		
643	299-498	C	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
644	299-498	C	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
645	299-498	C	Cultural	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
646	299-498	C	Cultural	26	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
647	299-498	C	Cultural	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
648	299-498	C	Cultural	3	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
649	299-498	C	Cultural	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
650	299-498	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
651	299-498	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
652	299-498	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Figurine	Porcelain			Angel/woman face and part of body
653	299-498	C	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
654	299-498	C	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
655	299-498	C	Cultural	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
656	299-498	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	aqua		
657	299-498	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
658	299-498	C	Cultural	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
659	299-498	C	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
660	299-498	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Rodent Bone				
661	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, brown transfer			Floral
662	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, banded	blue		
663	302-503	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged dense			
664	302-503	C	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
665	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, decal			Floral and wide scalloped rim
666	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, decal			Floral
667	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	green		
668	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup Handle	Ironstone			
669	302-503	C	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
670	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware		B	
671	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, decal with gilt			Delicate floral
672	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Fine EW - Rockingham			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
673	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Medicine Bottle	Machine Made	amber		Nail polish or ointment bottle
674	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Plumbing	Pipe				
675	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Dish	Pressed	green		Candy dish frag
676	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
677	302-503	C	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, gilt			
678	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
679	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
680	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Concrete	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	20th Century			
681	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown	olive		Push-up base
682	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar Seal	Pressed	aqua		
683	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Lens or Light Cap	20th Century			
684	302-503	C	Cultural	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
685	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
686	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
687	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
688	302-503	C	Cultural	9	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
689	302-503	C	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire				
690	302-503	C	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
691	302-503	C	Cultural	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
692	302-503	C	Cultural	10	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
693	302-503	C	Cultural	13	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			
694	302-503	C	Cultural	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mollusc				
695	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Shell	Clothing	Ornamentation	Pendant				Shell disc pendant, 2 holes at top, 18mm
696	300-514	V	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Ironstone, plain			
697	300-514	V	Disturbance	22	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
698	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, edged	blue		Unscalloped, impressed lines
699	300-514	V	Disturbance	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
700	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, makers' mark	green		
701	300-514	V	Disturbance	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
702	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
703	300-514	V	Disturbance	15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
704	300-514	V	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Pipe				
705	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Ink Well	Derbyshire			
706	300-514	V	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Fine EW - Rockingham			
707	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
708	300-514	V	Disturbance	13	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
709	300-514	V	Disturbance	2	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
710	300-514	V	Disturbance	5	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
711	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Mollusc				
712	300-514	V	Disturbance	16	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
713	300-514	V	Disturbance	25	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
714	300-514	V	Disturbance	15	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
715	300-514	V	Disturbance	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
716	300-514	V	Disturbance	32	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
717	300-514	V	Disturbance	22	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian	Butchered			
718	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		
719	300-514	V	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
720	300-514	V	Disturbance	5	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
721	300-514	V	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
722	300-514	V	Disturbance	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
723	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Small Mammalian				
724	300-514	V	Disturbance	1	Copper-alloy	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Cartridge Base				WRA/No. 10/RIVAL
725	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Bone	Activities	Writing	Ruler				Carved bone ruler with brass pegs
726	300-500	D	Cultural	11	Bone	Activities	Writing	Ruler				
727	300-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer			
728	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware			
729	300-500	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
730	300-500	D	Cultural	37	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
731	300-500	D	Cultural	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
732	300-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			
733	300-500	D	Cultural	17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
734	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			Buff glaze container base
735	300-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
736	300-500	D	Cultural	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
737	300-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
738	300-500	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
739	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
740	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze		B	
741	300-500	D	Cultural	18	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
742	300-500	D	Cultural	10	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
743	300-500	D	Cultural	5	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
744	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Moulding				
745	300-500	D	Cultural	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
746	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Pencil				
747	300-500	D	Cultural	4	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Board				
748	300-500	D	Cultural	7	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
749	300-500	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire				
750	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Copper-alloy	Clothing	Ornamentation	Decorative Buckle				Leaves around a portrait area
751	300-500	D	Cultural	23	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian				
752	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
753	300-500	D	Cultural	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
754	300-500	D	Cultural	9	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Stemware				
755	300-500	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
756	300-500	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
757	300-500	D	Cultural	8	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
758	300-500	D	Cultural	55	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
759	300-500	D	Cultural	12	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
760	300-500	D	Cultural	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
761	300-500	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
762	300-520	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Medium Mammalian Long				
763	300-520	C	Cultural	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered			
764	300-520	C	Cultural	7	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
765	300-520	C	Cultural	11	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
766	300-520	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, Albany int.			
767	300-520	C	Cultural	10	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
768	300-520	C	Cultural	21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
769	300-520	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged dense			
770	300-520	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware			
771	300-520	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain			Undecorated
772	300-520	C	Cultural	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
773	300-520	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Tumbler Base	Pressed	colourless		
774	300-520	C	Cultural	5	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
775	300-520	C	Cultural	5	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
776	300-520	C	Cultural	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
777	300-520	C	Cultural	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
778	300-520	C	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
779	300-520	C	Cultural	11	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
780	300-520	C	Cultural	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
781	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Metal	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Guinness Bottle Label	1870-1922			
782	294-515	D	Cultural	15	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
783	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			
784	294-515	D	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
785	294-515	D	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
786	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
787	294-515	D	Cultural	3	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
788	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
789	294-515	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
790	294-515	D	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
791	294-515	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
792	294-515	D	Cultural	5	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
793	294-515	D	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
794	294-515	D	Cultural	11	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
795	294-515	D	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
796	294-515	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
797	294-515	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
798	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Victorian Mock Onyx			15mm decorative with stars and berries
799	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Metal	Personal	Currency	Canada 5 Cent Piece	1916			
800	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Metal	Clothing	Fasteners	Safety Pin	20th Century			
801	294-515	C	Cultural	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
802	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
803	294-515	C	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
804	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Concrete	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	20th Century			
805	294-515	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
806	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
807	294-515	C	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
808	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Activities	Stable/Barn	Gizzard Stone	Refined White EW			
809	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Tile	CEW, glazed			
810	294-515	C	Cultural	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
811	294-515	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
812	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	Wide Mouth External Thread	aqua		
813	294-515	C	Cultural	4	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
814	294-515	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
815	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
816	294-515	C	Cultural	8	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
817	294-515	C	Cultural	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			
818	294-515	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
819	294-515	C	Cultural	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
820	294-515	C	Cultural	17	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
821	294-515	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		B	
822	290-520	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
823	290-520	A	Disturbance	1	Plastic	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Plastic				
824	290-520	A	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
825	290-520	A	Disturbance	2	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
826	290-520	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
827	290-520	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
828	290-520	A	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware				
829	295-495	C	Cultural	9	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
830	295-495	C	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
831	295-495	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
832	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
833	295-495	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
834	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	amber		
835	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	milk	B	
836	295-495	C	Cultural	9	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
837	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Mollusc				
838	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Sheep/Goat Long Bone				
839	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Avian Long Bone				
840	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red unglazed			
841	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
842	295-495	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware			Undecorated
843	295-495	C	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
844	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged	blue		Scalloped, impressed curved lines
845	295-495	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
846	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
847	295-495	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem				
848	295-495	C	Cultural	5	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
849	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
850	295-495	C	Cultural	1	Concrete	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
851	299-498	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
852	299-498	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware			
853	299-498	D	Cultural	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
854	299-498	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
855	299-498	D	Cultural	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
856	299-498	D	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
857	299-498	D	Cultural	8	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
858	299-498	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
859	299-498	D	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
860	299-498	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Tooled Finish	colourless		Patent/Extract
861	299-498	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	colourless		
862	299-498	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
863	299-498	D	Cultural	8	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Solarized/manganese			
864	299-498	D	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
865	299-498	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
866	299-498	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
867	299-498	D	Cultural	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
868	299-498	D	Cultural	4	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
869	299-498	D	Cultural	14	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
870	299-498	D	Cultural	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
871	299-498	D	Cultural	7	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
872	299-498	D	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
873	299-498	D	Cultural	7	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
874	299-498	D	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				
875	298-500	C	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
876	298-500	C	Cultural	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
877	298-500	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
878	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		
879	298-500	C	Cultural	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
880	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
881	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
882	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
883	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, green transfer			
884	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machined			
885	298-500	C	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Electrical	Insulator	Porcelain			
886	304-500	D	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
887	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
888	304-500	D	Cultural	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
889	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, edged			Unscalloped
890	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
891	304-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
892	304-500	D	Cultural	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
893	304-500	D	Cultural	3	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
894	304-500	D	Cultural	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
895	304-500	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
896	304-500	D	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
897	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
898	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Mollusc				
899	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Large Mammalian	Butchered			
900	311-500	N	Disturbance	5	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
901	311-500	N	Disturbance	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
902	311-500	N	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Coarse Stoneware	Brown		Moulded design
903	311-500	N	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Coarse Stoneware	Yellow		
904	311-500	N	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Jug	C Stoneware, salt-glaze			
905	311-500	N	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				
906	302-500	D	Cultural	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
907	302-500	D	Cultural	22	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware			Undecorated
908	302-500	D	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
909	302-500	D	Cultural	12	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
910	302-500	D	Cultural	4	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
911	302-500	D	Cultural	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
912	302-500	D	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
913	302-500	D	Cultural	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample				

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
914	302-500	D	Cultural	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	olive		
915	302-500	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
916	302-500	D	Cultural	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
917	302-500	D	Cultural	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
918	299-504	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware			Undecorated
919	299-504	A	Disturbance	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
920	299-504	A	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	blue		
921	299-504	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
922	299-504	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Filigree
923	299-504	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	ironstone, brown transfer			
924	299-504	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Ironstone, slip			
925	299-504	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
926	299-504	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
927	299-504	A	Disturbance	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
928	299-504	A	Disturbance	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
929	299-504	A	Disturbance	2	Metal	Foodways	Food Wrappers	Foil Wrapper	20th Century			
930	299-504	A	Disturbance	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
931	299-504	A	Disturbance	7	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
932	299-504	A	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
933	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware			Undecorated
934	280-499	J	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
935	280-499	J	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged	blue		Unscalloped, chickenfoot
936	280-499	J	Disturbance	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
937	280-499	J	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Willow
938	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			Willow
939	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
940	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
941	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Redware			
942	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	Hand Struck	red	B	
943	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
944	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
945	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney		colourless		
946	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
947	280-499	J	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
948	299-504	D	Cultural	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
949	299-504	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
950	299-504	D	Cultural	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
951	299-504	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Machine Part				
952	299-504	D	Cultural	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
953	299-504	D	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
954	285-505	C	Cultural	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
955	285-505	C	Cultural	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, polychrome lp			Peasant floral
956	285-505	C	Cultural	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
957	285-505	C	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, slip			
958	285-505	C	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
959	285-505	C	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
960	285-505	C	Cultural	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
961	285-505	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
962	285-505	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	amber		

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
963	285-505	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
964	285-505	C	Cultural	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
965	285-505	C	Cultural	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
966	285-510	Q	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
967	285-510	Q	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
968	285-510	Q	Disturbance	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
969	285-510	Q	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
970	285-510	Q	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			
971	285-510	Q	Disturbance	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
972	285-510	Q	Disturbance	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
973	285-510	Q	Disturbance	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered			
974	305-495	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
975	305-495	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
976	305-495	D	Cultural	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
977	305-495	D	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
978	305-495	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
979	305-495	D	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				
980	305-495	D	Cultural	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
981	305-495	D	Cultural	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
982	299-498	Feature 4	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
983	299-498	Feature 4	Cultural	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, blue transfer			
984	299-498	Feature 4	Cultural	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
985	299-498	Feature 4	Cultural	2	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
986	299-498	Feature 4	Cultural	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				
987	299-498	Feature 4	Cultural	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
988	285-520	A	Disturbance	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
989	285-520	A	Disturbance	1	Metal	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
990	285-520	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			
991	285-520	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Solarized/manganese			
992	285-520	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	aqua		
993	275-505	A	Disturbance	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed			
994	275-505	A	Disturbance	4	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal				
995	275-505	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
996	275-505	A	Disturbance	2	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable	colourless		
997	275-505	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	olive		
998	295-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Tooled Finish	aqua		Patent
999	295-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	green		
1000	295-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
1001	280-505	B	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
1002	280-505	B	Disturbance	6	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
1003	280-505	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	olive		
1004	280-505	B	Disturbance	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			
1005	280-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
1006	280-505	B	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			
1007	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Tile				
1008	305-495	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
1009	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW			Undecorated
1010	305-495	A	Disturbance	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			Chinoiserie
1011	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, moulded			

Cat#	Provenience	Layer	Interpretation	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt	Comments
1012	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
1013	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made	colourless		
1014	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	green		
1015	305-495	A	Disturbance	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone				
1016	285-505	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware			Undecorated
1017	285-505	A	Disturbance	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer			
1018	285-505	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	colourless		
1019	285-505	A	Disturbance	1	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	aqua		
1020	285-505	A	Disturbance	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			
1021	285-505	B	Disturbance	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Onondaga
1022	285-510	B	Disturbance	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Onondaga
1023	285-499	B	Disturbance	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Shatter				Heat exposed, likely Onondaga
1024	300-514	X	Disturbance	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Onondaga
1025	304-500	D	Cultural	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Onondaga
1026	304-500	A	Disturbance	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Onondaga
1027	290-510	D	Cultural	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Onondaga
1028	285-499	A	Disturbance	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Lithic Flake				Ancaster

APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:	401-NI8379-21			
Licensee:	Kim Slocki (P029)			
MHSTCI PIF:	P029-1058-2022			
Document/ Material		**Details**	**Location**	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2021/401-NI8379-21 - 177 Byron Street/Stage 3	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/Annotated Field Maps	Field Notes/Maps: 16 pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 172 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
4.	Artifacts	3,258 artifacts stored in Box: 401-NI8379-21-ST3-01	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.

Appendix F

Structural Condition Assessment and Recommendations

Shoalts Engineering

SHOALTS ENGINEERING
P.O. Box 218, Fenwick, Ontario L0S 1C0
P 905-892-2110 e-mail: mark@shoalts.ca

Structural Condition Assessment and Recommendations for 177 Byron Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake

Debbie Mallais of Lais Hotel Properties Limited requested Mark Shoalts, P.Eng, CAHP, to review the residence at 177 Byron Street in Niagara-on-the-Lake and to provide a report on its structural condition. The building is a single family dwelling, constructed in several stages with numerous renovations and alterations. Mark Shoalts made site visits for a review of the house on August 19 and December 7, 2021. Previous reports on the building by ERA Architects (2015) and Leah Wallace (2021) were provided to the author for background and a copy of property standards order MLE-INV-03646 from the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake was provided for information.

This report describes the present structural and physical condition of the dwelling. There are relatively recent additions to the rear and side of the building that are of dubious quality, are in very poor condition, and are irrelevant to any heritage considerations. There is a modern detached garage in fair to poor condition that is likewise irrelevant to any heritage considerations and will be removed from the site. This report is not concerned with the chronology or condition of the later work other than as it relates to the present condition of the oldest parts of the structure.

Executive Summary

The existing residence at 177 Byron Street in Niagara-on-the-Lake was originally a modest 1 storey mid-nineteenth century single family dwelling and it has had numerous alterations and additions over the years. At present, it is visibly deteriorated both inside and out, and has serious building envelope issues that are directly related to and/or causing many of the immediately apparent major problems. It is in need of substantial repairs, in part because of maintenance issues and in part because of the construction method and materials of additions and alterations to the building. The structure has some serious problems and because of the extent of deterioration, it is difficult and very invasive to properly repair it. The roof and rainwater management systems have far exceeded their practical service life and were in need of replacement some years ago. All of the windows require immediate and extensive repair and restoration, but because they are not original heritage fabric, replacement would make more sense. The roof, chimneys, and exterior stucco and wood trims require extensive repairs and much of it must be replaced.

The interior of the building has experienced deterioration as a direct result of the roofing and window issues and is in need of major structural, plaster, and finishing repairs. Before the rehabilitation of the interior and exterior finishes could be done, the floor, wall, and roof structures and the exterior envelope must be restored. The mechanical and electrical systems are obsolete and must be replaced. The house would require essentially 100% interior refinishing subsequent to the structural repairs and the building systems replacements.

Neither the ERA report nor the Wallace report makes any definitive claims for cultural heritage value for the original dwelling, and with the previous extensive alterations to the building and the enormous expense of compensating construction required to repair and maintain the remnants of the building that are salvageable, it is our recommendation that consideration be given to removal of the house from the site.

Building Background

The ERA report of 2015 and the Wallace report of 2021 contain much detailed information on the history of the site and the building, and the connections to previous owners and tenants as well as can be determined. Rather than repeat this information here, the reports are being made available by the present owner.

The building has been vacant for many years and ownership has transferred between the Shaw Festival and Lais Hotel Properties more than once. Because it is owned by a commercial entity and is adjacent to established commercial uses, there are no plans to return it to use as a single family dwelling.

Building Description

177 Byron Street was described by ERA as a 1-storey Georgian brick house, however the present Georgian appearance is largely owing to modern alterations to the roof overhangs and reconstruction of the gable end chimneys, which are likely rather larger and more prominent than the originals. By the 1840s (the assumed date of construction of the house), fireplaces were virtually unheard of as main heating appliances in Upper Canadian dwellings, having been supplanted by wood stoves for much greater efficiency. Stoves heated with less wood and required much smaller chimneys and were typically exhausted into chimneys built as extensions of brick gables. In frame houses, stoves exhausted into brick chimneys built on chimney cupboards on the upper floor or on shelves constructed in the attic. Along with fireplaces, by the 1840s the Georgian style of architecture had also largely been supplanted by what would be more correctly termed Neoclassical or Greek Revival, which was the preferred house style for much of the period from 1820-1850 in Upper Canada[1]. The original house at 177 Byron was a moderately-sized one storey Neoclassical five-bay dwelling with an attic and basement, similar to the 1 ½ storey frame house at 46 Mary Street referenced by ERA in their report, although 46 Mary is substantially older than 177 Byron. Niagara-on-the-Lake abounds with similar houses, including 96 Johnson St. and 175 Victoria St. which are contemporary with 46 Mary St., built in the immediate post War of 1812 reconstruction period. Houses such as these undoubtedly provided design inspiration for later houses like 177 Byron.

175 Victoria (Stokes/Montgomery, Old Niagara-on-the-Lake)

[1] The Ancestral Roof MacRae & Adamson 1963, pg.35

177 Byron was constructed as a one storey dwelling but later alterations claimed the attic as a loft storey with the addition of a circular stair, skylights, and windows in the gable ends. The existing fireplaces were assumed to be original by the authors of earlier reports on the house, with ERA highlighting the front parlour fireplace (although the existing front parlour was probably a rear room in the original house) as an example of early architectural details and finishing. The fireplace and mantel however are modern, either reconstructions of originals or more likely new creations built in an earlier style. The brickwork is clearly new, built from reclaimed bricks; the steel angle lintel over the opening and the soldier course sitting on it (which does not extend past the opening), not to mention the Portland cement mortar, are mid-20th century at the earliest. The mantel is modern woodwork copying an older style but lacking the refinement and attention to detail that an original would have displayed. The pilasters are coarse, the cove beneath the mantel shelf is built-up from lumber yard profiles, and the moulding lapping onto the brick is a modern glass stop profile. The general impression is good, but it falls down upon closer examination.

Fireplace with soldier course of bricks on a steel lintel

While it is possible that the fireplaces are reconstructions of originals given the support for them existing in the basement, no one in the previous reports has remarked on the presence of two windows in the centre of the north gable end wall, around which the chimney wends its way. The windows are modern, and it is highly unlikely that they are merely replacements of heritage windows but almost certain that they are part of a completely modern construction. Both chimneys on the house are failing badly above the roof, with spalled stucco revealing modern bricks and a complete lack of correct historic detail.

Two windows and an exhaust fan apparently through a chimney

The flush gable end chimneys with thin stone caps and the absence of roof overhangs also emphasizes the fact that the house styling is a mid-to-late 20th century interpretation of early 19th century. The stucco is applied over 2" of extruded polystyrene insulation fastened to the brick.

Building Condition

The house at 177 Byron has some serious structural problems. The original floor joists for the main floor of the house were well-sized, but some of them have deteriorated badly and are at the point of failing. The original pine flooring is in situ, but it too has badly deteriorated in places to the point where there are holes and weak spots, and the author was afraid of falling through the floor and could not access all areas of the house. The rafters are generously sized, but the rotted roof shingles and sheathing that have led to the floor deterioration has also destroyed some of the rafters.

Front roof with holes

Rear roof with holes

The failed roof system has resulted in deterioration of much of the interior wood structure to the point where it is uncertain how much of it can be salvaged. Many rafters and floor joists have deteriorated to the point where they have no strength left. Roof sheathing and the original pine flooring have rotted through completely in places and are of uncertain condition in others. Decay can reduce the strength of wood by up to 10% before it can even be detected. By the time that decay has created weight loss of 5% - 10%, wood has lost 20% - 80% of its strength[2]. Joists or rafters that can be penetrated more than ½" with a hand-held awl have no effective service life left.

Deteriorated floor joist, awl inserted >2"

[2] Wood Handbook, Wood as an Engineering Material Forest Products Laboratory, USDA

The ERA report notes “the very robust construction of the house” however the walls are in fact only two wythes of brick thick; they are adequate for a one storey house but they are the absolute minimum for load-bearing masonry. Three-wythe brick walls were more common, giving more substantial and more stable structure to a dwelling. The ingress of moisture into the masonry through the failed roof and deteriorated stucco, followed by freeze-thaw damage because the stucco prevents drying of the masonry, has wrought unknown damage to the wall structure. Failure of even a single wythe when there are only two in a wall leaves a building with serious deficiencies. Although hidden by the exterior stucco and the interior plaster, the presence of deteriorated areas of brick can be inferred from the complete failure of the chimneys and the holes in the roof directly over the walls.

Chimney with cap fallen off, failed stucco, and failed brick

Conclusions

177 Byron Street was constructed as a modest dwelling in the mid-19th century. Over the course of the next 150 years, it acquired at least two additions and underwent many alterations of varying significance to the heritage building fabric. Some of the less sympathetic alterations and a lack of maintenance over the most recent decade or more have allowed serious deterioration of not only the finishes but of the basic building structure to occur. There is nothing of heritage or other value in the two extant additions and some of the alterations as well as the ingress of serious moisture into the building have destroyed the integrity of much of the oldest part of the house.

The house has serious structural issues that would require extensive and difficult repairs to enable it to remain in service; without which it cannot be utilized for any purpose and without which it is in fact hazardous to anyone entering the building.

"Restoration" of 177 Byron would not be restoration for the most part, but would require removal and replacement of much of the substandard construction and require substantial repairs to many deteriorated elements; following which there would need to be speculative reconstruction to create a synthesis of a mid-19th century building. The oldest section of the house could theoretically be restored but it would require extensive and extremely invasive work to replace the failing structure, the very nature of which would destroy much of the few bits of original interior finishes that remain. The previous reports have stated that there is no great historical or associative value in the house, and the present seriously compromised state of the structure leads one to the conclusion that it is neither practical nor economically feasible to retain the building. We must recommend that it be documented for the historical record and removed from the site for the safety of anyone who might have access, authorized or otherwise, to its immediate area.

Mark Shoalts, P.Eng., CAHP
Shoalts Engineering
January 6, 2021