

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment
122 & 126 Augusta Street &
125 & 127 Young Street**

Part of Lot 13, Concession 3,
Geographic Township of Barton,
Historical County of Wentworth,
City of Hamilton, Ontario

Submitted to:
1955132 Ontario Ltd.
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and

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

September 15, 2017

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Inc. ('Detritus') was retained by 1955132 Ontario Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment at 122 & 126 Augusta Street & 125 & 127 Young Street, located on part of Lot 13, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario prior to the proposed development of a four-storey multiple dwelling structure, driveway, parking lot, green spaces, and sidewalks (Figure 1; Figure 4). The assessment property ('Study Area') comprised a manicured lawn and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses and their associated landscaping as well as a driveway, a parking lot, a shed, and sidewalks approximately 0.2 hectare in all. The Study Area is irregular in shape and is bound to the east and west by neighbouring residential properties, to the north by Augusta Street, and to the south by Young Street.

The assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." The current assessment was conducted during the pre-approval phase under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b).

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources on the property and to determine whether any of the resources might be artifacts and archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. The Stage 2 assessment, involving test pit survey at five metre intervals, was conducted on May 31 and August 28, 2017 and resulted in the identification and documentation of one archaeological location: Location 1 (AhGx-765).

Location 1 (AhGx-765) is a mid-late 19th century site containing domestic Euro-Canadian artifacts, including structural artifacts, ceramic sherds, household artifacts, metal fragments and personal artifacts. Given that Location 1 (AhGx-765) consists of 20 or more artifacts dating prior to 1900 Location 1 (AhGx-765) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the 'MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1 (AhGx-765).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 1 (AhGx-765) will consist of the hand excavation of Stage 3 test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil. Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent. All excavated soil will be screened through 6mm mesh; any artifacts being recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

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

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Acknowledgments

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

- Carmela Agro, Urban Solutions Planning & Land Development Consultants Inc.
- Katie Rauscher, Urban Solutions Planning & Land Development Consultants Inc.

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Inc. ('Detritus') was retained by 1955132 Ontario Ltd. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment at 122 & 126 Augusta Street & 125 & 127 Young Street, located on part of Lot 13, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario prior to the proposed development of a four-storey multiple dwelling structure, driveway, parking lot, green spaces, and sidewalks (Figure 1; Figure 4). The assessment property ('Study Area') comprised a manicured lawn and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses and their associated landscaping as well as a driveway, a parking lot, a shed, and sidewalks approximately 0.2 hectare in all. The Study Area is irregular in shape and is bound to the east and west by neighbouring residential properties, to the north by Augusta Street, and to the south by Young Street.

The assessment was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." The current assessment was conducted during the pre-approval phase under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport ('MTCS') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b).

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB'; Government of Ontario n.d.) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the Study Area and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 property assessment are as follows:

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

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, what is now the City of Hamilton was occupied by the Neutral or Attawandaron tribe. The earliest recorded visit to the Niagara region was undertaken by Étienne Brûlé, an interpreter and guide for Samuel de Champlain. In June 1610, Brûlé requested permission to live among the Algonquin people and to learn their language and customs. In return, Champlain agreed to take on a young Huron names Savignon and teach him the language and customs of the French. The purpose of this endeavour was to establish good relations with Aboriginal communities in advance of future military and colonial enterprises in the area. In 1615, Brûlé joined twelve Huron warriors on a mission to cross enemy territory and seek out the Andaste people, allies of the Huron, to ask their assistance in an expedition being planned by Champlain. The mission was a success, but took much longer than anticipated. Brûlé returned with the Andaste, but arrived two days too late to help Champlain and the Hurons, who had already been defeated by the Iroquois (Heidenreich 1990).

Throughout the middle of the 17th century, the Iroquois sought to expand upon their territory and to monopolise the local fur trade as well as trade between the European markets and the tribes of the western Great Lakes region. A series of bloody conflicts followed known as the Beaver Wars, or the French and Iroquois Wars, contested between the Iroquois confederacy and the Algonkian speaking communities of the Great Lakes region. Many communities were destroyed including the Huron, Neutral, Susquehannock, and Shawnee leaving the Iroquois as the dominant group in the region. By 1653 after repeated attacks, the Niagara peninsula and most of Southern Ontario had been vacated (Heidenreich 1990).

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). More specifically, this period marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes. The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as recounted by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas' settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978:778-779).

The current Study Area falls within the lands surrendered by Treaty Number 3. According to Morris, Treaty Number 3 ...

was made with the Mississa[ug]a Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode. The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tusc[a]r[o]ra, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County ...

Morris 1943:17-18

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora

Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879:8; Tanner 1987:127; Weaver 1978:526). Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area falls on part of Lot 13, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton.

On July 24, 1788, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg, and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Quebec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the provisions of the Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and he spearheaded several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895:33).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Each new county was named after a county in England or Scotland; the constituent townships were then given the names of the corresponding townships from each original British county. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. In 1816, the County of Wentworth was created from parts of York County in the Home District and Parts of the Niagara District. Wentworth was named in honour of Sir John Wentworth who had held the post of Governor of Nova Scotia from 1792-1808 among others (Archives of Ontario 2009). Barton Township was named after the English Town of Barton upon Humber in 1816.

Settlement began to trickle into the region in 1790, with an influx of loyalist immigrants mainly from New York State immigrating to Upper Canada in the years following the Revolutionary War. The Township of Barton included Hamilton and was laid out in eight concessions between Lake Ontario and the Township of Binbrook to the south. After the American Revolutionary War, Crown Patents were granted to United Empire Loyalists who settled at first below the escarpment but spread south of the escarpment after the War of 1812.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth* (*Historical Atlas*; Figure 2), map of Barton Township demonstrates the extent to which the township had been settled by 1876 (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads.

The Study Area is located on part of the original Lot 13, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton. No owner or structures area illustrated in the vicinity of the Study Area. Illustrated on the *Historical Atlas* map of Barton Township (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2) is the Great Western Railway running east-west through the township and the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, which runs north-south through Hamilton then east-west four concessions and then travels north-south through the township (Figure 2).

Although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas* map of Barton Township (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2), it should be recognized that historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe

were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:145). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The current Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted in advance of the of a four-storey multiple dwelling structure, driveway, parking lot, green spaces, and sidewalks located on part of Lot 13, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1 and 4). The Study Area comprised a manicured lawn and areas of previous disturbance including, two houses and their associated landscaping as well as a driveway, a parking lot, a shed, and sidewalks approximately 0.2 hectare in all. The Study Area is irregular in shape and is bound to the east and west by neighbouring residential properties, to the north by Augusta Street, and to the south by Young Street. The single detached dwelling located at 122 Augusta Street is included in the City of Hamilton's *Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest* (City of Hamilton 2002).

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 145 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late 19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Iroquois Plains Physiographic (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-191). This area is the ancient seabed of glacial Lake Iroquois, which extends around the western shore of Lake Ontario for some 300km. The region is characterized by flat topography composed of shallow lacustrine deposits, primarily sand over clay subsoil.

The closest source of potable water is Hamilton Harbour located 2.2km north of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Barton Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Barton Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1450 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1450 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of known archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Study Area, Detritus consulted the ASDB. The ASDB, which is maintained by the MTCS (Government of Ontario n.d.), contains information concerning archaeological sites that have been registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The three sites currently under review are located within Borden Block AhGx.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are five archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). These include one pre-contact Aboriginal site, two post-contact sites and two multi-component pre-and post-contact sites, none of which can be dated to a specific time period.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted and no sites are registered within 50 metres of the Study Area.

Table 2: Registered Sites within 1 km of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period/Cultural Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status	Source
AhGx-224	Whitehern	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact			ASI 1994
AhGx-672	AhGx-672	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	homestead, unknown		Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc. ("TMHC") 2008; Archaeological Services Inc. ("ASI") 2008.
AhGx-673	AhGx-673	Pre-Contact			TMHC 2008; ASI 2008.
AhGx-683	Loretto	Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian		No Further CHVI	Slocki 2010
AhGx-736		Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian	house	No Further CHVI	Golder Associates 2016; Stantec Consulting Inc. 2016

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

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

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

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

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is Hamilton Harbour located 2.2km north of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Iroquois Plains physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural add to that the one pre-contact Aboriginal site as well as the two multi-component sites and the overall potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal material culture within the Study Area is deemed to be moderate to high.

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

The *Historical Atlas* demonstrates the extent to which Barton Township had been settled by 1876 (Page & Co 1876; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township, save the lots within the City of Hamilton, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads and water bodies. Also depicted on the *Historical Atlas* (Page & Co 1876) is the City of Hamilton. The Study Area is located on Lot 13, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton. No owner or structures area illustrated in the vicinity of the Study Area. Illustrated on the *Historical Atlas* map of Barton Township (Page & Co 1876) is the Great Western Railway running east-west through the township and the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, which runs north-south through Hamilton then east-west four concessions and then travels north-south through the township (Figure 2). Add to that the two post-contact Euro-Canadian sites, and the two multi-component sites within 1km radius of the Study Area and the potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the MTCS (PO17-0581-2017).

The Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted on May 31 and August 28, 2017. During the Stage 2 field work, the weather was sunny and hot.

Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Photos 1 to 10 demonstrate the current land conditions throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and areas that were considered to be previously disturbed as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standards 1a and b; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 80% of the Study Area comprises a manicured lawn. This area was subject to test pit survey (Photos 1 to 6) in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. Test pits in this area revealed brown sandy loam soil with an average depth of 20cm overlying dense brown clay. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six-millimetre (mm) mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. The test pit survey was conducted to within one metre of the built structures according to Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Furthermore, test pits located at 127 Young Street appeared to be disturbed due to the demolition on a former structure (Figure 3).

UTM readings were taken using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 17N). UTM coordinates were recorded for all positive test pits and landmarks. These coordinates are presented in the supplementary documentation to this report. Figure 3 illustrates the field assessment methods across the Study Area and Tile 3 in the Supplementary Documentation illustrates the field methods and results. All cultural material encountered was collected and recorded to the associated test pit and returned for laboratory analysis. No further archaeological methods were employed since the identification of 81 positive test pits at Location 1 (AhGx-765) produced sufficient archaeological resources to document and delineate the archaeological location and met the criteria for making a recommendation to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The remaining 20% of the Study Area was previously disturbed. The areas of previous disturbance include two houses and their associated landscaping as well as a driveway, a parking lot, a shed, and sidewalks, these areas were not assessed as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Instead, this area was photo documented (Photos 7 to 10) as per Section 7.8.6 Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
2 Pages of Field Notes	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
2 Map provided by the Client	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
2 Field Map	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
56 Digital Photographs	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 survey is contained in two boxes and will be temporarily housed in the offices of Detritus until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MTCS and the Study Area's owners.

3.1 Cultural Material

Location 1 (AhGx-765) was discovered in the front, side and back yard of 122 and 126 Augusta Street, Hamilton. As is summarized in consists of 342 Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 144 structural artifacts, 100 ceramic sherds, 80 household artifacts, 16 personal artifacts, and 2 metal fragments. Despite an intensified test pit survey, no other archaeological materials were identified. All artifacts were collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Location 1 (AhGx-765). Location 1 (AhGx-765) measures approximately 49 metres north-south by 39 metres east-west. In accordance with Section 5 Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) a UTM coordinate was recorded at the centre of the surface scatter and four readings at the furthest site extents in each of the cardinal directions.

Table 4, Location 1 (AhGx-765) consists of 342 Euro-Canadian artifacts, including 144 structural artifacts, 100 ceramic sherds, 80 household artifacts, 16 personal artifacts, and 2 metal fragments. Despite an intensified test pit survey, no other archaeological materials were identified. All artifacts were collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Location 1 (AhGx-765). Location 1 (AhGx-765) measures approximately 49 metres north-south by 39 metres east-west. In accordance with Section 5 Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) a UTM coordinate was recorded at the centre of the surface scatter and four readings at the furthest site extents in each of the cardinal directions.

Table 4: Location 1 (AhGx-765) Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Freq.	%
structural	144	42.11
ceramics	100	29.24
household	80	23.39
personal	16	4.68
miscellaneous metal	2	0.58
Total	342	100.00

3.1.1 Structural Artifacts

A total of 144 structural artifacts were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765), including 54 cut nails, 47 wire nails, 39 window glass shards and 4 wrought nails.

Machine cut nails, which were invented as early as 1790, represented an innovation in the manufacturing nails. As the name implies, cut nails were created from flat sheets of iron that were cut by machines. As a result, they did not taper toward the bottom, but were even in thickness when viewed from the side. They were also characterised by flat, square heads. Machine cut nails remained the most commonly used variety until the 1890s when wire drawn nails became

common. Wire drawn nails are identical to the type of nails used today, with their round heads and wire shafts (Adams 1994).

Window glass can also be temporally diagnostic in a limited manner, but only if at least ten specimens are available. In the 1840s, window glass thickness changed dramatically, in large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845. This tariff taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Most window glass manufactured before 1845 tended to be thinner, while later glass was thicker (Kenyon 1980). However, because window glass thickness varied even within a single pane, an assemblage of ten specimens is required to provide an adequate sample. Of the 39 pieces of window glass recovered, 30 pieces measure greater than 1.6 mm. This arrangement suggests an occupation of post-1845.

3.1.2 Household Artifacts

A total of 80 household artifacts were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765), including 44 faunal remains, 28 bottle glass fragments, 4 lamp glass fragments, 2 pieces of coal, 1 glass jar fragment and 1 moulded porcelain vase base fragment.

Bottle glass is generally not diagnostic and is often simply categorized according to colour. Nine of the 13 pieces recovered during the Stage 2 assessment were colourless, 3 were aqua and 1 was brown. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, clear or colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2014). The predominance of clear glass at Location 1 (AhGx-765) suggests an occupation date of post-1870 (Lindsey 2014).

A total of 39 faunal remains were recovered, including 28 pig (*Sus*) fragments, 15 large mammalian fragments and 1 avian long bone. Of the 28 pig (*Sus*) fragments, 12 were rib fragments, 3 of which were butchered, 5 were juvenile pig skull fragments, 4 were vertebra fragments, two tail fragments, and one fragment of each of the following, phalange, tarsal, tibia, tooth, juvenile pelvis. Of the 15 large mammalian fragments seven were long bone fragments, 1 is calcined and one is butchered, three vertebrae, 1 butchered, two skull fragments, 2 miscellaneous fragments and 1 tooth fragment.

3.1.3 Personal Artifacts

A total of 16 personal artifacts were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765) including, seven white clay pipe stems, three white clay pipe bowls fragments, two buttons, two clay marbles, one white ceramic bead, and one porcelain figurine fragment.

White clay pipes were popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use around 1880 due to the rise in popularity of briar pipes and cigarettes (Kenyon 1980). Most white clay pipes were manufactured in either Québec or Scotland, with occasional examples from English, Dutch, French, and American manufacturers. The maker's name is commonly impressed on one side of the stem with the city of manufacture on the opposite side, although this did not become common practice until after 1840. One of the white clay pipe bowl fragments is decorated with an embossed pattern, the remaining bowl and stem fragments were undecorated and unmarked.

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

3.1.4 Metal Artifacts

Two metal fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765). None of the miscellaneous metal artifacts are temporally diagnostic.

3.1.5 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 101 ceramic fragments were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 (AhGx-765).

Table 5 provides a summary of the Stage 2 ceramic assemblage by ware type; Table 6 provides a summary of the Stage 2 ceramic assemblage by decorative style.

Table 5: Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramics	Frequency	%
RWE	29	29.00
ironstone	22	22.00
RWE, transfer printed	12	12.00
RWE, painted	9	9.00
RWE, flow transfer printed	7	7.00
red earthenware	5	5.00
yellowware	4	4.00
pearlware	3	3.00
pearlware, edged	3	3.00
RWE, sponged	3	3.00
ironstone, moulded	1	1.00
semi-porcelain	1	1.00
stoneware	1	1.00
Total	100	100.00

Table 6: Stage 2 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Ceramics	Frequency	%
RWE	60	60.00
ironstone	23	23.00
utilitarian	6	6.00
pearlware	6	6.00
yellowware	4	4.00
semi-porcelain	1	1.00
Total	100	100.00

Refined White Earthenware (RWE)

RWE is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware, discussed below. Early RWE paste tended to be porous, but became more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 29% of the RWE sherds within the Stage 2 assemblage are plain (n=29). The remaining sherds were decorated using transfer printing, painted, sponging, and flow transfer printing techniques.

Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Early transfer printed RWE traditionally had thicker lines because of the paper used during the transfer of a pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printing was accomplished using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details, or using oil and a sheet of glue to create a design featuring small dots (Stelle 2001). Before 1830s blue was the most common colour used; during the 1830's and 40s other colours like brown, black, red, green and purple became popular; between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular. A wider spectrum became popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 12 blue transfer printed RWE fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765). These fragments are indicative of an middle to late 19th century occupation.

Nine pieces of hand painted RWE were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765). Typically, hand painted Euro-Canadian vessels featured a horror vacui decorative style wherein the majority of the vessel was covered with painted designs with very little white showing through. Blue and black were the dominant colours during the first quarter of the 19th century. A wider palette of colours became more common throughout the 19th century (Stelle 2001). Colours included in the Stage 2 assemblage are late green and red. These fragments are indicative of a middle to late 19th century occupation.

Seven sherds within the Stage 2 assemblage of Location 1 (AhGx-765) featured flow transfer printed designs. Flow transfer printing was similar to regular transfer printing, with the exception

that designs were allowed to bleed into the glaze giving them a misty appearance (Adams 1994). Flow transfer printing was popular in the late 1840s and 1850s and was later revived in the 1890s. Traditionally, blue is the most predominant colour used in flow-transfer printing, although examples in black do exist. All of the flow transfer printed RWE sherds from Location 1 (AhGx-765) are decorated in blue and are indicative of a mid-19th century occupation.

Lastly, sponge stamping was used from the 1850s to the early 20th century and consists of cutting a design out of a sponge and stamping the vessel (Adams 1994). Three blue sponged RWE fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765). These fragments are indicative of a mid-to-late 19th century occupation.

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite or stone china, is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint and a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2014). It was introduced in the 1820s and by the 1840's it had become widely available for tablewares, kitchenwares and toiletwares. By the 1870s, ironstone became the most popular tableware ceramic in Upper Canada and its use persisted throughout the 20th century (Saint Mary's University 2014). Decorated ironstone, including moulded and transfer printed varieties, became popular between 1805 and 1840; undecorated ironstone became common after 1840. The manufacture of both decorated and undecorated ironstone wares continued into the 20th century (Miller 1991). Twenty-two pieces of undecorated ironstone fragments and one moulded ironstone fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765).

Utilitarian

A total of six utilitarian sherds were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 (AhGx-765) including five pieces of red earthenware and one piece of stoneware.

In Ontario, earthenwares were first manufactured in the early 19th century, but declined over the course of the century as other materials such as glass became more popular. Generally, unrefined red and yellow earthenware are common on Euro-Canadian sites from 1840 to 1900. Earthenware vessels are normally red, yellow or buff coloured and were often lead glazed (Adams 1994).

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

Whereas it is difficult to date an archaeological site in Ontario based on utilitarian wares alone, the presence of six sherds of various utilitarian wares within the context of the larger ceramic assemblage suggests an occupation from the mid-19th century.

Pearlware

In total six pieces of pearlware were documented within the Stage 2 assemblage from Location 1 (AhGx-765). Pearlware can be easily identified by a bluish glaze that appears along footing crevices because of the addition of cobalt to the glaze. Pearlware first came into production in 1779 with its decline in the 1830s (Adams 1994). Three of the pearlware pieces from Location 1 (AhGx-765) were undecorated. Of the remaining sherds, three were blue edged fragments with straight rims, one with curved line design.

Generally, the presence of pearlware within an archaeological assemblage is indicative of a late 18th or early 19th century assemblage. At Location 1 (AhGx-765) pearlware comprises 6% of the Stage 2 ceramic assemblage.

Yellowware

Four sherds of undecorated yellowware, were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 (AhGx-765). Yellowware is a partially vitrified earthenware used mostly for food preparation, storage and toiletwares. It is made from naturally buff coloured clay and generally

has a clear glaze (Sussman 1997). Yellowware was manufactured from 1840 to present and was at its peak from 1870 to 1900 (Saint Mary's University 2014). The yellowware recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765) can be dated to the middle to late 19th century.

Semi-Porcelain

Semi-porcelain is a variety of refined white earthenware featuring a thick body and hard, opaque paste. It was developed by English potters during the first half of the 19th Century in an attempt to create a less expensive alternative to imported porcelain. By the latter half of the Century, semi-porcelain vessels became widespread throughout North America. Decoration with hand-painted lustrous gold over glaze or 'gilding' became popular in the 1880s and persisted until the 1940s (Hughes 1961:82). One undecorated piece was recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765).

3.1.6 Ceramic Form and Function

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

Table 7: Location 1 (AhGx-765) Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Ceramic Type	Flatware	Hollowware	Unknown	Total
ironstone	4	15	3	22
ironstone, moulded		1		1
pearlware	2	1		3
pearlware, edged	2		1	3
red earthenware			5	5
RWE	5	18	6	29
RWE, flow transfer printed		5	2	7
RWE, painted		7	2	9
RWE, sponged		2	1	3
RWE, transfer printed		9	3	12
semi-porcelain		1		1
stoneware			1	1
yellowware		3	1	4
Total	13	62	25	100

Table 8: Location 1 (AhGx-765) Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramic Type	Bowl	Plate	Unknown	Total
ironstone	4		18	22
pearlware			3	3
RWE, sponged			3	3
RWE, transfer printed			12	12
stoneware			1	1
white clay pipe, bowl				
white clay pipe, stem				
window glass				
wire nail				
wrought nail				
yellowware			4	4
Total	5	1	94	100

3.1.7 Location 1 (AhGx-765) Artifact Catalogue

Table 9 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765). A sample of artifacts are depicted in Section 9.2 of this report.

Table 9: Location 1 (AhGx-765) Artifact Catalogue

Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
1	PTP2	ironstone, moulded	1	hollow	unknown		
2	PTP1	faunal remains	3				large mammalian fragments. 1 butchered vertebra; 1 tooth frag, 1 longbone fragment
3	PTP1	RWE, transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
4	PTP2	yellowware	1	hollow	unknown		
5	PTP2	window glass	1				<1.6mm
6	PTP2	faunal remains	2				large mammalian. 1 pig tooth, 1 longbone frag
7	PTP3	bead, ceramic	1			white	
8	PTP3	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
9	PTP3	pearlware	1	hollow	unknown		
10	PTP3	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
11	PTP3	window glass	2				>1.6mm
12	PTP3	RWE, painted	2	unknown	unknown	red	thin line around rim
13	PTP3	cut nail	3				
14	PTP3	bottle glass	1			brown	
15	PTP3	metal, misc.	1				burnt
16	PTP3	wire nail	1				
17	PTP4	faunal remains	1				large mammalian skull fragment
18	PTP4	RWE, transfer printed	2	unknown	unknown	blue	Surface burning
19	PTP5	wrought nail	2				
20	PTP5	coal	2				
21	PTP6	yellowware	1	unknown	unknown		
22	PTP6	window glass	1				>1.6mm
23	PTP7	faunal remains	14				large mammalian. 3 butchered pig rib fragments; 3 butchered pig vert fragments; 5 juvenile pig skull fragments; 1 juvenile pig pelvis fragment. 2 misc. frag
24	PTP7	cut nail	1				
25	PTP8	cut nail	4				
26	PTP8	wire nail	5				
27	PTP8	white clay pipe, stem	1				
28	PTP8	stoneware	1	unknown	unknown		brown int. slip, orange peel exterior grey glaze
29	PTP8	marble, clay	1				18mm diameter

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Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
30	PTP8	faunal remains	4				large mammalian. 1 pig tibia butchered, 1 pig vert butchered, 2 pig rib
31	PTP8	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
32	PTP8	window glass	1				<1.6mm
33	PTP8	bottle glass	2			clear	
34	PTP8	lamp glass	1				Surface burning
35	PTP8	bottle glass	3			aqua	surface burning
36	PTP9	white clay pipe, bowl	1				embossed design
37	PTP9	white clay pipe, stem	1				
38	PTP10	cut nail	2				
39	PTP10	button	1				2 holed shell
40	PTP10	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		Surface burning
41	PTP10	window glass	1				>1.6mm
42	PTP10	window glass	1				<1.6mm
43	PTP11	cut nail	4				
44	PTP11	wire nail	4				
45	PTP11	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
46	PTP12	cut nail	3				
47	PTP12	bottle glass	2			clear	
48	PTP12	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
49	PTP12	window glass	2				>1.6mm
50	PTP12	window glass	1				<1.6mm
51	PTP12	wire nail	4				
52	PTP13	RWE, transfer printed	2	hollow	unknown	blue	
53	PTP13	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
54	PTP13	bottle glass	1			aqua	Surface burning
55	PTP13	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		Surface burning
56	PTP14	white clay pipe, stem	1				
57	PTP15	moulded porcelain vase base	1				floral design
58	PTP16	ironstone	3	hollow	unknown		
59	PTP17	ironstone	2	hollow	unknown		
60	PTP18	porcelain figurine	1				hand in fist
61	PTP18	cut nail	4				

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Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
62	PTP18	ironstone	1	unknown	unknown		
63	PTP18	window glass	2				>1.6mm
64	PTP18	bottle glass	2			olive	Surface burning
65	PTP18	white clay pipe, stem	2				
66	PTP18	window glass	1				>1.6mm
67	PTP18	bottle glass	1			violet	
68	PTP19	pearlware, edged	1	unknown	unknown	blue	unscalped, unmolded painted edge
69	PTP20	faunal remains	2				large mammalian. surface burning. Butchered long bone frag.
70	PTP20	window glass	3				<1.6mm
71	PTP20	RWE, painted	1	hollow	unknown	green	floral
72	PTP21	white clay pipe, bowl	1				
73	PTP21	cut nail	1				
74	PTP21	faunal remains	1				large mammalian pig tarsal
75	PTP22	cut nail	1				
76	PTP22	bottle glass	1			clear	Surface burning
77	PTP23	RWE, sponged	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
78	PTP24	wire nail	4				
79	PTP24	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
80	PTP25	wire nail	5				
81	PTP25	cut nail	2				
82	PTP26	wire nail	1				
83	PTP27	bottle glass	1			clear	
84	PTP29	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
85	PTP28	jar, glass	1			clear	threaded
86	PTP28	wire nail	2				
87	PTP30	wire nail	1				
88	PTP30	window glass	1				>1.6mm
89	PTP31	bottle glass	2			brown	
90	PTP32	faunal remains	1				large mammalian long bone frag
91	PTP32	wire nail	3				
92	PTP32	window glass	1				>1.6mm
93	PTP33	pearlware, edged	1	flat	unknown	blue	unscalped rim with curved line design
94	PTP33	window glass	2				>1.6mm
95	PTP33	wire nail	1				

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Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
96	PTP34	faunal remains	1				large mammalian vertebral fragment
97	PTP34	bottle glass	1			clear	Surface burning
98	PTP34	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
99	PTP34	lamp glass	1				
100	PTP35	white clay pipe, bowl	1				
101	PTP35	wire nail	1				
102	PTP35	ironstone	1	unknown	unknown		
103	PTP36	pearlware	2	flat	unknown		
104	PTP36	yellowware	1	hollow	unknown		
105	PTP36	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
106	PTP37	ironstone	1	hollow	bowl		Surface burning
107	PTP38	RWE, transfer printed	2	hollow	unknown	blue	
108	PTP38	wire nail	1				
109	PTP38	RWE, sponged	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
110	PTP39	cut nail	1				
111	PTP39	RWE	1	flat	unknown		
112	PTP39	bottle glass	1			clear	
113	PTP40	cut nail	1				
114	PTP40	pearlware, edged	1	flat	unknown	blue	unscaloped, undecorated
115	PTP41	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
116	PTP42	faunal remains	1				avian longbone fragment
117	PTP42	bottle glass	1			clear	
118	PTP43	bottle glass	1			brown	
119	PTP43	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
120	PTP43	faunal remains	1				large mammalian vertebral fragment
121	PTP43	cut nail	1				
122	PTP43	RWE, flow transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
123	PTP44	RWE, painted	3	hollow	unknown	green	floral
124	PTP45	cut nail	1				
125	PTP46	RWE, flow transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
126	PTP47	bottle glass	1			clear	
127	PTP47	faunal remains	2				large mammalian. two pig rib fragments

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Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
128	PTP48	ironstone	1	unknown	unknown		
129	PTP49	button	1				white Prosser 2 eyed face, one holed back
130	PTP49	RWE, painted	1	hollow	unknown	green	floral
131	PTP49	cut nail	2				
132	PTP49	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
133	PTP49	faunal remains	1				large mammalian calcined long bone fragment
134	PTP50	cut nail	1				
135	PTP50	faunal remains	2				large mammalian pig tail fragments
136	PTP51	faunal remains	1				large mammalian skull fragment
137	PTP51	bottle glass	1			clear	machine buffed
138	PTP52	ironstone	4	flat	unknown		
139	PTP52	cut nail	1				
140	PTP53	RWE	1	flat	plate		Surface burning
141	PTP53	cut nail	2				
142	PTP54	cut nail	3				
143	PTP54	window glass	1				>1.6mm
144	PTP54	bottle glass	1			clear	
145	PTP54	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
146	PTP55	window glass	2				>1.6mm
147	PTP55	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
148	PTP55	ironstone	3	hollow	bowl		
149	PTP55	faunal remains	2				large mammalian 2 pig rib fragments
150	PTP56	metal, chain link	1				
151	PTP56	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
152	PTP57	RWE, sponged	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
153	PTP57	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
154	PTP58	cut nail	2				
155	PTP58	bottle glass	1			olive	
156	PTP58	faunal remains	3				large mammalian pig rib fragments
157	PTP59	cut nail	4				
158	PTP60	window glass	2				>1.6mm
159	PTP60	wire nail	3				
160	PTP60	cut nail	2				
161	PTP60	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		

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Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
162	PTP60	RWE, painted	1	hollow	bowl	green	floral
163	PTP61	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
164	PTP61	window glass	1				>1.6mm
165	PTP61	wire nail	4				
166	PTP62	bottle glass	1			aqua	
167	PTP62	yellowware	1	hollow	unknown		
168	PTP63	RWE, transfer printed	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
169	PTP63	window glass	3				>1.6mm
170	PTP63	lamp glass	1				
171	PTP63	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
172	PTP64	wire nail	1				
173	PTP64	bottle glass	1			clear	
174	PTP64	bottle glass	1			olive	
175	PTP65	RWE, flow transfer printed	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
176	PTP65	RWE, transfer printed	2	hollow	unknown	blue	
177	PTP66	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
178	PTP67	bottle glass	1			clear	
179	PTP67	cut nail	1				
180	PTP67	window glass	1				>1.6mm
181	PTP67	RWE, transfer printed	2	hollow	unknown	blue	
182	PTP68	wire nail	1				
183	PTP68	window glass	3				>1.6mm
184	PTP69	faunal remains	1				large mammalian pig phalange
185	PTP69	wire nail	1				
186	PTP69	cut nail	1				
187	PTP69	window glass	1				>1.6mm
188	PTP70	wire nail	1				
189	PTP71	marble, clay	1			brown	
190	PTP71	cut nail	1				
191	PTP71	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
192	PTP72	cut nail	2				
193	PTP73	RWE, flow transfer printed	3	hollow	unknown	blue	

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Cat #	Context	Artifacts	Frequency	Form	Function	Colour	Comments
194	PTP73	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
195	PTP73	wire nail	2				
196	PTP73	cut nail	1				
197	PTP74	window glass	1				>1.6mm
198	PTP74	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
199	PTP74	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
200	PTP74	semi-porcelain	1	hollow	unknown		
201	PTP74	wire nail	1				
202	PTP75	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
203	PTP75	cut nail	2				
204	PTP75	faunal remains	1				large mammalian long bone fragment
205	PTP75	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
206	PTP75	window glass	2				>1.6mm
207	PTP76	RWE, flow transfer printed	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
208	PTP76	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
209	PTP77	window glass	1				<1.6mm
210	PTP78	RWE	3	flat	unknown		
211	PTP78	RWE, painted	1	hollow	unknown	red, green	
212	PTP78	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
213	PTP79	wrought nail	2				
214	PTP79	white clay pipe, stem	1				
215	PTP80	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
216	PTP81	lamp glass	1				
217	PTP81	white clay pipe, stem	1				
218	PTP81	window glass	1				<1.6mm

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the Study Area retained moderate to high potential for archaeological resources and required a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on the Study Area using the test pit survey method at 5m intervals. One archaeological site was identified; Location 1 (AhGx-765).

The Stage 2 assessment of Location 1 (AhGx-765) resulted in the documentation of 342 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 81 test pits in the front, side and back yard of 122 and 126 Augusta Street, Hamilton. Overall, the site measures approximately 49 metres north-south by 39 metres east-west. The assemblage comprised 144 structural artifacts, 100 ceramic sherds, 80 household artifacts, 16 personal artifacts, and 2 metal fragments.

The Stage 2 assemblage has been assigned a period of use spanning the middle to late 19th century date. This conclusion is supported by ceramic assemblage, which was dominated by RWE (n=60; 60%) and featured also 23 pieces of ironstone, 4 pieces of yellowware, 5 pieces of red earthenware, 1 piece of stoneware and 1 piece of semi-porcelain. Furthermore, the majority of the nails within the Stage 2 assemblage were either cut or wire drawn (70.14%); over 75% of the window glass shards (77%) are greater than 1.6mm thus dating after 1845; and 50% of the diagnostic bottle glass pieces date to post 1870. The single detached dwelling located at 122 Augusta Street is included in the City of Hamilton's *Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and/or Historical Interest* (City of Hamilton 2002).

Given the identification of over 20 artifacts within the Stage 2 assemblage dating to a period of use prior to 1900, it is determined that Location 1 (AhGx-765) retains cultural heritage value or interest. Based on these considerations Location 1 (AhGx-765) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

4.1 Preliminary Indication of Site Possibly Requiring Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigation

This preliminary indication of whether any site could be eventually recommended for Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required under the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 7.8.3 Standard 2c (Government of Ontario 2011). No firm recommendation for, or against, Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will be made until the forthcoming Stage 3 archaeological assessments have been conducted. Location 1 (AhGx-765) will be recommended for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. Given that Location 1 (AhGx-765) consists of 20 or more artifacts dating prior to 1900, it is possible that a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation will be recommended for this site.

5.0 Recommendations

Given that Location 1 (AhGx-765) consists of 20 or more artifacts dating prior to 1900 Location 1 (AhGx-765) fulfills the criteria for a Stage 3 archaeological investigation as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). As such, to further evaluate the site's cultural heritage value or interest, **a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for Location 1 (AhGx-765).**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the MTCS' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 1 (AhGx-765) will consist of the hand excavation of Stage 3 test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil. Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent. All excavated soil will be screened through 6mm mesh; any artifacts being recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

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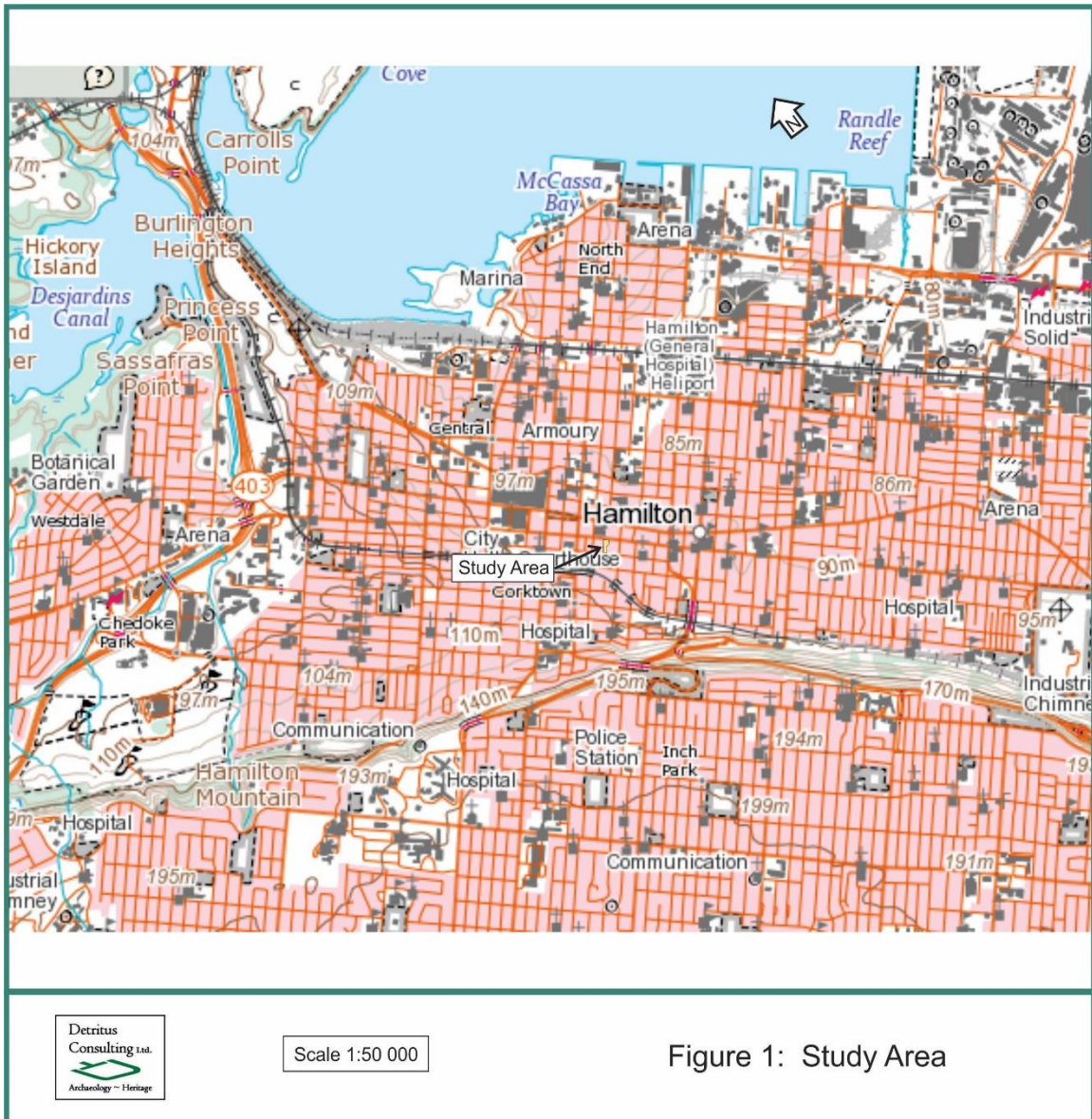
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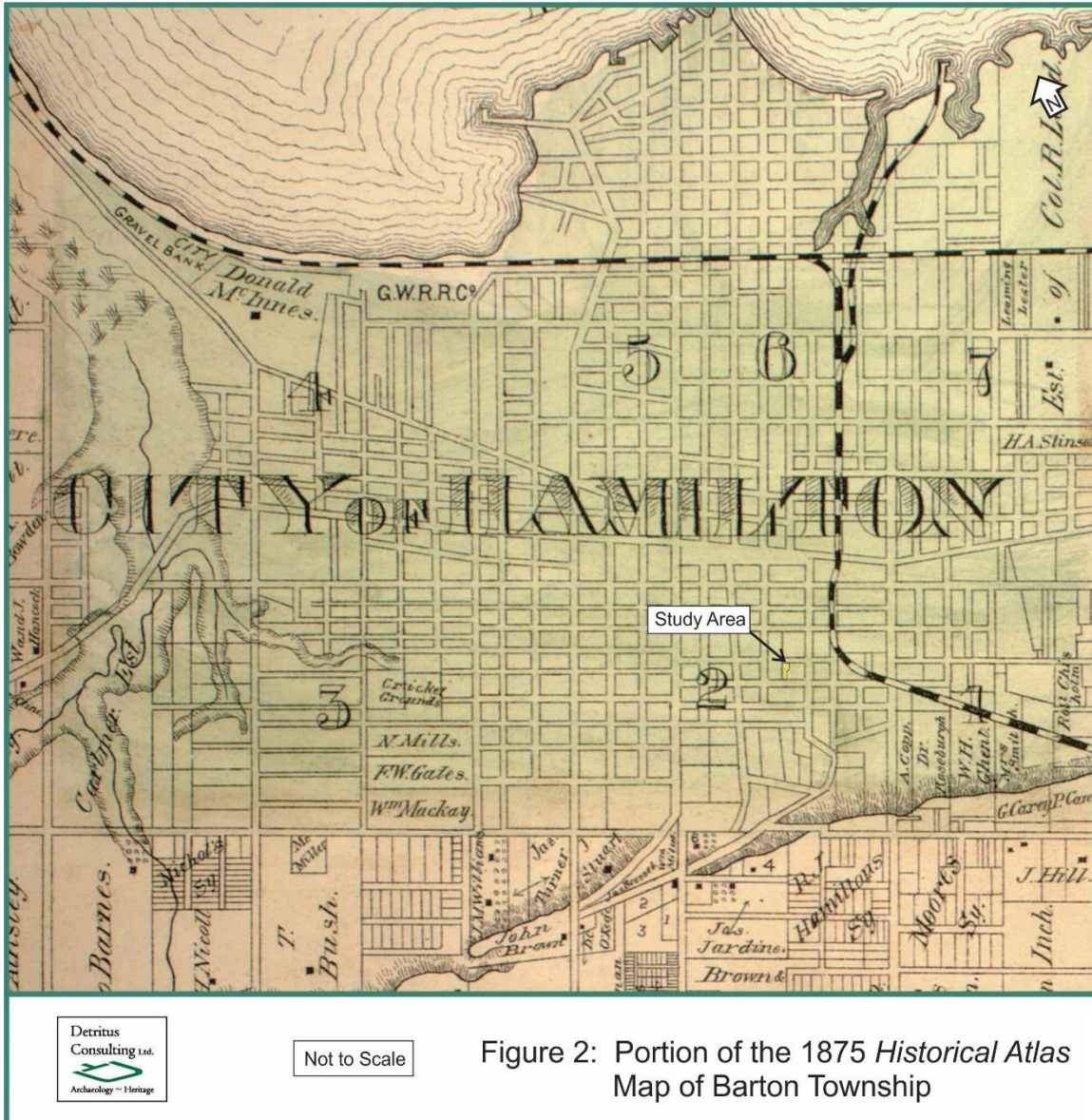
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8.0 Maps

All maps will follow on the succeeding pages. Maps showing archaeological sites are located in the supplementary documentation to this report.







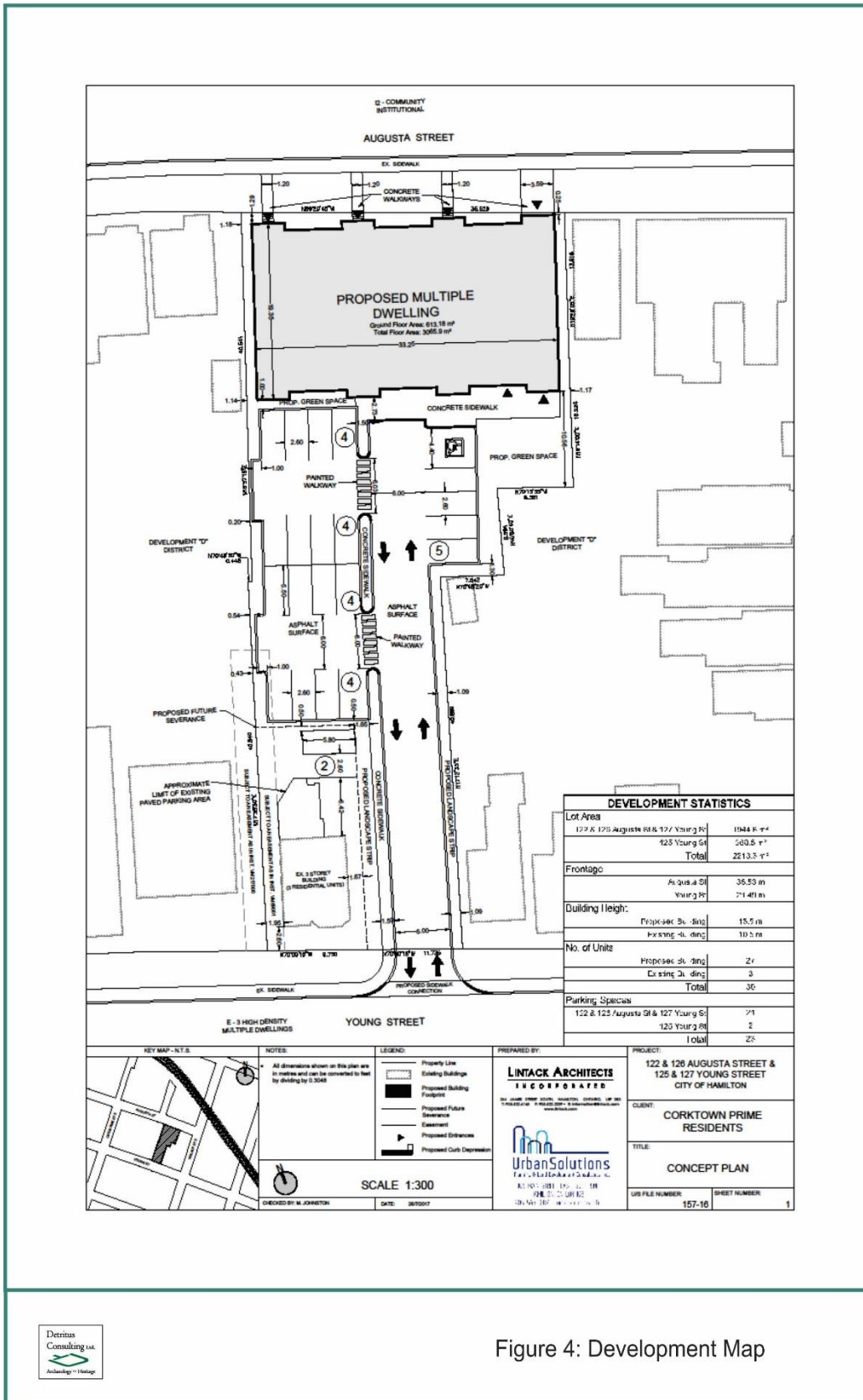


Figure 4: Development Map

9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

Photo 1: Manicured Lawn, Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals and Disturbed 122 Augusta Street House, Not Assessed, facing south



Photo 2: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing northeast



Photo 3: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 4: Manicured Lawn, Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 5: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing south



Photo 6: Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals, facing west



Photo 7: Disturbed Demolished House at 126 Augusta Street, Sub-basement Southeast Corner, facing southeast



Photo 8: Disturbed House at 125 Young Street, Not Assessed, facing northwest



Photo 9: Disturbed Shed and Parking Lot at 125 Young Street, Not Assessed, and in background Disturbed House at 122 Augusta Street, Not Assessed, facing north



Photo 10: Disturbed Driveway at 122 Augusta Street, Not Assessed, facing north



9.2 Artifacts

Plate 1: Wrought, Cut and Wire Drawn Nails Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 19,24, 16)



Plate 2: White Clay Pipe Bowl Fragment Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765) (Cat# 36)



Plate 3: Prosser Button Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 129)

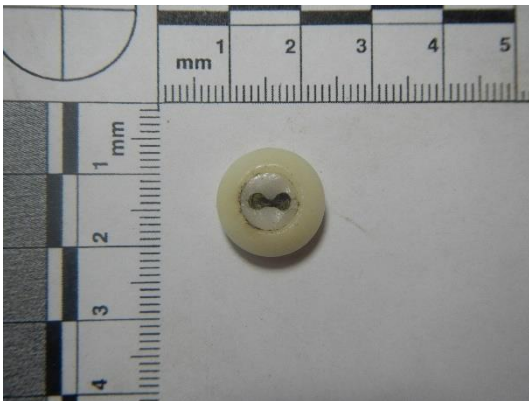


Plate 4: Shell Button Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765) (Cat# 39)



Plate 5: Ceramic Bead Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 7)



Plate 6: Transfer Printed RWE Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765) (Cat# 52)

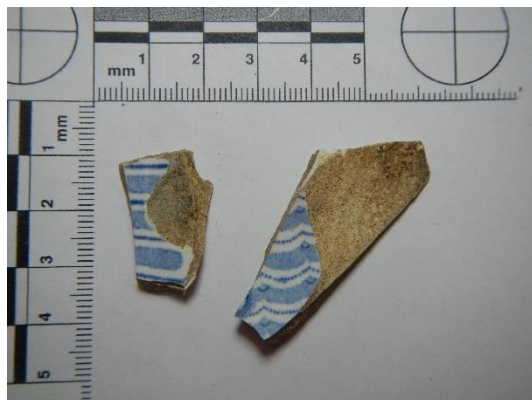


Plate 7: Painted RWE Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 123)

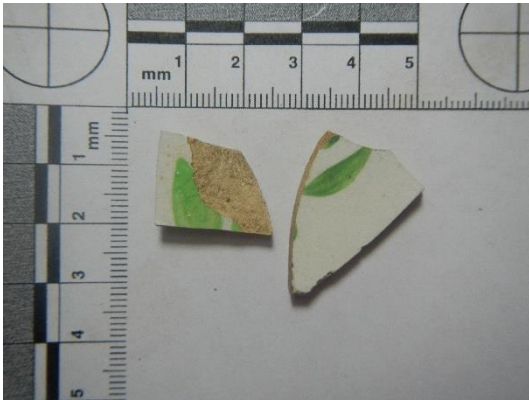


Plate 8: Painted RWE Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 12)

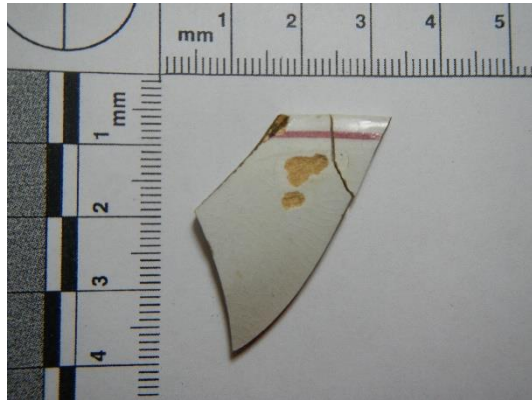


Plate 9: Flow Transfer Printed RWE Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 75)

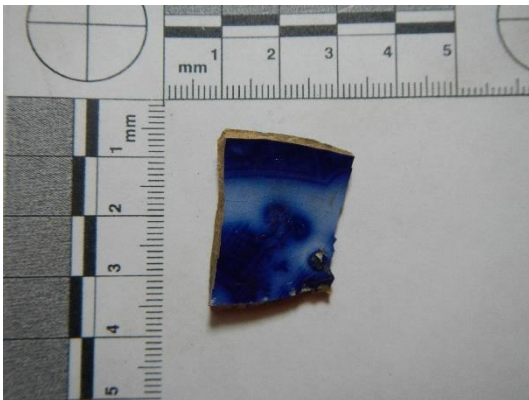


Plate 10: Sponged RWE Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 152)



Plate 11: Red Earthenware Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 8)



Plate 12: Stoneware Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 28)



Plate 13: Edged Pearlware Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 93)



Plate 14: Stoneware Recovered from Location 1 (AhGx-765); (Cat# 104)

