Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment, 392-412 Wilson Street East

Part of Lots 45, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Ancaster, and Lot 17 Registered Plan 740, Historical Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton

Submitted to:
Giovanni Fiscaletti,
Spallacci Homes Limited
on behalf of
Wilson Street Ancaster Inc.

and

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Submitted by:

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ORIGINAL REPORT

April 23, 2020

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Giovanni Fiscaletti of Spallacci Homes Limited on behalf of Wilson Street Ancaster Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on parts of Lot 45 and Concession 2, and Lot 17, Registered Plan 740, within the Geographic Township of Ancaster and Historical Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of future development at a large residential property located at 392-412 Wilson Avenue East in the community of Ancaster (Figure 6). The Study Area measured 0.77 hectares and covered the entire property.

The archaeological assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('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." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mike Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The Study Area was a large irregular parcel comprising the six individual properties between 392 and 412 Wilson Street East, as well as the adjoining property at 15 Lorne Avenue to the northeast. As recently as 2019, four buildings and a small shed occupied the Study Area. At the time of assessment, only the house at 398 Wilson Street East remained standing.

This structure, known either as the Marr House/Heritage Bookstore (City of Hamilton 2020) or the Marr-Phillipo House (Ancaster Township Historical Society and LACAC 1991), is one of six buildings along Wilson Street East that has been designated under part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. The building is a two storey Georgian style house thought to have been built in 1840 for Adam Marr. The building that once stood to the immediate northeast, formerly 400-402 Wilson Road East, was also built in the 1840s, but not designated as a heritage building. This building was referred to simply as the Marr House prior to its demolition; the stone foundation was still clearly visible at the time of assessment. The north-western half of the narrow parcel that featured both buildings was paved and utilised as a parking area; the south-eastern half was covered by manicured lawn. The neighbouring property at 392 Wilson Street East to the southwest was being utilised as an additional parking area for the Marr-Phillipo House. This property was home to an automotive garage until the 1970s.

The house that stood at 406 Wilson East, once known as 'the Egleston House' (Ancaster Heritage and Historical Building Tour 2020; Historical Hamilton 2020), also dated to the 1840s but was not designated as a heritage building. The southwestern corner of the property was paved prior to the demolition of the house in 2019. The entire lot was sodded over at the time of the current assessment, although the former building footprint was still discernable. The property at 412 Wilson Street East, meanwhile, was home to the Big Bee Convenience and Foodmart until its demolition in 2019; the building footprint was still exposed. Most of the property surrounding the building footprint was paved and utilised as a perking area. A narrow verge of grass and trees was observed along the northeastern and southeastern edges of the property.

Finally, the adjoining property at 15 Lorne Avenue was entirely covered by manicured lawn. A shed once stood in the southwestern corner of the property.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the lawn areas throughout the constituent properties that comprise the Study Area. The remainder of the Study Area consisted of the Marr-Phillipo House at 398 Wilson Street East, the observed building footprints at 400/402, 406, and 412 Wilson Street East, and all of the paved surfaces. These areas were evaluated as having no potential based

on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These areas of disturbance, as confirmed during the Stage 2 field survey, were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The subsequent Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on March 19, 2020 and consisted of a typical test pit survey at a five-metre (m) interval of the grassy areas throughout the Study Area. Investigation of the lawn areas behind the Marr-Phillipo House parking lot, and to the east of the Egleston House building footprint revealed subsurface disturbance material, as did the grassy verges along the edges of the parking area at 412 Wilson Street East. Judgemental test pitting was used to confirm the limits of these disturbance areas.

The test pit assessment of the undisturbed portions of the Study Area resulted in the identification and documentation of a large Post-contact Euro-Canadian site occupying all of the undisturbed portions of the lawn areas behind the Marr-Phillipo House and Egleston House parking lots. The site was registered as site AhGx-794 (see Tile 4 of the Supplementary Documentation).

The Stage 2 assessment of AhGx-794 resulted in the documentation of 200 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 53 positive test pits spanning an area of approximately 45m northeast-southwest by 57.5m northwest-south-east. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by ceramic tableware sherds (40.5%; n=81) and window glass (27.5%; n=55). The remainder of the assemblage consisted of a mix of architectural and household items. The date range for the recovered artifacts is comparable to the 1840 date for the dwellings erected along Wilson Street East, and may even precede them. Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, site AhGx-794 has been interpreted as a large domestic scatter dating from the early to middle 19th century.

Given the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment, and the recovery of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, **AhGx-794 meets the criteria for a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI').**

Given that it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI at site AhGx-794 will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.3 below), the Stage 3 assessment of site AhGx-794 will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the extent of each site as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. 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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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Mike Pitul, P462
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Acknowledgments

Generous contributions by the following individual made this report possible.

- Mr. Giovanni Fiscaletti, Spallacci Homes Limited

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Giovanni Fiscaletti of Spallacci Homes Limited on behalf of Wilson Street Ancaster Inc. ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on parts of Lot 45 and Concession 2, and Lot 17, Registered Plan 740, within the Geographic Township of Ancaster and Historical Wentworth County, now in the City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of future development at a large residential property located at 392-412 Wilson Avenue East in the community of Ancaster (Figure 6). The Study Area measured 0.77 hectares and covered the entire property.

The assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('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." To meet this condition, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mike Pitul by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('*Standards and Guidelines*'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of the Stage 1 assessment was 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 *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were 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') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area, and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'), and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment were 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.

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

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

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

The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the seventeenth century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including within the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978: 778-79).

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

The study area first entered the record as a result of Treaty No. 3, which…

> …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; Ancaster, 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 in Southern Ontario. By 1834, it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879: 8; Tanner 1987: 127; Weaver 1978: 526). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation in 1847 (Smith 2002: 119).

Despite the 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 occupies part of Lots 45 and 46, Concession 2, within the Geographic Township of Ancaster and Historical County of Wentworth, now City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1).

The Euro-Canadian history of the area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Quebec 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 Constitutional Act. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Coyne 1895:33) and he initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them.

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. The current Study Area is situated in the historic Home District, which comprised lands obtained in the "Between the Lakes Purchases" of 1784 and 1792 (Archives of Ontario 2009). As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. In 1816, further administrative changes were made, with the creation of Gore District of which Wentworth County, including the Township of Ancaster, was a part.

Although squatters had begun to make use of Ancaster region's rich soil and abundant water from the mid-1700s, official settlement of the Township of Ancaster began in 1792. The Crown Patent for Lot 46 was awarded to Richard Beasley in 1798 and Lot 45 to James Wilson in 1800. The Study Area lies predominantly on Lot 45, with a small (<0.01ha) triangle of land in the north being part of Lot 46 (Figure 2). Beasley and Wilson were close business partners, with Beasley funding Wilson's initial grist mill and the establishment of the store, smithy, tavern and distillery that encouraged settlement in the area. This led to Ancaster's growth in regional importance and by 1823 the town of Ancaster was the second largest in Upper Canada, a centre of industry and commerce. Subsequent changes in goods transportation would see emphasis shift east to Dundas, and eventually Hamilton and Toronto, leaving Ancaster and its township to remain a largely agricultural community into the twentieth century.

The Study Area forms part of the town of Ancaster, which was established through a series of subdivisions that commenced in 1813, with first Wilson and then Beasley selling off small lots as part of their deliberate community building initiative. These "town lots" are noted in the land registry as being measured in rods, perches and "pt ¼ acre" and the like. At first, no descriptions as to the locations of the lots are given, but over time entries in the registry begin to note that transactions are for parts of "Lot B," "Lot 4," and so forth.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth, Ont*. ('*Historical Atlas*'), demonstrates the extent to which Ancaster Township had been settled by 1875 (Page & Smith 1875; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for every lot within the township. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads. The *Historical Atlas* includes a town map for Ancaster that covers the heart of the "old town" between Halson and Rousseau streets (though these are not named on the map), and Queen and Lodor streets (Figure 4). While this map does not include names of property owners, it does denote the identification system for the lots, using letters or numbers. The Study Area is located on the corner of Academy and Wilson (then named "Road to Hamilton") streets and so must be designated as town lots "A" "B" and possibly "C" (noting that the map is not to scale).

The Study Area was a large irregular parcel comprising the six individual properties between 392 and 412 Wilson Street East, as well as the adjoining property at 15 Lorne Avenue to the northeast.

Many old buildings line Wilson Street East today, six of which are are designated under part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. One of these six – known either as the Marr House/Heritage Bookstore (City of Hamilton 2020) or the Marr-Phillipo House (Ancaster Township Historical Society and LACAC 1991) – forms part the Study Area, located on the contemporary street address of 398 Wilson St. East. This is a two storey Georgian style building thought to have been built in 1840 for Adam Marr. (The report will use the name 'Marr—Phillipo House' to differentiate it from the house formerly at 402.)

In addition, two other buildings that date from the 1840s were located on the Study Area, until their removal in 2019. One is also referred to as 'the Marr House,' formerly located at 402 Wilson St. East. The other appears to have been known as 'the Egleston House,' originally located at 406 Wilson E. (Ancaster Heritage and Historical Building Tour 2020; Historical Hamilton 2020). Both of these houses were removed in 2019.

Figure 5 shows the position of the Marr House and the Egleston House in relation to the remaining Study Area components, based on earlier imagery from 2019. Note that these buildings are also indicated on the Survey Plan (Figure 6) provided by the Proponent.

The town lot at 392 Wilson is currently a parking lot. The local history book *Ancaster's Heritage* describes 392 Wilson as being a Shell station at time of its publication in 1973, a Texaco before that, a garage from 1929, and lists its earliest known resident as John Filman (Ancaster Township Historical Society 1973:75).

The portion of the Study Area with the street address of 412 Wilson was most recently the Big Bee Convenience and Foodmart. In 1973, the author of *Ancaster's Heritage* noted that the property had been occupied by the Ross Feed Market since 1965." The text does not note whether the site included an earlier building. The Foodmart was removed in 2019.

Finally, it is unclear to which historical property corresponded with the vacant lot at 15 Lorne Avenue. It is possible that this property once formed the rear yard of the building at 420 Wilson E. (identified as the 'Rolph House,' and thought to have been built around 1820) or it may have been attached to one of a number of other old town lots and homes that it abuts.

It is clear from a cursory examination of the history of the town and these properties that some of the earliest settler activity in Ontario occurred on or within a short distance of the Study Area.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

As was noted above, the Study Area was a large irregular parcel comprising the six individual properties between 392 and 412 Wilson Street East, as well as the adjoining property at 15 Lorne Avenue to the northeast. As recently as 2019, four buildings and a small shed occupied the Study Area. At the time of assessment, only the house at 398 Wilson Street East remained standing. Much of the remaining land within the Study Area had been utilised as paved parking areas.

Prior to the 20th century growth and urbanisation of the City of Hamilton, the majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. According to Chapman and Putnam…

> *…although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The*

> *northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.*
>
> Chapman and Putnam 1984:156

Haldimand Clay is slowly permeable, imperfectly drained soil with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clay-rich soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston and Presant 1989). The soil is suitable for corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman and Dumanski 1986).

Ancaster Township as a whole is located within the Deciduous Forest Region of Canada, and contains tree species which are typical of the more northern Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Biotic zone, such as beech, sugar maple, white elm, basswood, white oak and butternut (MacDonald & Cooper 1997:21). During pre-contact and early contact times, the land in the vicinity of the Study Area comprised a mixture of hardwood trees such as sugar maple, beech, oak and cherry. This pattern of forest cover is characteristic of areas of clay soil within the Maple-Hemlock Section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Province-Cool Temperate Division (McAndrews and Manville: 1987). In the early 19th, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes.

The closest historical source of potable water to the Study Area is Ancaster Creek, located approximately 300m to the north.

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 Ancaster Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Ancaster Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo-Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is 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 MHSTCI 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 20 archaeological sites registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2), 5 of which are Euro-Canadian historical sites, 1 of which is a multi-component site, and 8 of which are pre-contact Aboriginal sites, ranging from the Archaic to the Late Woodland. A further 6 sites have no time period associated with them.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-787	Garden	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	dump
AhGx-786	Veranda	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other Wagon/Carriage Shop
AhGx-730		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	house
AhGx-718	Ancaster 1	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Other commercial buildings, scatter
AhGx-712	Wilson Shoemaker	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead
AhGx-567	Cooley Cemetery	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	cemetery
AhGx-537	Mount Mary V	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-536	Mount Mary IV	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-535	Mount Mary III	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown
AhGx-534	Mount Mary II	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	
AhGx-533	Mount Mary I	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-21	McNiven	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite
AhGx-20	Hamilton Golf and Country Club	Archaic, Woodland, Early, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Village
AhGx-149		Other		Other findspot
AhGx-148		Other		Other unknown, Unknown
AhGx-147		Other		Other unknown, Unknown
AhGx-136		Other		Other findspot
AhGx-135		Other		Other unknown, Unknown

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AhGx-129		Other		Other unknown, Unknown
AhGx-112	Kitty Murry	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Other camp/campsite

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no assessments have been conducted adjacent to the Study Area, nor are any sites registered within 50m.

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 MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. 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 MHSTCI (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 historical source of potable water to the Study Area is Ancaster Creek, located approximately 300m to the north.

The primary soils within the Study Area have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices; the Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified a number of potential disturbance areas within the Study Area, including the Marr-Phillipo House at 398 Wilson Street East, the observed building footprints at 400/402, 406, and 412 Wilson Street East, and all of the paved surfaces. As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that these areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the disturbed areas.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted March 19, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P462 issued to Mr. Mike Pitul by the MHSTCI. The limits of the Study Area were clearly defined in the field by Wilson Street East to the northwest, Academy Street to the southwest, and property fencing on all other sides.

During the Stage 2 field work, the weather was overcast with a high of 8 degrees Celsius. 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 27 demonstrate the land conditions at the time of the survey throughout the Study Area. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Approximately 53% of the Study Area consisted of areas of manicured lawn with occasional mature trees scattered throughout; these areas were deemed inaccessible to ploughing and were subject to a typical Stage 2 test pit survey at 5m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The test pit survey was conducted to within 1m of the built structures or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance, as per Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 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. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Test pits ranged in depth from 20cm to 35cm; most contained a single stratigraphic layer, identified as topsoil. Considering that each test pit was excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil, this observed soil layer ranged in depth from 25cm to 45cm.

This investigation revealed three areas of subsurface disturbance. Test pits excavated in the grassy areas along the northeastern and southeastern sides of parking area at 412 Wilson St. East (Photo 29) produced a deep bed of aggregates covered by a thin layer of topsoil. Test pits excavated adjacent to the northeastern side of the Egleston House footprint at 406 Wilson Street East, meanwhile, were characterized by a thin layer of topsoil over a mix of clays, aggregates and burned material. Finally, the test pits excavated along the northwestern and southwestern edges of the

The third area of disturbance was located in the manicured lawn area extending from the edge of the parking lot behind 398 and 402 Wilson St. East (the “rear yard” of the Marr-Phillipo House and the Marr House, respectively) and along the east and south sides of this portion of manicured lawn adjacent to the neighbouring houses that front Academy Street (Photos 34 and 35). Some of the test pits within this disturbance produced artifacts.

A final potential area of disturbance was located south of the footprint of the Egleston House. Six test pits in a 5m x 10m block were all characterized by a 40cm deep layer of dark aggregates located 5cm beneath the topsoil layer (Photo 31). This disturbance likely extends outward around this block of test pits (to a 10m x 15m footprint) and is potentially a septic field. Nonetheless, artifacts were present in the topsoil layer of those test pits. One test pit excavated between the footprint of the Egleston House and the potential septic field displayed a flat stone extending beyond the 40cm perimeter of the test pit at a depth of ~8cm (Photo 32).

The limits of the disturbed layers were confirmed by means of judgmental test pitting, as per Section 2.1.8, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This investigation revealed that these disturbance layers comprised approximately 15% of the Study Area as a whole.

The test pit assessment of the undisturbed portions of the Study Area resulted in the identification and documentation of a large Euro-Canadian site occupying all of the undisturbed portions of the lawn areas behind the Marr-Phillipo House and Egleston House parking lots. The site was registered as site AhGx-794 (see Tile 4 of the Supplementary Documentation). When archaeological resources were encountered, the test pit excavation was continued on the survey grid, as per Section 2.1.3, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Given that sufficient archaeological resources were produced to meet the criteria for

making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment, no further assessment methods were employed.

The Stage 2 assessment of AhGx-794 resulted in the documentation of 200 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 53 positive test pits spanning an area of approximately 45m northeast-southwest by 57.5m northwest-south-east. The limits on the site were determined by sterile test pits to the northwest, property boundaries to the southeast, and areas of disturbance on all other sides. In accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 4 and Section 5, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), coordinates were recorded for all positive test pits in addition to a fixed reference landmark 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 17T). All of the recovered artifacts were recorded according to their associated test pit, and were retained for laboratory analysis.

The remaining 47% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance areas identified on the current aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above). Following a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Marr-Phillipo House at 398 Wilson Street East, the observed building footprints at 400/402, 406, and 412 Wilson Street East, and all of the paved surfaces were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All of the visibly disturbed areas documented within the Study Area were mapped and photo documented in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, 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 3 below.

Table 3: Inventory of Document Record

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

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 assessment is contained in one box 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 MHSTCI and the Study Area's owners.

3.1 Site BdHd-21

The Stage 2 assessment of site AhGx-794 resulted in the documentation of 200 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts recovered from 53 test pits. Table 4 lists the contents of the assemblage from site AhGx-794 by artifact class and type.

Table 4: Site AhGx-794 Artifacts by Class and Type

Artifact Class and Type	Frequency	%
Architectural	**82**	
window glass	55	27.5
cut nail	18	9.0
wire nail	5	2.5
brick	3	1.5
wrought nail	1	0.5
Food Ways	**109**	
ceramics	81	40.5
bottle glass	22	11.0
coal	4	2.0
decanter glass	1	0.5
faunal remains, mammalian	1	0.5
Personal	**1**	
slate tablet	1	0.5
Other	**8**	
miscellaneous metal	8	4.0
Total	**200**	**100**

3.1.1 Ceramics

A total of 22 ceramic sherds were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of site AhGx-794. Table 5 provides a summary of the ceramic assemblage by fabric, and Table 6 by decorative style.

Table 5 Site AhGx-794 Ceramic Assemblage by Fabric

Artifact	Frequency	%
RWE	40	49.4
ironstone	15	18.5
porcelain	11	13.6

coarse earthenware	7	8.6
creamware	5	6.2
stoneware	2	2.5
pearlware	1	1.2
Total	**81**	**100.00**

Table 6: Site AhGx-794 Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Artifact	Frequency	%
RWE, undecorated	27	33.3
ironstone, undecorated	10	12.3
RWE, transfer print	10	12.3
porcelain, undecorated	9	11.1
red earthenware	6	7.4
creamware, undecorated	5	6.2
ironstone, transfer print	4	4.9
RWE, banded	2	2.5
stoneware	2	2.5
ironstone with mark	1	1.25
pearlware, early palette painted	1	1.25
porcelain, decal print	1	1.25
porcelain, with lustre	1	1.25
Victorian majolica	1	1.25
yellowware	1	1.25
Total	**81**	**100.00**

3.1.1 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. Table 7 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form.

Table 7: Site AhGx-794 Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Ceramics	Flat	Hollow	Unknown
RWE	16	17	7
ironstone	3	9	3
porcelain	4	6	1
coarse earthenware	0	7	0
creamware	0	3	2
stoneware	0	2	0
pearlware	0	0	1
Total	**23**	**44**	**14**

3.2 Artifact Types

3.2.1 Bottle Glass

A total of 22 shards of bottle glass were represented in the Stage 2 assemblage of site BdHd-21. Bottle glass shards are generally not diagnostic and are often simply categorized according to colour. The shards recovered from site AhGx-794 were principally clear, with one shard each of green and olive-green. Most coloured bottle glass has long date ranges and continue in use to the present day. Accordingly, colour holds little utility in aging bottle glass sherds (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Clear glass is something of an exception. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2014).

3.2.2 Wrought, Cut and Wire Nails

Nails originally were all handmade (wrought) and required skill, as well as a forge. This meant nails were relatively expensive and methods were sought to have them machine made. Although the slitting mill was developed as early as 1590, cut nail manufacture did not begin in earnest until the late 1790s and cut nails only become readily available in Upper Canada by the 1830s. Cut nails revolutionized house framing and were common for a long period, from approximately 1830 to 1890.

The commonplace drawn wire nail was first produced in Belgium in the late 1850s and quickly spread due to the ease of its production and the subsequent cost difference from cut nails. Though wire nails begin to show up in the 1860s, they become common in Ontario after 1870. The lack of their presence on a site usually indicates an early to mid-nineteenth century occupation (Adams, Kenyon and Doroszenko 1990, 103).

3.2.3 Coal

Coal was used to heat homes and fuel kitchen stoves during the 19th century. The presence of small amounts of coal clinkers suggest waste product from domestic use.

3.2.4 Window Glass

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic in a limited manner. A combination of production methods, production costs and the British tax on glass combined to ensure that most window glass in the 18th and early 19th centuries was relatively thin. Studies of window glass in Britain (Dungworth 2011) and the United States (Weiland 2009) have shown that window glass increases in thickness gradually from less than 1mm in the 18th century to roughly 1.5mm prior to 1845. Following the repeal of the glass tax in Britain in 1845, coupled with contemporary improvements in window glass manufacture, thickness increased more dramatically. While different assessments place glass thickness in a variety of 19th century time periods, window glass less than 1.6mm is generally accepted as being earlier than 1845.

3.2.5 Decanter Glass

Decanter glass refers to tablewares such as tureens and decanters, or to more decorative items, such as vases. Glass wares of these types are in production in Great Britain from the 1600s. By the mid-1700s a notable change in design is the manufacture of more thin-walled and hollow-stemmed objects in response to the glass excise tax, in place from 1746 to 1845. Following the end of the tax, domestic glass wares tended to become thicker and heavier. Beyond this, it is difficult to date with any certainty isolated shards of tumbler and decanter glass wares (McNally 1982).

3.2.6 Brick

Brick manufacture in Upper Canada in the early half of the nineteenth century was predominantly through the wet-clay method, wherein locally sourced clays were refined, shaped in moulds, dried and fired. Given the difficulty involved in the process and the expense of creating a kiln, early houses tended to use local stone, or timber. The brick fragments recovered from AhGx-794

support the understanding that the dwellings known to be present on the Study Area were principally stone or wood. Small quantities of brick may have been used for hearths.

3.2.7 Miscellaneous Metal and Fencing Wire

Both farm and residential properties make use of ferrous metals, including wire, for farm and household tools. Most such artifacts recovered from archaeological sites are corroded and fragmentary and cannot be used in dating.

3.2.8 Slate Tablet

The value of paper - especially writing quality paper – in the 1800s prevented its use for junior schoolwork and everyday household use. Instead, both adults and children commonly used slate boards and pencils. Boards comprised a flat sheet of fine quality slate (typically 2.5mm thick) bounded in a wood frame. The pencils were typically 3-5mm thick and composed of slate or shale softer than the board. There were several methods of pencil manufacture, from reducing slices it by forcing them through tubes (the evidence of which can be seen as flat facets along the pencil length); turning slices of slate (Davies 2005, 64), or by grinding slate or shale to a powder to then compress it in moulds (Evening Standard 1891). Given the expense of slate for roofing purposes, most thin slate fragments on historic sites are likely to be from writing tablets.

3.2.9 Ceramics – Fabrics and Decorative Techniques

Fabrics

Creamware

In response to the demand for imported Chinese porcelain, English (and European) potters sought to produce a tableware that could compete with the light weight and colour of porcelain. The creamware types that were developed in the mid-1700s (most notably by Josiah Wedgwood) were extremely popular, displacing the previous ware types as the common tableware in England and its colonies (Miller 1980). The wares were typically undecorated, or lightly decorated, relying only on the moulded pattern and soft, creamy colour for their appeal. Creamware's popularity would wane following the development of more durable and whiter ware types and the invention of more expressive and colourful decorative techniques (Miller 2015). There is a distinction between true creamware and the "cream coloured wares" (or simply CC wares) that would be produced from 1820 to the end of the century (Garrow 2016). These latter wares replaced pearlware as the ware type used for less expensive decorative styles, such as sponged wares, banded wares and edged wares. Cream-coloured wares may present blue or yellow tints, especially where glaze pooled and can be difficult to distinguish from whiter wares in small shards. Accordingly, sherds with no decoration that appear cream in colour may be the later CC wares, rather than true creamware.

Pearlware

Pearlware was invented by John Greatbatch and was a variation on a slightly earlier ceramic type – creamware – with a small amount of cobalt added to the glaze to give it a whiter colour with a deliberate bluish cast in imitation of imported Chinese porcelain (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Miller (1987, 90) notes that the

> blue-tinted white ware that archaeologists and ceramic historians call "pearlware" was probably introduced sometime before 1775 under the name China Glaze. Pearl White was Wedgewood's name for it, and neither term was used very much because the new wares were almost always decorated. … The only information that the blue tinting provides is the date of the piece involved, which ranges from ca. 1775 to ca. 1830.

References to pearlware in the catalogue denote sherds with this bluish appearance that are not otherwise dense enough to be ironstone. Pearlware was most popular from its inception until the mid 1820s when it was supplanted by refined white earthenware (Adams, 1994), though *Miller's*

Guide notes that pearlware continued to be manufactured by some potteries until the end of the 19th century (Miller's 1995:110).

Refined White Earthenware (RWE)

In the 1820s, the blue-tinted pearlware glaze gave way to a whiter variety, something some archaeologists have taken to calling "whiteware," though the term remains controversial, as it can be used to include cream-coloured wares and ironstone (Garrow 2016). Miller (1980:18) argues it likely resulted from reducing cobalt added to the glaze and adding it instead to the paste. The new whiter earthenwares tended also to be produced in thicker forms to improve the durability of the tablewares. Like pearlware, the term "whiteware" was not used by the potters or merchants of the day. It was manufactured using many different recipes and can be difficult to distinguish from other sherds of ceramic from the 1800s, including pearlware, cream-coloured ware and ironstone. (This is especially true when examining small sherds.) As Miller (2) suggests:

> If an assemblage of ceramics from the first half of the 19th century is placed before six archaeologists and they are asked for counts of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and stone china wares, the results will probably be six different enumerations.

Accordingly, the term "refined white earthenware" is used here as to refer to the whiter bodied ceramics produced after pearlware, but which are not ironstone, but also to include sherds that otherwise cannot be identified, especially pearlware and cream-coloured wares with no decorative elements.

Ironstone

Somewhat concurrent with the development of pearlware and whiteware was that of another refined white tableware commonly referred to as ironstone. Ironstone was designed by the Turner family in the late 1700s (Tharp 2017). Ironstone was marketed and noted for its greater durability, in part because the paste was denser and in part because earlier ironstone tended to be thicker. The durability of ironstone made it a desirable commodity in Upper Canada, where transportation created breakage risks for the merchant (Collard 1984). Ironstone began to be imported from England to Canada during the 1840s and came to dominate the ceramic trade during the latter half of the century. Early ironstone often aped the bluish tint of Chinese porcelain (as did pearlware) but later versions were more commonly white and often undecorated except for moulding. A predominance of undecorated ironstone in the Stage 2 assemblage is suggestive of a late 19th century occupation.

Porcelain

Porcelain was manufactured throughout the nineteenth century and imported to Canada from Europe as well as China. Staffordshire potters sought to replicate Chinese porcelain and this pursuit led to the many variations of refined earthenware, including creamware, pearlware and refined white earthenware. English porcelain – known also by names such as "bone china," English soft-paste porcelain, and semi-porcelain – was popular in Canada throughout the nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:129). It was a vitreous ceramic with high silicon oxide content (though not as high as Chinese porcelain) that on breakage maintained glass-like sharpness. Unfortunately, because of the long period of importation, it makes for a poor temporal marker. It was expensive however (until cheaper porcelains from Germany and Holland began to be imported in the late 1880s) and its presence in large numbers on a site usually indicates a higher economic status.

Coarse Earthenwares

Coarse earthenwares include both red earthenware and yellowware. Coarse earthenware is a variety of utilitarian ware that is fired at a lower temperature than more refined white earthenwares and is made from a coarser, more porous paste. As a result, coarse earthenware

vessels were less expensive and comprise the principal type of wares produced in Ontario prior to the late 1800s (Collard 1984).

The coarse earthenwares take their colour (and their name) from the colour of the clay. They were typically glazed, as the vessel was otherwise porous, and were occasionally decorated with simple moulding, embossing or coloured slip decoration. Red earthenware and yellowware vessels cannot be used to date an archaeological assemblage since they were in use throughout the 19th century. Their frequency on sites began to decline slowly from the 1850s onwards with the importation of stoneware from the United States and then dramatically after 1890 when they were replaced by glass jars (Miller 1980b:9).

Decorative Techniques

Banding

Banded ware is one of several terms that described the use of coloured slip to decorate a vessel. Others include annual ware and slip-decorated ware. Bands of colour were a common motif, but the term banded ware includes other slip decorations, such as dendritic (or mocha), cabling, and cat's eye designs. Banded ware could also include such devices as machine-turned impressed marks. Banded wares were made throughout the nineteenth century. As the century progressed patterning tended to become simpler and blue dominated the colour spectrum (Adams, Kenyon, Doroszenko 1994:101).

Early Palette Hand Painted Wares

Floral painted tea and dinner ware sets were a staple ceramic item in the 1800s. From 1785 to 1815, painted floral designs used metal oxides colours that produced subdued earth tones: brownish orange, olive-green, raw umber and a limited use of blue. This period is known as the "Early Palette" colours. After 1815, decoration became dominated by the use of cobalt blue (1815-30) and a growing number of chrome colours (the "late palette"; Adams et al. 1994:101)

Transfer Printing

The technique of transferring a pattern from an engraved metal plate to the surface of the fabric is thought to be developed in the mid eighteenth century (Jervis 1911) and to come in to more wide production in the Staffordshire potteries in the 1790s (Shaw 1829). This was the second most expensive ware available (behind porcelain) in North America in the nineteenth century, out pricing undecorated wares by 1.5 to 2 times (Miller 1980a:14). Transfer printed wares were popular through the first half of the nineteenth century before wares with simpler designs or no decoration became popular. It underwent a revival after 1870 until the end of the century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145-47). Blue transfer print ware was a popular decorated ceramic ware manufactured throughout the nineteenth century on various wares and it was the dominant colour available for printed wares before 1830. Brown and black transfer print wares were popular for a long span roughly between 1830 and 1870 (Adams et al. 1994:103).

Decal Printing

Transfer printing involved the transfer of a typically monochrome pattern to the unglazed biscuit. Decal printing differed by the ease with which multiple coloured powders could be combined to create sophisticated images. The "decals" could then be applied and fired as an overglaze (rather than the underglaze of transfer printing). Decal printed wares can be identified by the relative complexity of the polychromic design and by the image being visually and texturally above (over) the glaze. It's popularity exploded after the 1880 in a period known as "decalcomania" and decal printing remained the most common technique in the ceramics industry to the mid-20th century (Majewski and Schiffer 2009).

Victorian Majolica

Majolica is a type of earthenware moulded in relief and painted with colourful translucent glazes. The designed were often elaborate, such as jugs modelled as fish and platters as leaves. Large

vessels were more common, including jugs, vases, jardinières, umbrella stands, fountains and tiles. Majolica became popular after 1851 and remained so throughout the second half of the 19th century (Stamford 2020).

Manufacturer's Marks

A single sherd of ironstone bore a manufacturer's mark. Marks are uncommon until the 1800s, rare on items other than refined tablewares and effectively required by law after 1891, when the United States demanded that all imported goods note the country of origin. The one sherd recovered from site AhGx-794 was partial, with the words "EAKIN" "TAL" and "N" which conform to the known mark for the Alfred Meakin company, of Tunstall, England, producer of ironstone tableware sets (Grace's Guide, 2020).

Stoneware

Stoneware is a vitreous, opaque ware manufactured from denser clay. It underwent a longer firing at high temperature to achieve the hard, non-porous body body that suited it to durable utilitarian wares, especially storage, especially jars, churns, crocks and jugs. Vessels were typically salt glazed using sodium chloride injected into the kiln late in the firing leaving an "orange peel" surface texture. Stoneware may also be coated with a colored slip. Stoneware was also imported from the United States and becomes manufactured in upper Canada in the second half of the 19th century (Newlands 1979; Ross 1982).

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment in advance of future development at a large residential property located at 392-412 Wilson Avenue East in the community of Ancaster. The Study Area measured 0.77 hectares and covered the entire property.

The Study Area was a large irregular parcel comprising the six individual properties between 392 and 412 Wilson Street East, as well as the adjoining property at 15 Lorne Avenue to the northeast. As recently as 2019, four buildings and a small shed occupied the Study Area. At the time of assessment, only the house at 398 Wilson Street East remained standing.

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. A Stage 2 field assessment was recommended for the lawn areas throughout the constituent properties that comprise the Study Area. The remainder of the Study Area consisted of the Marr-Phillipo House at 398 Wilson Street East, the observed building footprints at 400/402, 406, and 412 Wilson Street East, and all of the paved surfaces. These areas of disturbance, as confirmed during the Stage 2 field survey, were mapped and photo documented.

The subsequent Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on March 19, 2020 and consisted of a typical test pit survey at a 5m interval of the grassy areas throughout the Study Area. Investigation of the lawn areas behind the Marr-Phillipo House parking lot, and to the east of the Egleston House building footprint revealed subsurface disturbance material, as did the grassy verges along the edges of the parking area at 412 Wilson Street East. Judgemental test pitting was used to confirm the limits of these disturbance areas.

The test pit assessment of the undisturbed portions of the Study Area resulted in the identification and documentation of a large Euro-Canadian site occupying all of the undisturbed portions of the lawn areas behind the Marr-Phillipo House and Egleston House parking lots. The site was registered as site AhGx-794.

The Stage 2 assessment of site AhGx-794 resulted in the documentation of 200 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 53 test pits spanning an area of approximately 40m by 55m. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by ceramic tableware shards (40.5%; n=81) and window glass (27.5%; n=55). The remainder of the assemblage consisted of a mix of architectural and household items.

The Stage 2 assessment of AhGx-794 resulted in the documentation of 200 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 53 positive test pits spanning an area of approximately 45m northeast-southwest by 57.5m northwest-south-east. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by ceramic tableware sherds and window glass. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of a mix of architectural and household items. The date range for the recovered artifacts is comparable to the 1840 date for the dwellings erected along Wilson Street East, and may even precede them. Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, site AhGx-794 has been interpreted as a large domestic scatter dating from the early to middle 19th century.

5.0 Recommendations

5.1 Site AhGx-794

Given the results of the Stage 1-2 assessment, and the recovery of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, **AhGx-794 meets the criteria for a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI').**

Given that it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI at site AhGx-794 will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.3 below), the Stage 3 assessment of site AhGx-794 will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the extent of each site as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. 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 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sparta!, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

The *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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8.0 Maps

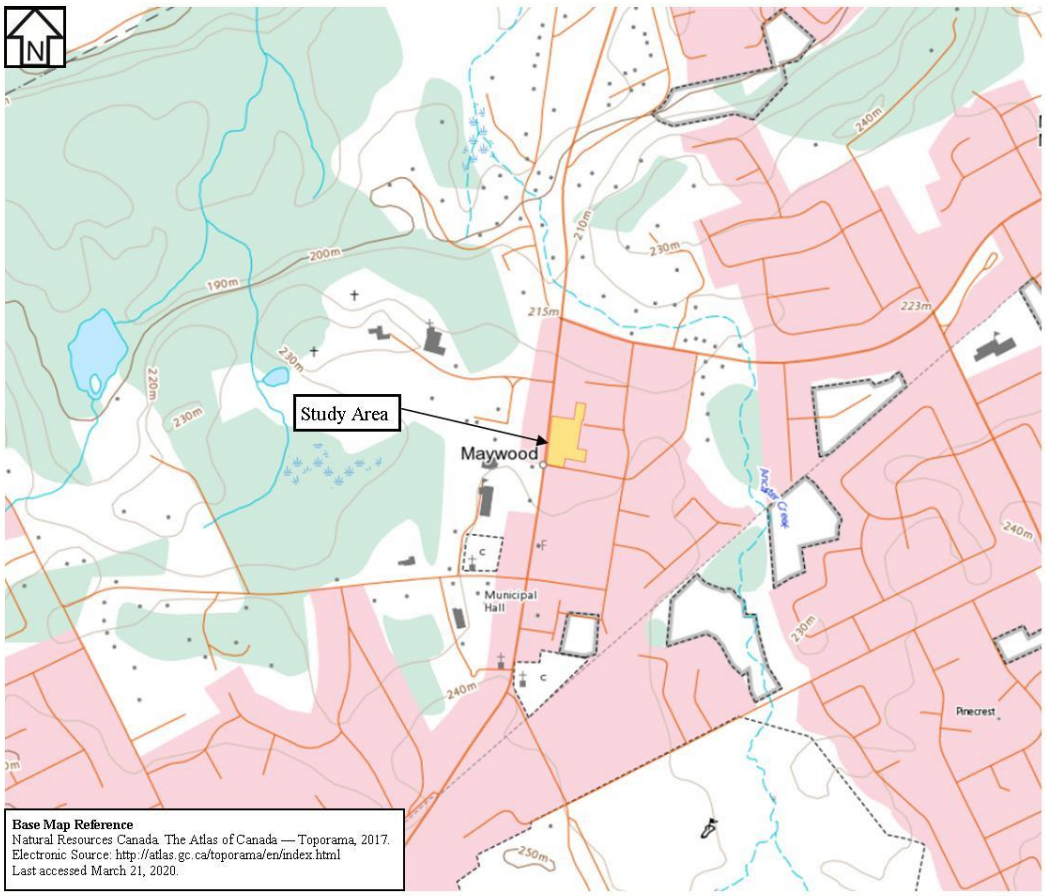


Figure 1: Study Area

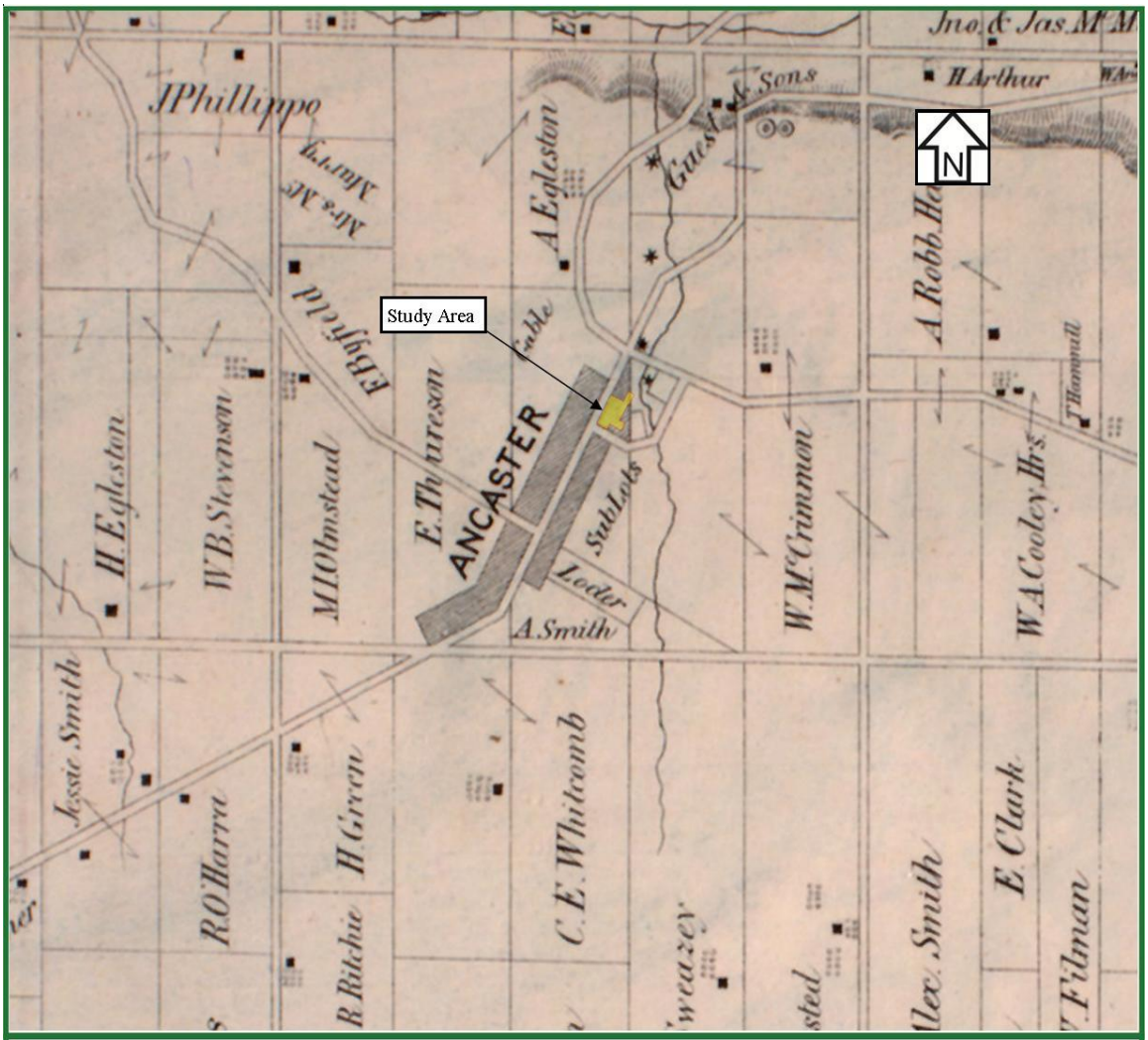
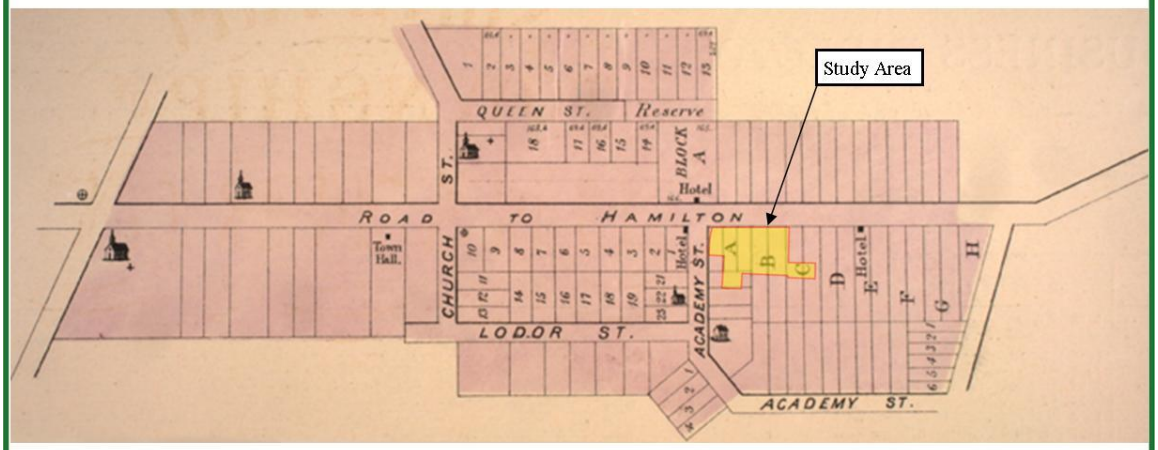


Figure 2: Portion of the 1875 Ancaster Township map in the *Historical Atlas*



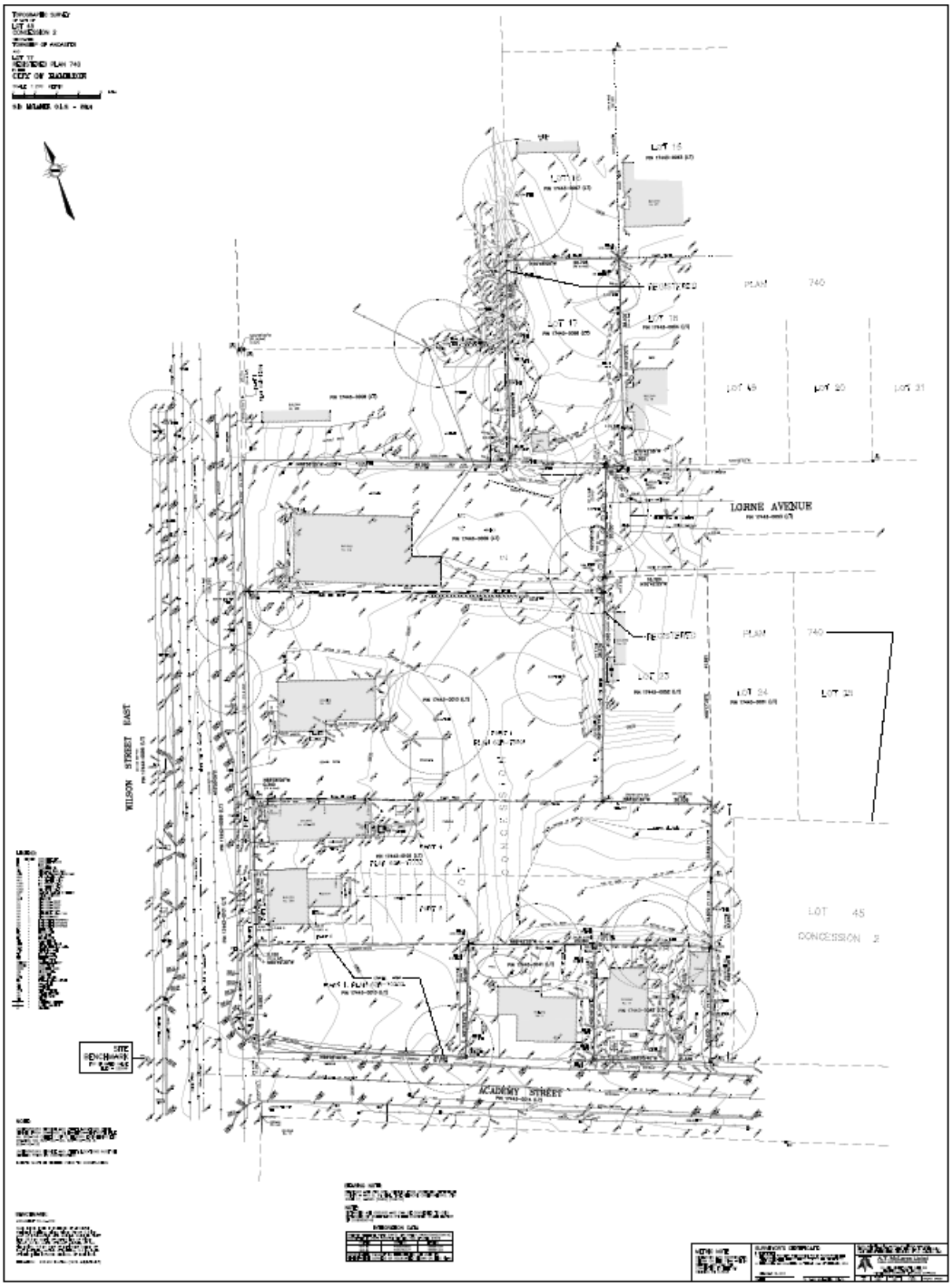
Not to scale

Figure 3: The 1875 Town of Ancaster map in the *Historical Atlas*

Figure 4: Stage 2 Survey Methods

Figure 5: Study Area prior to the removal of three structures (circa 2019)

Figure 6: Site Survey



9.0 Images

9.1 Field Photos

Photo 1: Manicured lawn

Photo 2: Manicured lawn

Photo 3: Manicured lawn and parking area of 412 Wilson St. East

Photo 4: Manicured lawn with test pit survey

Photo 5: Looking west over parking area of 412 Wilson St. East

Photo 6: Looking south over parking area of 412 Wilson St. East

Photo 7: Looking west over parking area of 412 Wilson St. East toward Marr-Phillipo House

Photo 8: Footprint of former garage at 412 Wilson St. East

Photo 9: Manicured lawn with mature trees, part of 406 Wilson St. East (Egleston House)

Photo 10: Front yard of 406 Wilson St. East looking west toward Marr-Phillipo House

Photo 11: Footprint of former Egleston House

Photo 12: Footprint of for Egleston House

Photo 13: Unsealed parking area west of former Egleston House

Photo 14: Foorprint of former house at 402 Wilson St. East (Marr House)

Photo 15: The Marr-Phillipo House, looking south

Photo 16: Looking northeast toward Marr-Phillipo House and 392 Wilson St. East parking lot

Photo 17: Unsealed parking lot on 392 Wilson St. East, looking northwest

Photo 18: Sealed parking lot behind 398 (Marr-Phillipo House) and 402 (Marr House) Wilson St. East, looking north

Photo 19: Sealed parking lot behind 398 (Marr-Phillipo House) and 402 (Marr House) Wilson St. East, looking northwest

Photo 20: Manicured lawn with mature trees, looking southeast

Photo 21: Manicured lawn with mature trees, looking northwest

Photo 22: Sealed parking lot behind 398 (Marr-Phillipo House) and 402 (Marr House) Wilson St. East, looking west

Photo 23: Former shed/barn behind Marr House

Photo 24: Manicured lawn with mature trees, looking northeast

Photo 25: Manicured lawn with mature trees, looking northwest

Photo 26: Manicured lawn with mature trees, looking west

Photo 27: Manicured lawn with mature trees, tes-pit survey

Photo 28: Sample test pit #1 from northern manicured lawn area, undisturbed profile

Photo 29: Sample test pit #2 from disturbed area adjacent to parking lot

Photo 30: Sample test pit #3 from central manicured lawn area, undisturbed profile

Photo 31: Sample test pit #4 from disturbed area abutting site of former residence at 406 Wilson E.

Photo 32: Sample test pit #5 revealing stone pad

Photo 33: Sample test pit #6 with buried aggregate layer, potential septic field

Photo 34: Sample test pit #7, disturbed area adjacent to parking lot behind 398 and 402 Wilson E.

Photo 35: Sample test pit #8, disturbed area adjacent to neighbouring houses fronting Academy Street

9.2 Artifact Photos

Plate 9: Creamware, cat. #s 19, 64 and 72

Plate 10: RWE with slip decoration (banded ware), cat. # 117

Plate 11: Cut nails, cat. #s 5, 13 and 16

Plate 12: Decal print on porcelain, cat. # 142

Plate 5: Glazed red earthenware, cat. # 6

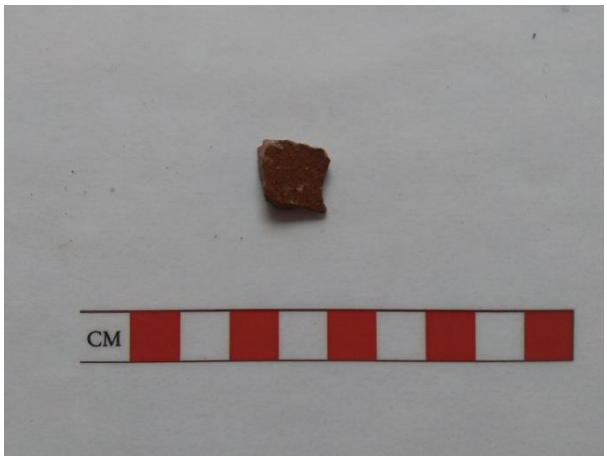


Plate 13: Ironstone with probable Alfred Meakin company mark, cat. # 105

Plate 7: Porcelain with lustre, cat. # 33

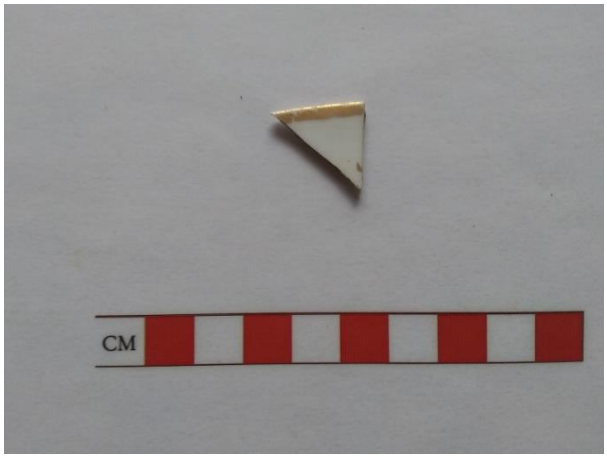


Plate 8: RWE with transfer print decoration, cat. #s 30 (2) and 48 (2)

Plate 9: Slate tablet, cat. # 71

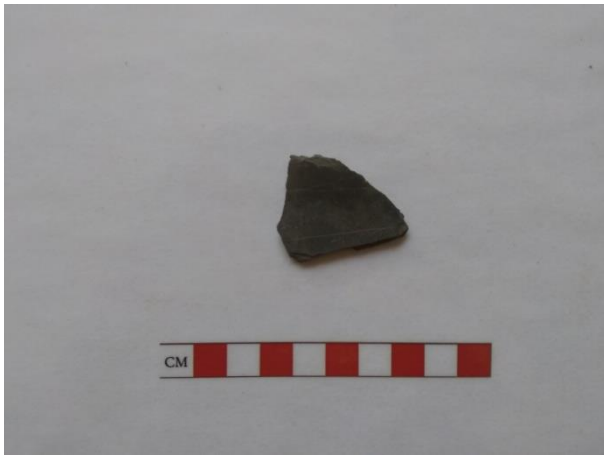


Plate 10: Stoneware, cat. #s 38 and 69

Plate 11: Ironstone with transfer print decoration, cat. #s 60 and 65

Plate 12: Unglazed red earthenware, cat. # 37

Plate13: Victorian majolica, cat. # 132

Plate 14: Wrought nail, cat. # 11

Plate 15: Yellowware, cat. # 51

Appendix 1: Catalogue of Artifacts

Cat #	Test pit #	Artifact	Count	Form	Function	Colour	Notes
1	1	cut nail	1				
2	1	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		Surface burning
3	1	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
4	2	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
5	3	cut nail	1				
6	3	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		Glazed
7	4	RWE	2	flat	unknown		Surface burning
8	4	bottle glass	1			clear	
9	4	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
10	5	window glass	6				≥ 1.6mm
11	5	wrought nail	1				
12	6	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
13	7	cut nail	2				
14	7	RWE, transfer print	1	flat	unknown	blue	
15	8	coal	3				
16	9	cut nail	1				
17	9	bottle glass	2			clear	Surface burning
18	9	window glass	3				≥ 1.6mm
19	10	creamware	1	hollow	unknown		
20	10	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
21	11	window glass	2				≥ 1.6mm
22	11	window glass	1				< 1.6mm
23	12	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
24	12	RWE, transfer print	1	unknown	unknown	green	
25	12	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
26	13	cut nail	1				
27	13	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
28	14	RWE	2	flat	unknown		
29	15	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
30	15	wire nail	1				
31	16	cut nail	2				
32	16	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
33	17	porcelain, with lustre	1	flat	unknown		
34	18	ironstone	1	flat	unknown		
35	18	wire nail	1				
36	18	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
37	18	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		Unglazed
38	19	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	gray	Salt glazed
39	19	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
40	19	pearlware, early palette painted	1	unknown	unknown	orange	

41	19	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
42	19	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
43	20	metal, misc.	1				
44	20	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
45	20	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
46	21	bottle glass	1			green	
47	22	bottle glass	2			clear	
48	22	RWE, transfer print	1	flat	unknown	blue	
49	22	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
50	22	RWE	1	flat	unknown		Surface burning
51	23	yellowware	1	hollow	unknown		
52	23	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
53	23	bottle glass	1			clear	
54	24	window glass	3				≥ 1.6mm
55	24	porcelain	1	flat	unknown		
56	24	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
57	24	RWE	1	flat	unknown		
58	24	bottle glass	1			olive-green	
59	25	porcelain	1	hollow	unknown		
60	25	ironstone, transfer print	1	flat	unknown	green	
61	26	metal, misc.	2				
62	26	porcelain	1	flat	unknown		
63	26	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
64	27	creamware	1	hollow	unknown		
65	27	ironstone, transfer print	1	unknown	unknown	green	
66	28	metal, misc.	2				
67	28	window glass	2				≥ 1.6mm
68	28	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
69	29	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	brown	
70	29	RWE, transfer print	3	flat	unknown	blue	
71	30	slate tablet	1				
72	30	creamware	1	unknown	unknown		
73	31	RWE	1	flat	unknown		
74	31	RWE, transfer print	1	flat	unknown	blue	
75	32	wire nail	1				
76	32	ironstone	2	hollow	unknown		
77	33	creamware	1	hollow	unknown		
78	33	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
79	33	window glass	2				≥ 1.6mm
80	34	cut nail	2				
81	34	porcelain	1	hollow	tea cup handle		
82	34	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
83	35	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
84	36	RWE	1	flat	unknown		
85	36	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
86	37	cut nail	3				
87	37	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm

88	38	RWE, transfer print	1	unknown	unknown	brown	
89	38	RWE, transfer print	2	flat	unknown	blue	
90	38	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
91	38	bottle glass	1			clear	
92	38	porcelain	1	hollow	unknown		
93	39	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		Unglazed
94	39	porcelain	1	unknown	unknown		
95	39	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
96	40	porcelain	2	hollow	unknown		
97	40	window glass	1				< 1.6mm
98	40	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
99	40	bottle glass	1			clear	
100	41	window glass	3				≥ 1.6mm
101	41	bottle glass	2			clear	
102	41	bottle glass	1			sun-touched amethyst	
103	41	cut nail	1				
104	41	brick	1			red	
105	41	ironstone with mark	1	unknown	unknown		Incomplete printed mark with "...E.KI .../... TAL .../.. N..." Likely Alfred Meaking/Tunstall/England mark in use after 1891.
106	42	metal, misc.	3				
107	42	cut nail	1				
108	42	bottle glass	1			clear	
109	42	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
110	42	brick	1			red	
111	42	coal	1				
112	42	ironstone	2	hollow	unknown		
113	43	RWE, banded	1	hollow	unknown	red	
114	43	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		Surface burning
115	43	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		Unglazed
116	43	window glass	5				≥ 1.6mm
117	44	RWE, banded	1	hollow	unknown	red	
118	44	decanter glass	1			clear	
119	44	window glass	2				≥ 1.6mm
120	44	ironstone, transfer print	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
121	44	cut nail	1				
122	45	Victorian majolica	1	hollow	unknown	green	
123	45	window glass	2				≥ 1.6mm
124	46	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		Glazed, surface burning
125	46	bottle glass	1			clear	
126	47	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		Glazed
127	47	brick	1			red	
128	47	bottle glass	2			clear	
129	47	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm

130	47	ironstone	1	unknown	unknown		
131	47	cut nail	1				
132	48	creamware	1	unknown	unknown		
133	48	window glass	1				< 1.6mm
134	48	bottle glass	1			clear	
135	49	wire nail	1				
136	49	ironstone, transfer print	1	flat	unknown	black	
137	49	bottle glass	1			clear	
138	49	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
139	50	faunal remains, mammalian	1	long bone	unknown		Hand-sawed section
140	50	cut nail	1				
141	50	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
142	50	porcelain, decal print	1	hollow	unknown	polychrome	
143	50	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
144	51	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
145	51	porcelain	1	flat	unknown		
146	52	wire nail	1				
147	52	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
148	52	window glass	1				≥ 1.6mm
149	52	bottle glass	3			clear	
150	53	ironstone	1	hollow	unknown		
151	53	bottle glass	1			clear	