

**Stage 4 Mitigation
Preliminary Excavation Report
John Green Site (AhHa-175)
Part of Lot 7, Concession 2
West Flamborough Township
City of Hamilton
Wentworth County**

Prepared for:

**Nick Ramacieri
188 Queen Street South
Hamilton, Ontario
L8P 3S7**

&

**The Ontario Ministry of
Tourism and Culture
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 0A7**

**Prepared by Anthony Butler & Shane McCartney
Earthworks Archaeological Services
2365 Watts Road,
Haliburton, Ontario
K0M 1S0**

PIF P310-0080-2015.

**Earthworks Archaeological Services
Stage 4 Mitigation – John Green Site (AhHa-175)
Wentworth County**

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services was contracted by Spencer Creek Estates to conduct a Stage 4 mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175), part of Lot 7, Concession 2, in the historic township of West Flamboro, now City of Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a development plan application approval for Lot 9 of the Spencer Creek Estates residential subdivision (25T-200807), and was triggered by Part 1, section 2 (d) of the *Planning Act*.

The Stage 4 mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) was conducted under PIF #: 310-0080-2015, issued to Anthony Butler, M.A. (P310). All weather at the time of excavation was sunny and warm, and at no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

All Stage 4 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), and followed the recommendations of Detritus Consulting Stage 3 archaeological assessment report (Detritus 2015: 23).

The original stage 3 grid was still intact at the time of hand excavation, and a 1m grid was established around units 110E 100N, 120E 110N, and 115E 105N. The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five metre unit was further subdivided into 25 one metre units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five metre unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. The permanent datum and all extant stage 3 test units were recorded with a Trimble Geo7x with a stated real time accuracy of 10 cm in order to aid with mapping.

A total of 35 units were excavated within the core of the site in order to recover a greater representative sample from the site. Each unit was excavated by hand, into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied from 34-55 cm. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All artifacts were retained for further analysis. No features or middens were identified during the course of the hand excavation, and as a result, the remainder of the site was excavated using mechanical topsoil removal.

The mechanical topsoil removal was undertaken with a 314 Caterpillar Mechanical Excavator with a 6ft flat edged ditching bucket. Topsoil removal was stopped at the topsoil/subsoil interface, which was then shovel shined and inspected for features. A total of 4 subsurface cultural features were identified, recorded, and excavated, and mechanical topsoil removal was extended a minimum of 10 metres beyond each identified feature. A total area of 1,563.809 m² was mechanically removed, and encompassed the entirety of the site as defined by the Stage 3 test unit excavations. No root cellar or privy features were identified, and as a result no soil samples were taken. A heavy amount of plough scarring from potato agriculture was noted during the mechanical topsoil removal.

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A total of 2179 artifacts were recovered from unit excavations, and an additional 74 artifacts were recovered from feature excavations. A total of 5 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, with the remaining 2249 artifacts of historic Euro-Canadian origin. The artifact assemblage appears to resemble what was identified in the Stage 3 excavations, with the majority of the assemblage consisting of ceramic tableware, including basalt ware, pearlware, and refined white earthenware. Additional personal artifacts including buttons, musket balls, a gun flint, and American One Cent piece dating to 1828, and ceramic pipes were also identified.

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) resulted in the recovery of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material that appears to date to the first half of the nineteenth century. The mechanical topsoil removal resulted in the identification of 4 subsurface cultural features, two of which appeared to be refuse pits, and the remaining two appearing to be burn events.

Based on an overlay of the site with historical mapping, it appears likely that the John Green Site is associated with a structure identified in a lot owned by F. Morden in the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County*. Based on the date range of the recovered artifacts, this structure was potentially at least 30 to 40 years old at the time of the Atlas, and could represent one of the first structures on the historic Lot. The lack of any foundations suggests it could have been a log cabin, with the addition of a gun flint and musket balls indicating it may have been used for hunting.

Unfortunately, decades of agricultural use and the deep furrowing techniques associated with potato agriculture appears to have obliterated most of the subsurface evidence of any structures or additional features, and no additional site patterning could be identified.

The excavation strategies employed have resulted in the complete removal of the John Green Site (AhHa-175), which is now free of archaeological concern. As a result, no further archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)
Licensed Field Director	Shane McCartney, B.A. (R321)
Field Technician:	Kia Ohora, B.A.
	Jordan Steinmann
Artifact Processing	Kia Ohora, B.A.
	Jordan Steinmann
Report Production:	Shane McCartney, B.A.

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services was contracted by Spencer Creek Estates to conduct a Stage 4 mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175), part of Lot 7, Concession 2, in the historic township of West Flamboro, now City of Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken as part of a development plan application approval for Lot 9 of the Spencer Creek Estates residential subdivision (25T-200807), and was triggered by Part 1, section 2 (d) of the *Planning Act* (Map 2).

The objective of the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation, as outline by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* is as follows:

- To address development impacts on the John Green Site (AhHa-175), which has been determined to contain a level of cultural heritage value or interest that requires mitigation.
- To mitigate development impacts on the John Green Site (AhHa-175) through excavation and documentation.

Permission to access the property was provided by Nick Ramacieri of Spencer Creek Estates.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-contact Aboriginal History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1 Pre-contact Culture History of Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase

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Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

1.2.2 Post Contact Aboriginal History

The study area enters the historic record in 1669, when La Salle and Joliet met at the Aboriginal village of Tinawata (The French Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest 2015). Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Neutral Confederacy (Trigger 1994:41). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of the Neutral by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1651, the Neutral were destroyed and either moved west out of Ontario or were absorbed into the League of Five Nations (Trigger 1994:57). Until the 1670s, the area remained virtually unpopulated as an Iroquoian hunting territory prior to the migration of the Mississauga into the region from the north (Williamson 2008). A shared hunting territory was established with the Iroquois, and by the 1690's the Mississauga had established the settlement of

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Teiaiagon near the Humber River in order to take advantage of trade along the Toronto Passage, a route that connected Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay.

By the 1780s, increased settlement pressure from refugees of the American Revolutionary War led to the British approaching the Mississauga to purchase land west of the Niagara Peninsula. In what became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase, the British purchased over one million hectares of land that includes the study area in 1784, concluding in 1792 (Surtees 1994:102).

1.2.3 European Settlement

The study area is located in the historic township of West Flamboro. Following the purchase of and from the Mississauga's, the township was surveyed in 1797 by Augustus Jones and opened for settlement, although some lots had already been settled by United Empire Loyalists prior to that point (Page and Smith 1875:11). Population growth was steady, and by 1850 the township contained a grist mill, saw mill, distillery, paper mill, woolen factory, and tannery.

1.2.4 Settlement History of Study Area

The following history of the study area comes from the background research conducted for the Stage 3 report:

The chain of title research indicates Lot 7 Concession 2 was sold To Johnathan Morden in 1801 and passed to his son James in 1819. James would have been 15 years old at the time based on tax assessment records. James and his wife Frances then farmed the 200 acre property along with their children until James's death in 1869. Tax assessment records were investigated (though many are missing) and show that in 1861 the subject property was occupied by the following persons (it is presumed females and children have been omitted, year of birth is added by the author):

*Emmery, John. Laborer. 27 (Owner James Morden)
Lockery. James. Labourer. 37
Morden, James. Farmer. 57 (born c. 1804)
Morden, John. Farmer. 28 (born c. 1836)
Morden, Jonathan. Miller. 42 (born c. 1822)*

*In 1864 the same persons are present.
Emery, John. Laborer. 30 (Owner James Morden)
Lockery. James. Do. 40
Morden, Farmer. 60 (born c. 1804) Owner Morden
John. Do. 28 (born c. 1836)
Morden, Jonathan. Miler. 42 (born c. 1822)
By 1877 the property has changed hands:
Morden, John 42. 50 acres, 40 cleared. (1836)
Cattle 3*

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Sheep 6
Hogs 3
Horses 2
in family 9

So it seems the lot was in fact owned and farmed by James J. Morden and (later) wife Frances from 1819-1869 after which the part of the project area containing the John Green site was owned by John Morden (J. Morden on the 1875 Illustrated Atlas of Wentworth). The same map shows no structure in the area where the site was but structures at the areas owned by Frances, (presumably a newer house built by James J.) a second house on the parcel owned by Jonathan Morden and a third structure and orchard on Lot 7 in Concession 3 across Highway 5 from the original Morden Property. This parcel was acquired by John Morden between 1859 and 1875.

(Detritus Consulting 2015:7-9)

Map 3 shows the location of the study area overlaid on the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County*. Contrary to what was previously asserted, it appears that the site does in fact lie near a structure on the property owned by Frances Morden.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of an overgrown fallow field protected by a wooden snow fence. The Stage 3 grid remains in place.

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The following description of the study area is an excerpt from the Stage 3 CSP report:

The study area is located within the Flamboro Plain physiographic region, which is characterized by rolling till within the study area itself, with plains and isolated drumlins to the north and east (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 129-130). The soil in the study area is well-drained silt with silt subsoil, which is unlike the majority of the soils in this physiographic region. The study area is located in an area of agricultural field and open space, characterized by gently undulating hills and areas of trees and vegetation. The Spencer Creek lowland lies immediately to the west of the property, making this area a local highland encompassing several minor drainage channels. The original Spencer Creek lies approximately 1500m to the south of the property, however with the development of the Christie Conservation area the nearest watercourse is now about 500m west of the Spencer Creek Estates development lands (Material Culture Management Inc 1997: 2).

(New Directions 2014:4).

1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

The John Green Site (AhHa-175) was first identified during stage 2 assessment of the project area in 1997 by Material Culture Management Inc. It was one of two historic scatters identified during that assessment along with 14 isolated findspots. Pedestrian survey and test pitting

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resulted in the collection of 233 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts. Dating analysis suggested a date range for the site within the 1840's. Stage 3 site assessment was recommended (1997 *Archaeological Assessment Final Report: Stage 2 of Spencer Creek Estates 25T87011 (Phase I) and Additional Lands (Phase II), Part of Lot 2, Concession 8, Township of West Flamboro, Regional Municipality of Wentworth (File 97-905-01)*).

In July 2014 a Controlled Surface Plot (CSP) was conducted at the site by New Directions Archaeology Ltd. This resulted in the recovery of 191 artifacts from 113 locations across the site. The surface area of AhHa-175 was measured as 35m north-south by 75m east-west. The artifacts recovered were dominated by foodways artifacts - mainly ceramics but also a small amount of architectural debris such as glass and brick, one piece of mammal bone and a small number of clay pipe fragments.

Ceramics included fine earthenware, porcelain, refined white earthenware (RWE), vitrified white earthenware, coarse or red earthenware, stoneware and yellow ware. Decorative patterns on RWE included: edged, impressed, painted in early and late palettes, sponged and transfer printed in blue black, red and violet. (2014 *Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3) CSP of the John Green Site (AhHa175) Part of Lot 7, Concession 2, Geographic Township of West Flamboro, City of Hamilton*).

In April 2015, a test unit excavation of the site was conducted by Detritus Consulting Ltd. A total of 16 grid units were excavated at 10 metre intervals across the surface scatter, with an additional 10 units excavated in areas of interest as infill. These excavations resulted in the recovery of 517 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and was dominated by refined white earthenware. An analysis of the artifacts from the site yielded a date of 1852, and there was sufficient cultural heritage value and interest to recommend for Stage 4 mitigation (2015 *Archaeological Assessment (Stage 3) John Green Site (AhHa-175) Part of Lot 7, Concession 2, Geographic and Historical Township of West Flamboro, Historical County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton. Company Project #3014-080 PIF# P017-0362-2015 Municipal File Number (25T-200807)*).

Their recommendations are as follows:

As avoidance and protection is not possible, AhHa-175 should be subject to stage 4 mitigation as a mostly post 1830 historic site. Given that the site has been repeatedly ploughed, the areas within the ploughzone and possibly the subsoil which may have contained a midden have been disturbed and the contents scattered. Hand excavation surrounding units at 110E 110N, 120E, 110N and 115E, 105N might result in the recovery of a greater representative sample of artifacts from this site and have the best potential to reveal features associated with a former structure. Hand excavations should continue until artifact recovery rates show obvious decline from the density in the site core.

Hand excavated units should be 1m x1m in size, excavated to 5cm below subsoil (unless a feature is encountered) and screened through 6mm mesh. All artifacts should be retained for analysis. Unit floors should be shovel shined. Excavation should be continued 2 metres beyond any cultural features encountered. All features should be completely exposed before being documented.

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Hand excavation should be followed by mechanical removal of ploughzone and use appropriate strategies and equipment (backhoe, Gradall) for mechanical topsoil removal. Topsoil should be removed to subsoil interface and the remainder of the excavated trench should be cleaned by hand. Subsurface features such as root cellars, buried foundations or other features should be excavated and documented as described in 4.2.7 Standard 5.

All fieldwork should be performed by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines.

(Detritus 2015: 23-24)

1.3.4 Known Archaeological Sites

A data summary of all known archaeological sites within 1 kilometre of the study area was requested from the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database. A total of 6 archaeological sites are registered, with an additional 11 archaeological sites having been identified but not registered. A summary of these sites can be found in Table 2.

Table 2 Archaeological Sites within a 1 km radius of the John Green Site (AhHa-175)

Site Name	Borden Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
	AhGx--631	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Findspot
	AhHa-176	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Findspot
Ripani 1	AhHa-249	Historic Euro-Canadian	Mid to late nineteenth century scatter
Ripani 2	AhHa-250	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Scatter of 14 pieces of Haldimand chert chipping detritus, two pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus, and 1 scraper
Ripani 4	AhHa-251	Pre-contact Aboriginal	3 pieces of Haldimand chert chipping detritus and 1 biface tip
Ripani 6	AhHa-252	Pre-contact Aboriginal	2 pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus and 2 pieces of Haldimand chert chipping detritus

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Ripani 8	AhHa-253	Pre-contact Aboriginal	Seven pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus
Location 3		Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated piece of Kettle Point chert chipping detritus
Location 5		Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus
Location 7		Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated piece of Haldimand chert chipping detritus
Location 9		Historic Euro- Canadian	7 pieces of late historic Euro- Canadian artifacts
Location 10		Pre-contact Aboriginal	Isolated piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus
Location 11		Pre-contact Aboriginal	two pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus
Location 12		Historic Euro- Canadian	Single piece of red transfer printed white earthenware
Location 13		Pre-contact Aboriginal	two pieces of Onondaga chert chipping detritus
Location 14		Pre-contact Aboriginal	Onondaga chert biface tip, Onondaga chert chipping detritus (1), and 1 piece of porcelain
Location 15		Late Archaic	1 Crawford Knoll point and 1 piece of Onondaga chert chipping detritus

One additional archaeological assessment was determined to have been conducted within 50 metres of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) in the lot immediately north. A Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted in 2009 by Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc., which resulted in the identification of 15 archaeological locations (MHCI 2009:16). Five of the sites (the Ripani Sites listed above) were recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment, and that work is currently being undertaken by Earthworks. Ripani 1 (AhHa-249) is noteworthy as it is on the other side of the tree line of the late historic scatter identified by Material Culture Management Inc. in the 1997 survey (MCMCI 1997:5).

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2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 4 mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) was conducted under PIF #: 310-0080-2015, issued to Anthony Butler, M.A. (P310). The weather at the time is summarised in Table 3, and at no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Table 3 Site Conditions during excavations of the John Green Site (AhHa-175)

Date	Conditions	Temperature
June 23, 2015	Sunny and warm	25° Celsius
June 24, 2015	Sunny and warm	26° Celsius
June 29, 2015	Sunny and warm	25° Celsius
June 30, 2015	Overcast and mild	19° Celsius
July 9, 2015	Light drizzle followed by sunny and warm conditions	21° Celsius

All Stage 4 archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), and followed the recommendations of Detritus Consulting Stage 3 archaeological assessment report (Detritus 2015: 23).

The original stage 3 grid was still intact at the time of hand excavation, and a 1m grid was established around units 110E 100N, 120E 110N, and 115E 105N. The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five metre unit was further subdivided into 25 one metre units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five metre unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. The permanent datum and all extant stage 3 test units were recorded with a Trimble Geo7x with a stated real time accuracy of 10 cm in order to aid with mapping.

A total of 35 units were excavated within the core of the site in order to recover a greater representative sample from the site (Images 1 to 3). Each unit was excavated by hand, into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil (Images 4). Depth varied from 34-55 cm. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All artifacts were retained for further analysis. No features or middens were identified during the course of the hand excavation, and as a result, the remainder of the site was excavated using mechanical topsoil removal.

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The mechanical topsoil removal was undertaken with a 314 Caterpillar Mechanical Excavator with a 6ft flat edged ditching bucket (Image 5). Topsoil removal was stopped at the topsoil/subsoil interface, which was then shovel shined and inspected for features (Image 6). A total of 4 subsurface cultural features were identified, recorded, and excavated and mechanical topsoil removal was extended a minimum of 10 metres beyond each identified feature. A total area of 1,563.809 m² was mechanically removed, and encompassed the entirety of the site as defined by the Stage 3 test unit excavations. No root cellar or privy features were identified, and as a result no soil samples were taken. A heavy amount of plough scarring from potato agriculture was noted during the mechanical topsoil removal.

The results of the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) are presented in Maps 4 and 5.

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3.0 Record of Finds

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 4 Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	10 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	35 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	6 pages
UTM Coordinates	Earthworks Office Project File	5 coordinates in an excel file

The recovered artifacts were washed and are in the process of being catalogued and analyzed. They will be stored in one banker's box, measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25 centimetres at the Earthworks Corporate Storage Unit. The artifacts and documents will be stored by Earthworks until arrangements can be made to transfer them to an MTCS approved storage facility.

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A total of 2179 artifacts were recovered from unit excavations, and an additional 74 artifacts were recovered from feature excavations. A total of 5 pre-contact Aboriginal artifacts were recovered, with the remaining 2249 artifacts of historic Euro-Canadian origin. The artifact assemblage appears to resemble what was identified in the Stage 3 excavations, with the majority of the assemblage consisting of ceramic tableware, including basalt ware, pearlware, and refined white earthenware. Additional personal artifacts including buttons, musket balls, a gun flint, and American One Cent piece dating to 1828, and ceramic pipes were also identified.

A total of 4 subsurface cultural features were identified, recorded and excavated. A summary of the feature attributes are presented in Table 4, and feature plans and photos are shown in Images 7 to 18. A sample of artifacts recovered from the John Green Site (AhHa-175) are presented in Images 19 and 20.

Table 5 Feature Summary for John Green Site (AhHa-175)

Feature	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Profile	Artifact Freq.
1	80	78	31	basin	63 Euro-Canadian Historic, 5 Faunal
2	184	111	39	Double Basin	5 Euro-Canadian historic

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3	177	153	13	Shallow basin	1 Euro- Canadian Historic
4	320	187	32	Shallow basin	0

All features were relatively shallow, with the deepest being Feature 2 at 39 centimetres. Features 3 and 4 both contained evidence of charcoal and indistinct, irregular edges at the surface, with relatively few artifacts recovered. They both appear to represent past burn events.

Features 2 and 4 were both circular in nature, with clearly defined edges. Both contained Euro-Canadian artifacts and appeared to be refuse pits.

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4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) resulted in the recovery of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material that appears to date to the first half of the nineteenth century. The mechanical topsoil removal resulted in the identification of 4 subsurface cultural features, two of which appeared to be refuse pits, and the remaining two appearing to be burn events.

Based on an overlay of the site with historical mapping, it appears likely that the John Green Site is associated with a structure identified in a lot owned by F. Morden in the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County*. Based on the date range of the recovered artifacts, this structure was potentially at least 30 to 40 years old at the time of the Atlas, and could represent one of the first structures on the historic Lot. The lack of any foundations suggests it could have been a log cabin, with the addition of a gun flint and musket balls indicating it may have been used for hunting.

Unfortunately, decades of agricultural use and the deep furrowing techniques associated with potato agriculture appears to have obliterated most of the subsurface evidence of any structures or additional features, and no additional site patterning could be identified.

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5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 4 mitigation of the John Green Site (AhHa-175) has resulted in the documentation of a mid-nineteenth century historic cabin site. The excavation strategies employed have resulted in the complete removal of the John Green Site (AhHa-175), which is now free of archaeological concern. As a result, no further archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MTCS is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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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 Tourism and Culture, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (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.

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Excavations in progress. Facing Northwest

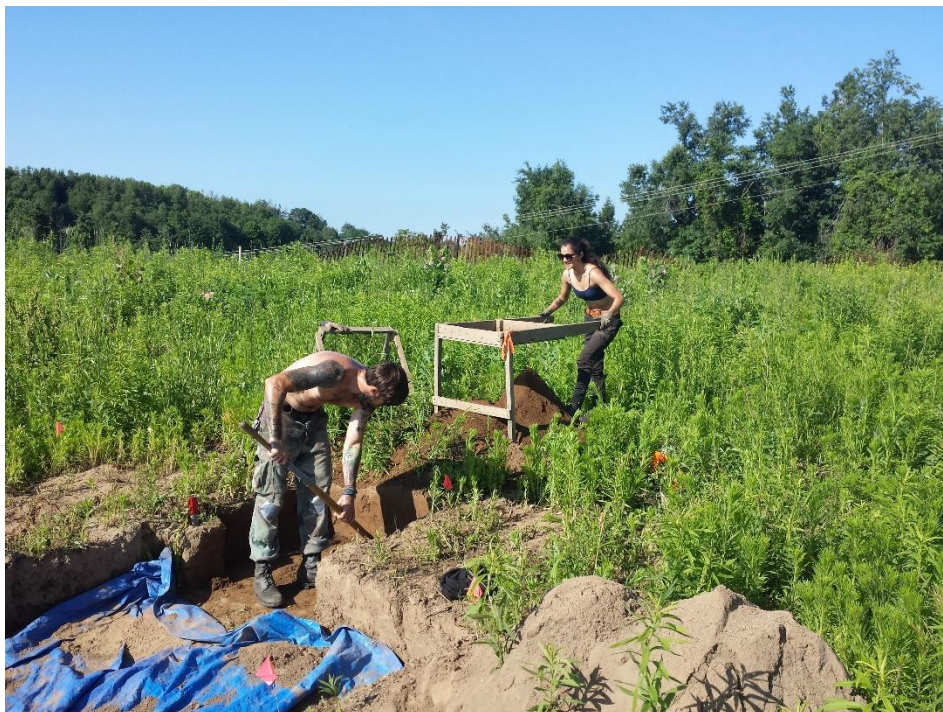


Image 2: Excavations in progress. Facing Southwest.

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Image 3: Excavations in Progress. Facing West.



Image 4: Soil Stratigraphy. Facing West

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Image 5: Mechanical Topsoil Removal in Progress. Facing South.



Image 6: Shovel Shining in Progress. East.

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Image 7: Feature 1. Facing South.



Image 8: Feature 1 Profile.

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Image 9: Feature 2. Facing North.



Image 10: Feature 2 Profile. Facing Northwest.

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Image 11: Feature 3. Facing North.



Image 12: Feature 3 Profile. Facing Northwest.

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Image 13: Feature 4. Facing South.



Image 14: Feature 4 Profile. Facing North

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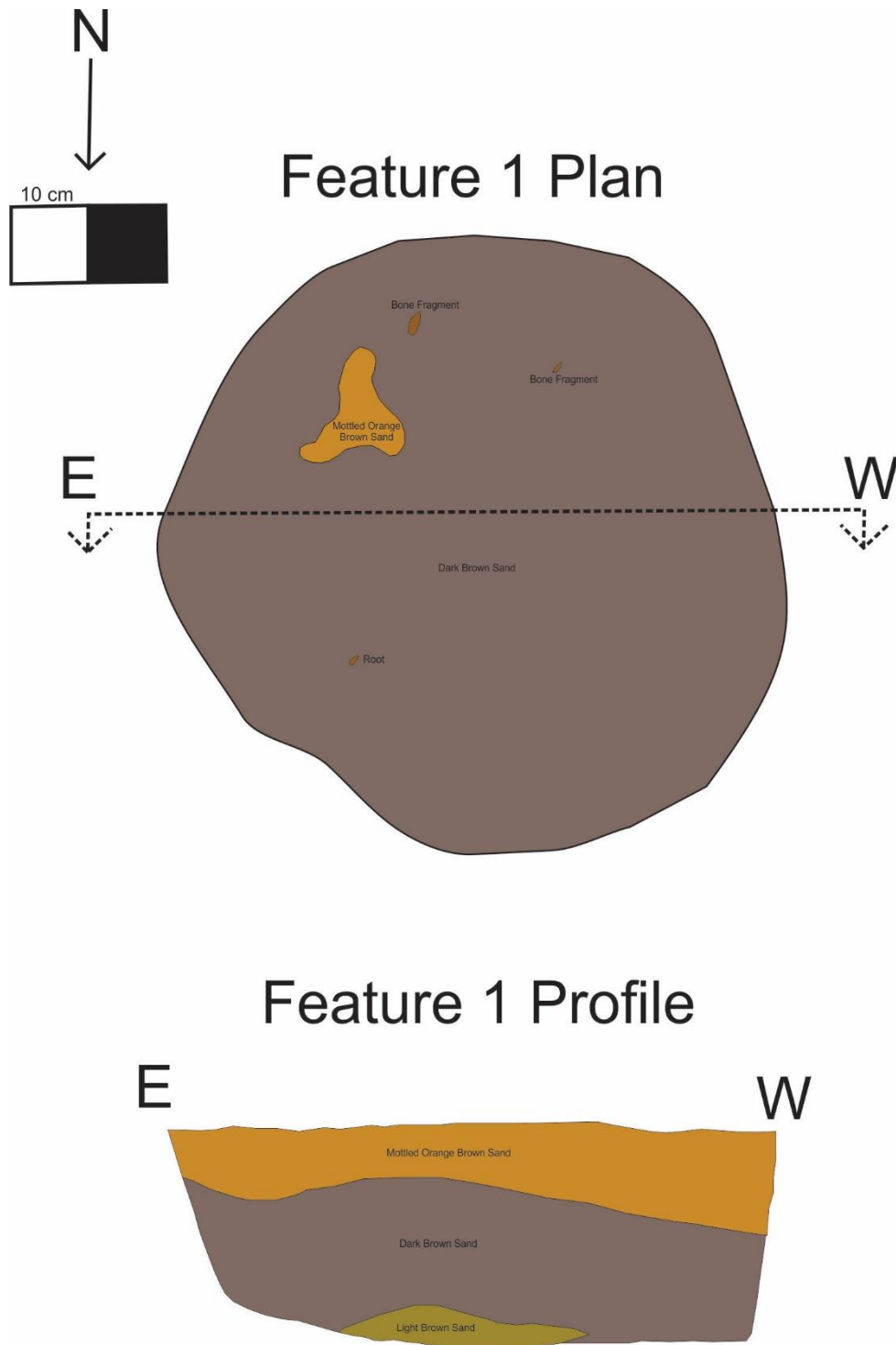


Image 15: Feature 1 Plan and Profile

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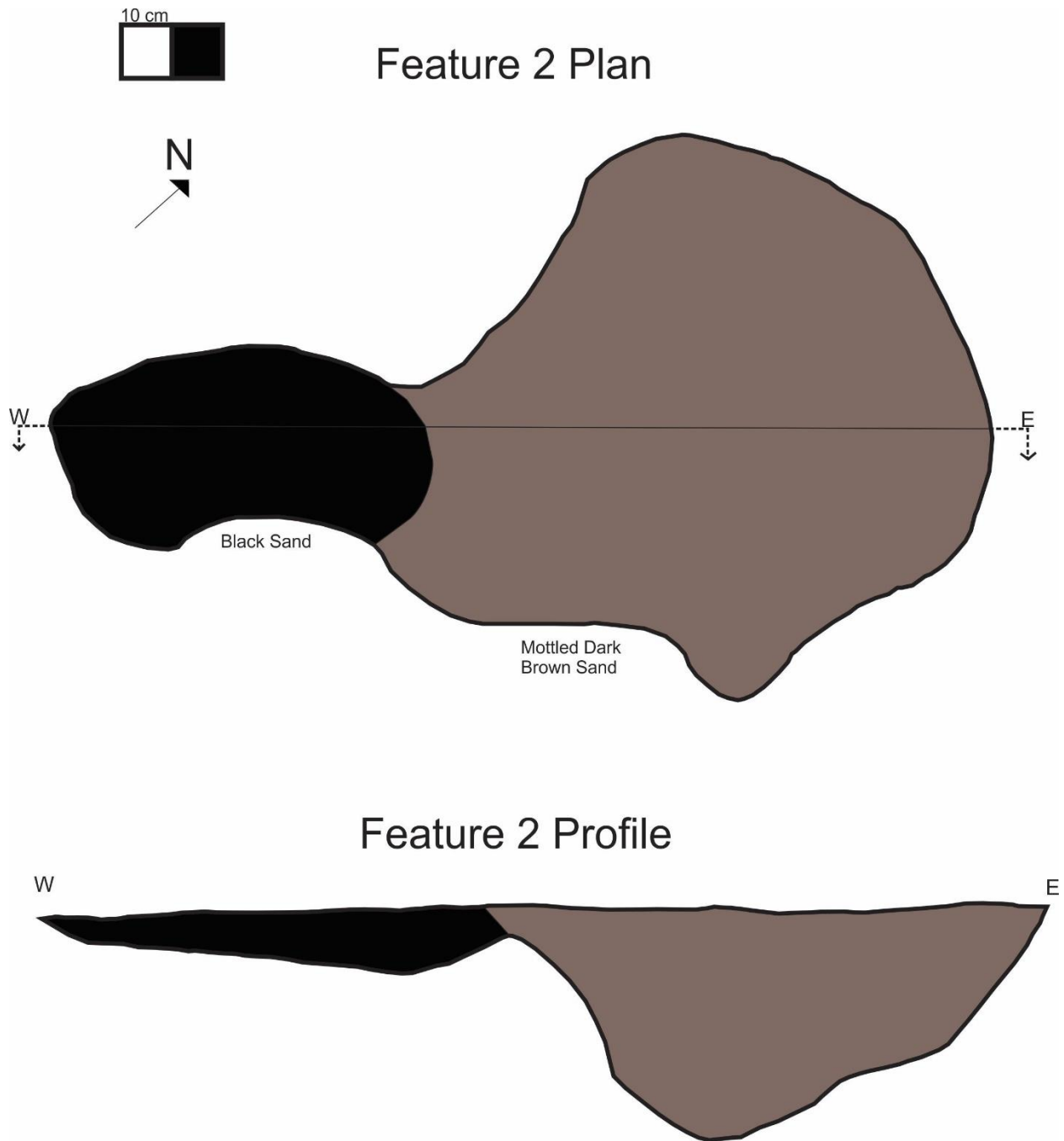


Image 16: Feature 2 Plan and Profile

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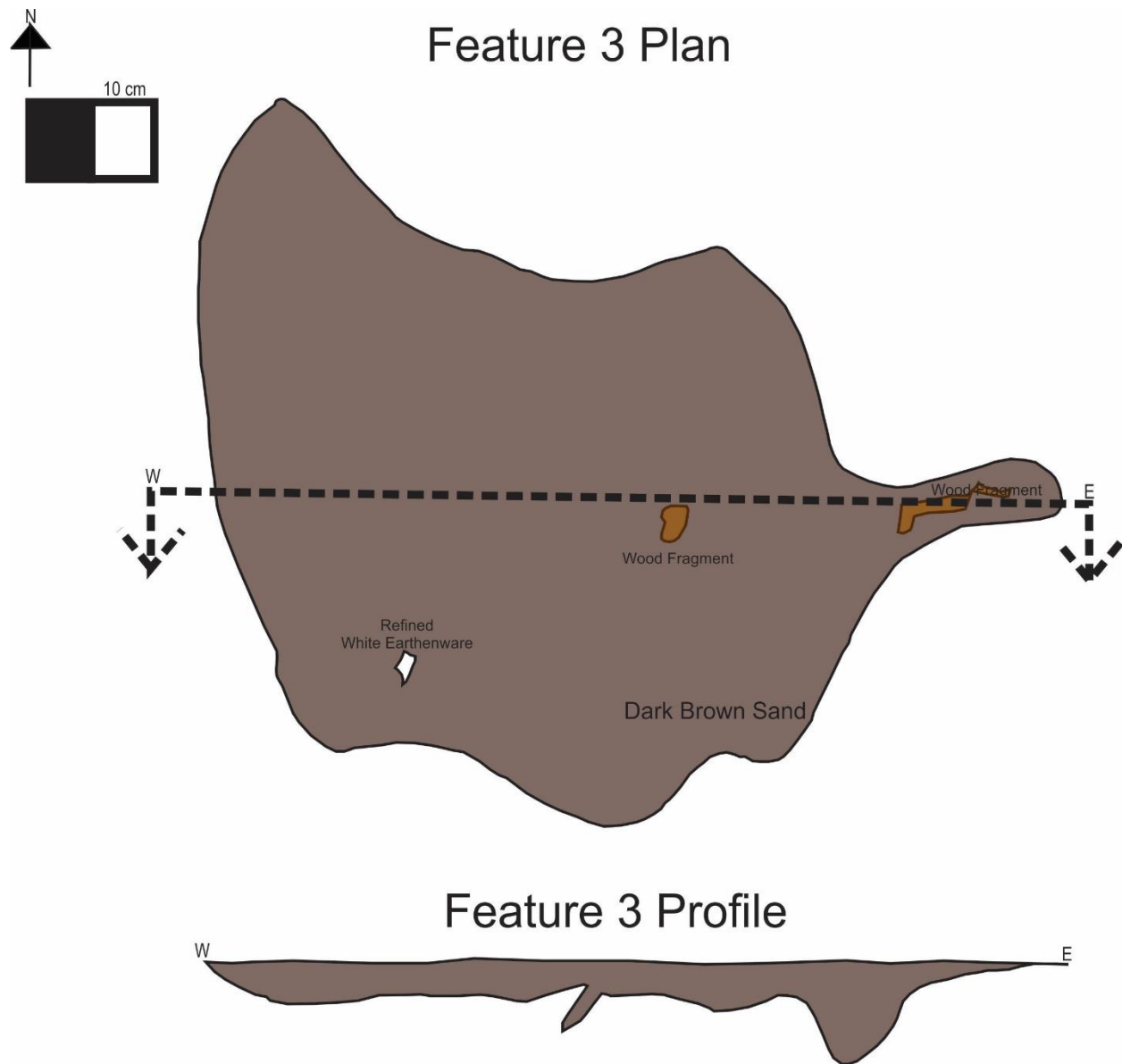


Image 17: Feature 3 Plan and Profile

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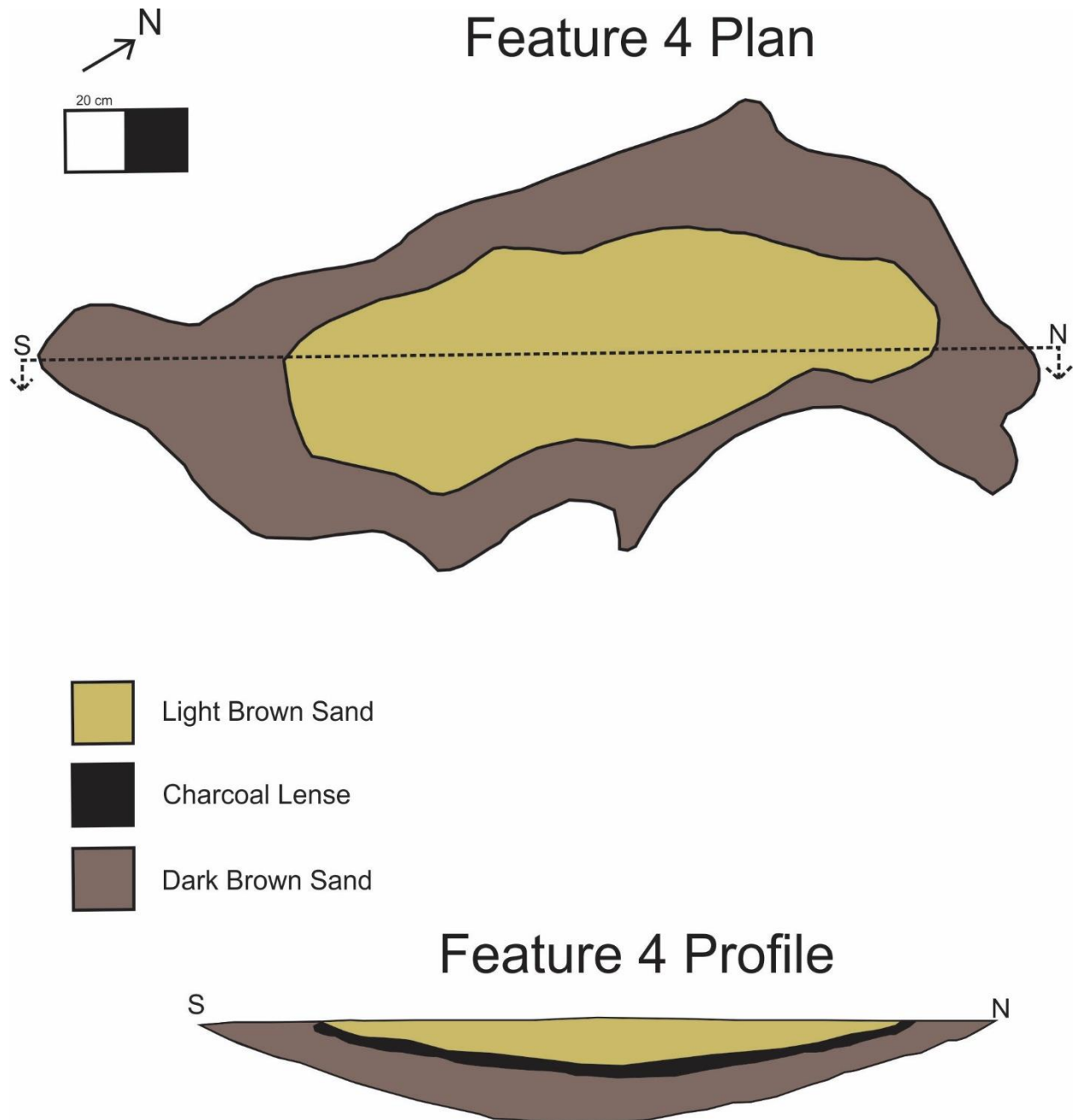


Image 18: Feature 4 Plan and Profile

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Image 19: Sample of Artifacts recovered from the John Green Site (AhHa-175)

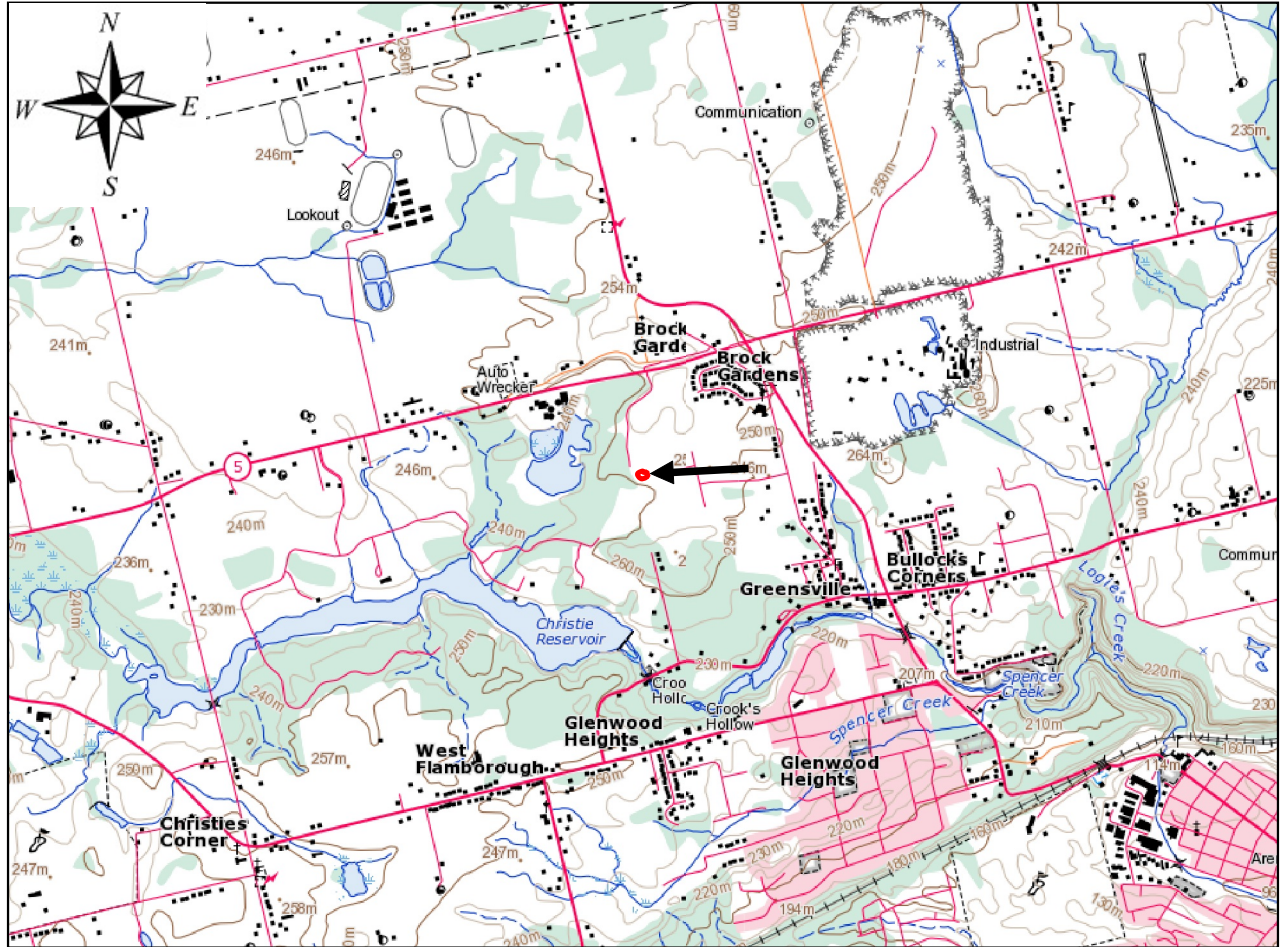
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Image 20: Sample of Artifacts recovered from the John Green Site (AhHa-175)

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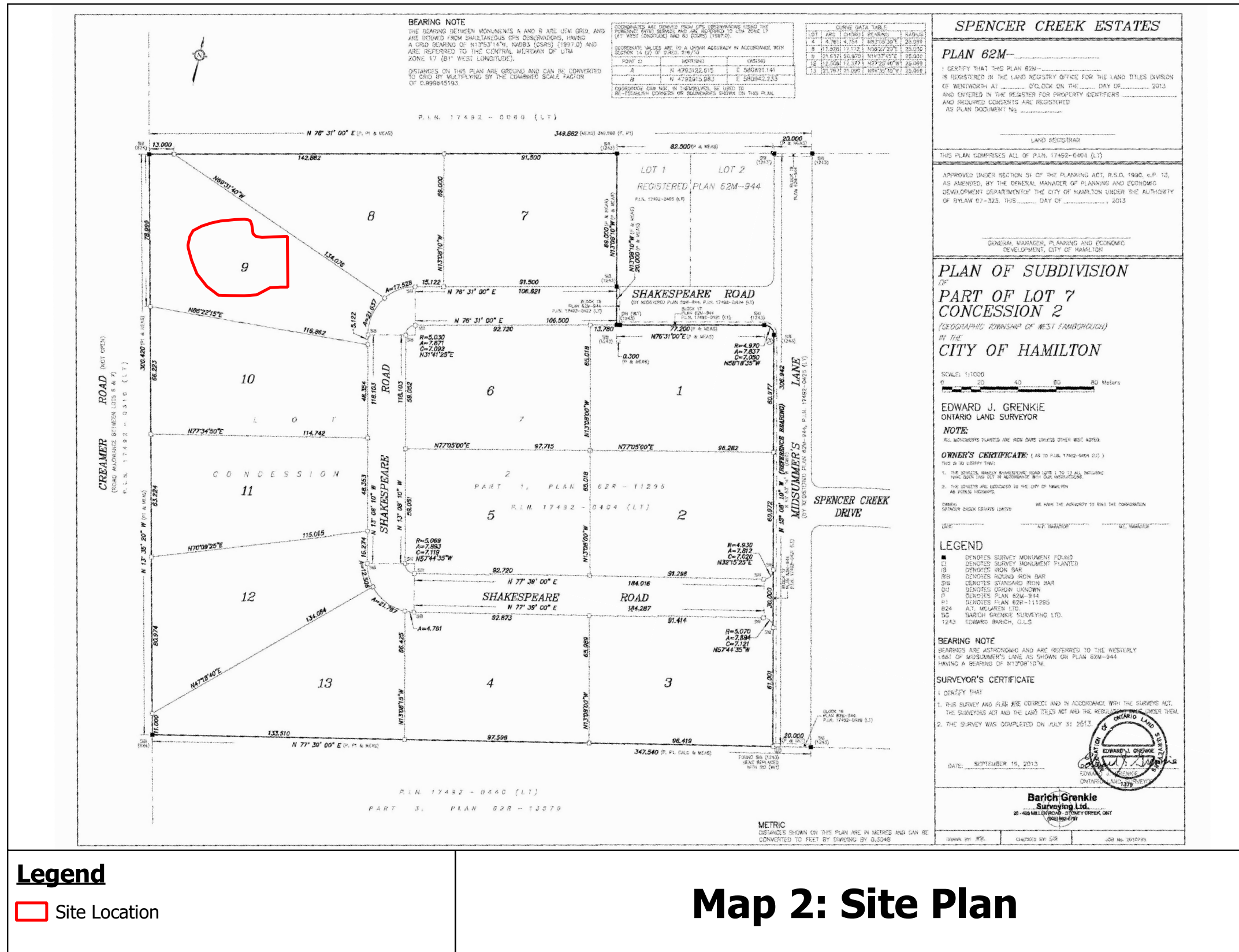
9.0 Maps



<p>Legend</p> <p> Site Location</p>	<p>Base Map: Toporama 2013 Cambridge, Tile 040P08 Scale: 1:25000</p>	<p>0 500 1000 1500 m</p>
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Map 1: Regional Map

**Earthworks Archaeological Services
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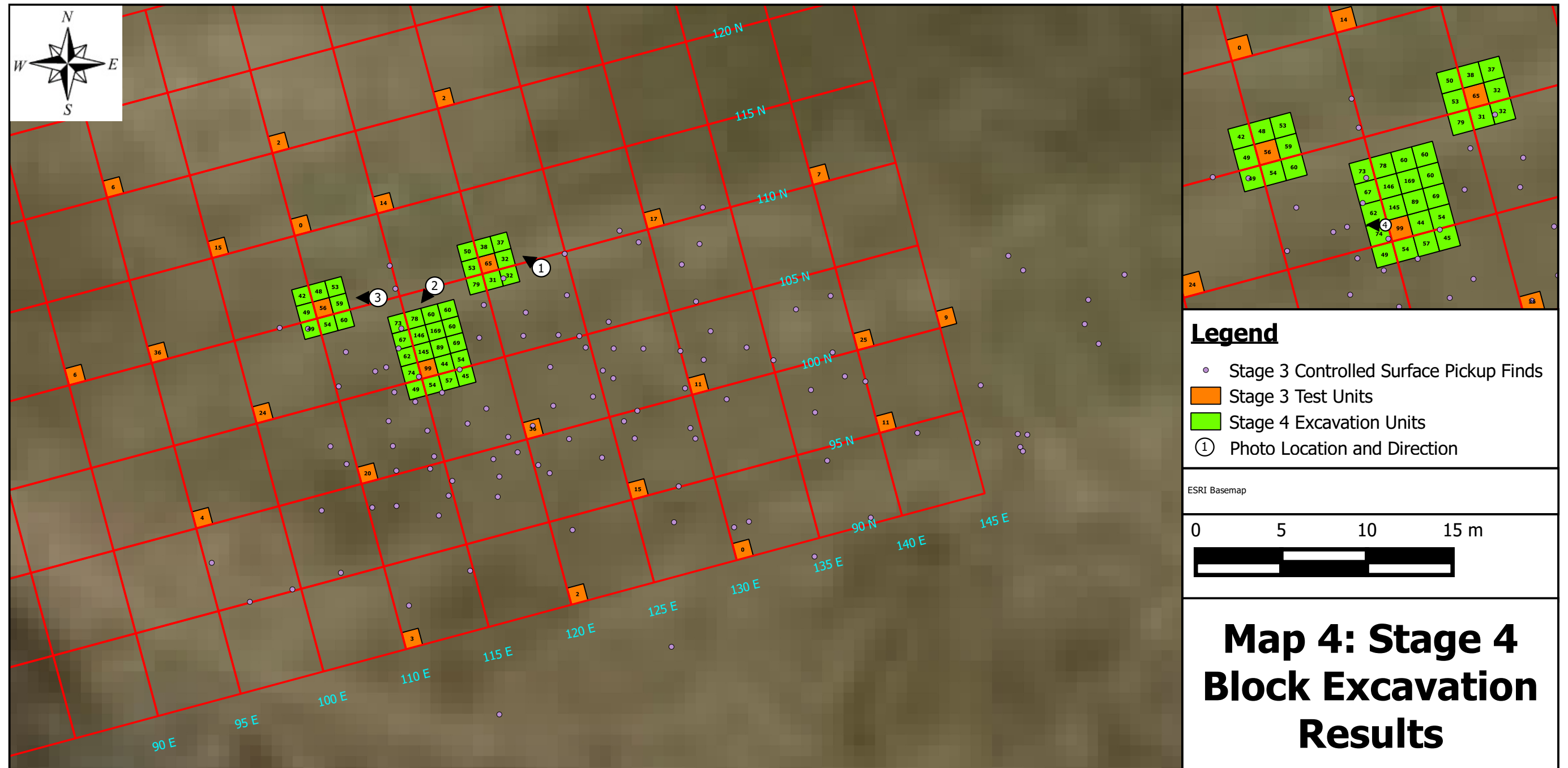




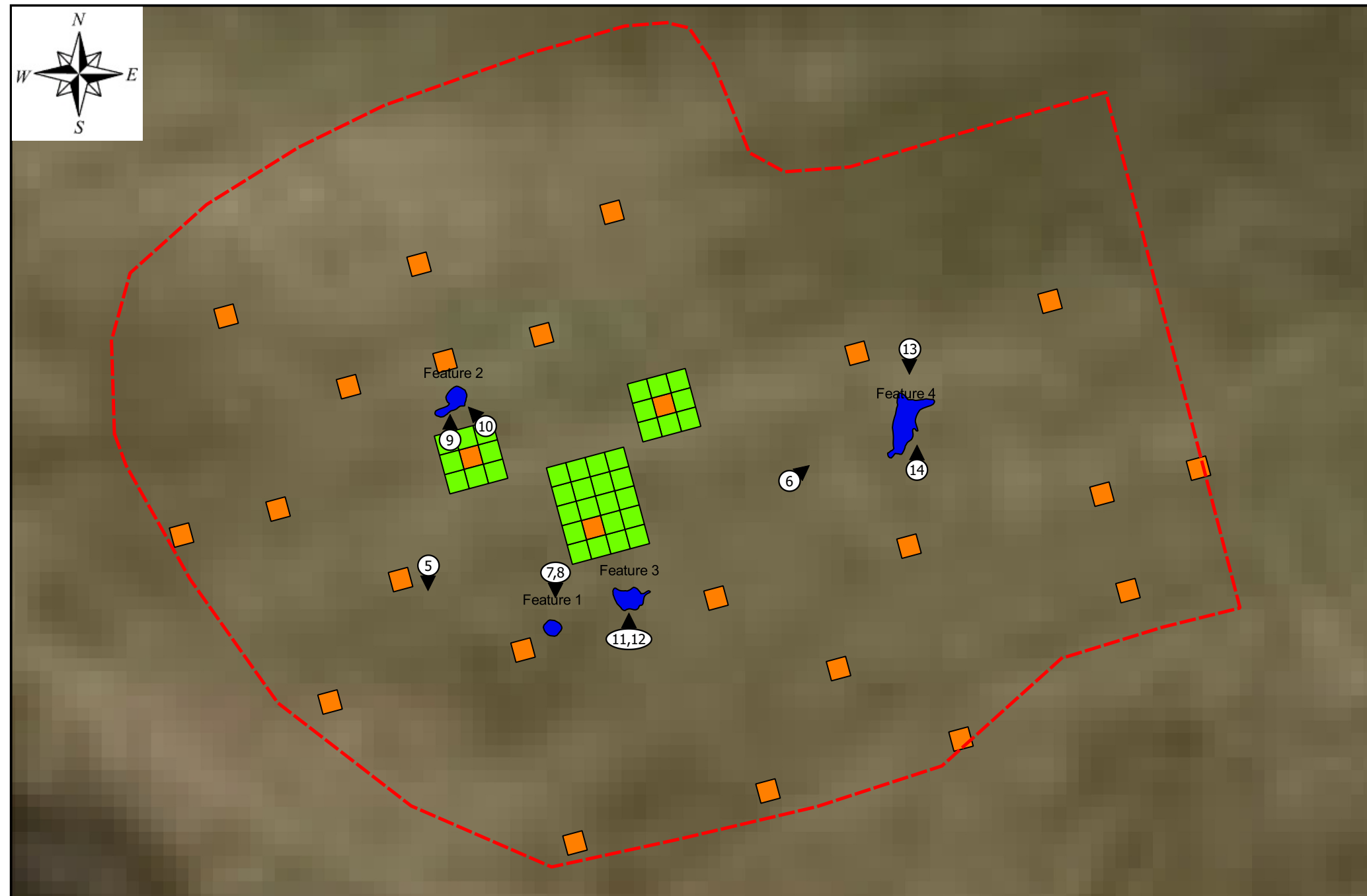
<p>Legend</p> <p> Site Location</p>	<p>Base Map: 1875 Page & Smith. <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the county of Wentworth, Ont.</i></p>	<p>Not to Scale</p>
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**Map 3: 1875 Illustrated Historical
Atlas of Wentworth County**

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Earthworks Archaeological Services
Stage 4 Mitigation – John Green Site (AhHa-175)
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Legend

- Stage 3 Test Units
- Stage 4 Excavation Units
- Feature
- Limit of Mechanically Removed Topsoil
- Photo Location and Direction

ESRI Basemap

0 5 10 15 m



**Map 5: Stage 4
Mechanical Excavation
Results**