



Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

**Kerr Site (BaHc-3)
Part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham
Geographic Township of Proton
Municipal Township of Southgate
County of Grey**

Prepared for:
Briarwood Homes



**Licensee: Anthony Butler
PIF: P310-0246-2026
Original Report**



Earthworks

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October 16, 2026

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), a Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site located on part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham, Geographic Township of Proton, Municipal Township of Southgate, County of Grey, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a pre-submission process for a subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 5.4.3.2 of the *Township of the Southgate Official Plan*, which requires that in areas which are of potential archaeological value, private development proposals will be preceded by an archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3) was conducted on November 4, 2025 and between October 14 and September 14, 2026 under PIF #: P310-0246-2026, issued Anthony Butler (P310). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material. The site was relocated using GPS coordinates provided by the Stage 1 & 2 supplementary documentation.

A total of 21 test units were placed and excavated at a 5-metre interval based on the datum points. An additional five test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, were placed within the areas of interest or high artifact concentration.

Each unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand, into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 20 and 57 centimetres. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation. The stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown loam overlaying a subsoil of brownish-orange loam.

One test unit contained evidence of a subsurface cultural feature. The exposed plan was recorded, and the unit floors were covered in geotextile fabric prior to the test units being backfilled.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment recovered evidence of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material dating to the mid nineteenth century. The age range of the recovered historic ceramics and the historic background research suggests the bulk of the period of occupation from approximately 1855 to the late 1860s. The age range of the artifacts indicate the site is likely associated with a structure listed in the 1861 census as belonging to John Kerr, an Irish farmer who resided in a log cabin on the property and who later relocated by 1871.

Based on the results of the Stage 3 assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is recommended. The preferred method of Stage 4 mitigation is through avoidance and protection. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that the Kerr Site (BaHc-3) is situated within a portion of the study area that is integral to development and cannot be easily avoided. If an archaeological site cannot be avoided, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, through the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, permits for the mitigation of an archaeological site through the full excavation, documentation and removal of all archaeological material prior to the start of development. As a result, Stage 4 mitigation by excavation is recommended for Rae Site (AfHg-390).

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
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Southgate

Analysis presented in Section 4.1 suggests that Kerr Site (BaHc-3) dates to mostly after 1830. As per Section 4, Standard 3 of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Standards for Consultant Archaeologists*, the sample of artifacts from midden areas has provided an appropriate date range consistent with historic documentation and has provided an understanding of the site occupants cultural affiliation and socio-economic status. Additionally, site stratigraphy indicates cultural deposits that would not be impacted by mechanical topsoil removal. As a result, the Stage 4 mitigation of Kerr Site (BaHc-3) will consist of excavation via mechanical topsoil removal, using heavy machinery that pulls soil away (e.g., excavator, backhoe with flat-edged bucket, grader with extendable arm). Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface and will extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered cultural features. All exposed cultural features shall be mapped, excavated and recorded.



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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), a Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site located on part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham, Geographic Township of Proton, Municipal Township of Southgate, County of Grey, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken as part of a pre-submission process for a subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 5.4.3.2 of the *Township of the Southgate Official Plan*, which requires that in areas which are of potential archaeological value, private development proposals will be preceded by an archaeological assessment (Township of Southgate 2022:58).

The objective of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's' (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To determine the extent of Kerr Site (BaHc-3) and the characteristics of the artifacts
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts from Kerr Site (BaHc-3)
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of Kerr Site (BaHc-3)
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies and future conservation Kerr Site (BaHc-3)

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, the Canadian County Digital Atlas, the City of London Archaeological Master Plan and the Onland Land Registry Website.

Permission to access the property was provided by the proponent.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous 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
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 Indigenous History

Current research suggests that the study area was inhabited by the Odawa prior to contact and trade with Europeans. By 1580, the Petun Deer and Wolf tribes migrated into the region to take advantage of the fur trade and appear to have cohabited with the Odawa (Garrad 2014).

The surround region enters the historic record in 1616, when Samuel de Champlain, Father Joseph le Caron, and a group of French explorers entered the region, visiting the main village and up to 9 additional villages in the region (Champlain 1929). These early accounts named the confederacy as the Petun, or Tobacco people. A more accurate designation would be the Tionontaté, or “people of the place where the hills are” (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978: 396).

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 until the establishment of the Mission of the Apostles by the Jesuits in 1639 (Garrad 2014:210). Over the following decade a combination of worsening environmental conditions, smallpox epidemics, and escalating raids from the Five Nation Iroquois placed severe strains on the extant Petun populations, which culminated in the dispersal of the Petun from the region in 1650 following the destruction of the principal village of Etharita in December 1649.

The Odawa also vacated the area in 1650, but eventually returned shortly thereafter and resided locally through to the nineteenth century (Garrad 1979:29). Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located within the Old Survey of the Geographic Township of Proton, which was first surveyed by in 1849 by Charles Rankin (Stephen 1982:1). Early settlement of Proton township was concentrated long this initial survey corridor, with 89 farms listed in the 1851 agricultural census. Initial settlers were primarily comprised of Scottish and Irish migrants, who were granted free land on the condition that the land was occupied within a month and that 12 acres were cleared for crop within four years of settlement. Due to dense forest and swampland, population growth was small, and economic activity focussed mainly on subsistence agriculture, with a recorded population of 1,440 in 1861 (Davidson 1972:237).

The nearby village of Dundalk was first established in 1866 on the eastern side of Sydenham road, and was relocated to its current configuration with the construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway between 1870 and 1873 (Marsh 1931:147,152). By 1880, Dundalk was considered be the primary settlement in the township, and was incorporated as a village in 1887. The township remained as a low density agricultural region throughout the twentieth century, and was merged with the village of Dundalk and the Township of Egremont to form the Township of Southgate in 2000.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located on Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham Road of the Geographic Township of Collingwood. The southwest 50 acres were granted to William Swanzy in 1855, who sold the property to John Leslie Kerr the following year. The 1861 agricultural census lists Mr. Kerr as an Irish farmer who resided on the property in a log house (Government of Canada 1861:13). The 1871 census does not list an entry for Lot 234, with Mr. Kerr now listed as residing on Lot 17, Concession 5 (Government of Canada 1871:6)

In 1875, Mr. Kerr was granted the 16 acres located on the east side of the extant railway. Mr. Kerr owned the property until 1887 when he sold the property to Thomas Glazier. Subsequent land registry instruments suggest the property was not occupied after this point, as the property values did not significantly increase. Historic topographic maps support this, which suggest the study area remained as unused land up to the present.

1.2.5 Historic Plaques

As per Section 1, Standard 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Earthworks consulted local historical plaques in order to inform archaeological potential and assessment strategies. No historic plaques were identified nearby that would be relevant to informing the study area's archaeological potential.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The Stage 3 site assessment area consists of an open long grass area surrounded by trees

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated on the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region, a gently undulating till plain located at the highest elevation in southern Ontario, forming the watershed from which the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitland and Grand River are issued. This region is characterized by swamps or bogs and poorly drained depressions with surficial deposits of windblown silt (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130-131).

The soils of the study area consist of a mix of Harriston Loam, Listowel Silt Loam and Parkhill Loam (Map 4). Harriston Loam is a very dark brown loam with a friable granular structure with moderate stoniness and is also considered part of the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group (Gillespie and Richards 1954:27). Listowel Silt Loam is a very dark grey, imperfectly drained member of the Harriston catena developed on textured dolomitic till materials and is considered part of a weakly developed Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group (Gillespie and Richards 1954:27). Parkhill loam is a very dark brown loam that occurs on level to depressional areas and has the characteristic of Dark Grey Gleisolic Soils (Gillespie and Richards 1954:34).

The nearest potable water source are two tributaries of the headwaters of the Grand River, which run through the study area. These tributaries connect to the Grand River approximately 3 kilometres southeast of the study area, and the Grand River empties into Lake Ontario approximately 159 kilometres to the southeast.

The study area is located within the Mount Forest District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well

developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MCM Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. No archaeological sites were identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area.

1.3.4 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A total of two archaeological assessments were conducted on neighbouring properties located within 50 metres of the study area. A 2015 assessment of Lots 233 & 234, Concession 1 consisted of a combined Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey, with nothing found (AMICK 2016). A 2016 assessment of Lots 232 and 233, Range 2 West of Sydenham road consisted of a combined Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey in which an isolated piece of Onondaga chipping detritus was recovered (AMICK 2017).

1.3.5 Previous Archaeological Assessment

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was undertaken in 2018 under PIF #: P310-0208-2018. A Stage 2 test pit survey resulted in the identification of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), a Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site interpreted to be associated with the John Kerr family, who first purchased the property in 1855. The recommendations are cited below:

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the study area contains an archaeological site that has further cultural heritage value and interest. Therefore, a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Kerr (BaHc-3) is recommended.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 metre test units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the site, and based on a permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Placing test units in unmeasured, estimated locations will not be acceptable. Additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total will be placed and excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature. If test excavation uncovers a feature, the feature's plan will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the test unit.

All excavated soil will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 millimetres, and all artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their corresponding grid unit designation.

(Earthworks 2018)

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3) was conducted on November 4, 2025 and between October 14 and September 14, 2026 under PIF #: P310-0246-2026, issued Anthony Butler (P310). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material. The site was relocated using GPS coordinates provided by the Stage 1 & 2 supplementary documentation.

A five-by-five metre grid block was established across the extent of the site as determined by the extent of the surface scatter. The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. GPS UTM coordinates were recorded employing the North American Datum 83 using a Trimble Catalyst DA2 GPS unit with a sub-precision RTK subscription that allowed for a stated accuracy of 1-2 centimetres.

A total of 21 test units were placed and excavated at a 5-metre interval based on the datum points (Images 1 thru 3). An additional five test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, were placed within the areas of interest or high artifact concentration.

Each unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand, into the first five centimetres of subsoil (Images 4 and 5). Depth varied between 19 and 42 centimetres. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of six millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation. The stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown loam overlaying a subsoil of brownish-orange loam.

Two test units contained evidence of a subsurface cultural feature (Image 6). The exposed plan was recorded, and the unit floors were covered in geotextile fabric prior to the test units being backfilled.

The results of the Stage 3 archaeological survey are presented in Map 3.

3.0 Record of Finds

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

Table 2: Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	250 photographs
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 map
UTM Coordinates	Earthworks Office Project File	2 coordinates

The recovered artifacts were washed, catalogued, and analyzed and are currently 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 MCM approved storage facility.

The Parks Canada's *Database Artifact Inventory Guide* was used as a template during the cataloguing phase of artifact analysis and was modified accordingly. This guide classifies artifacts according to specific functional classes, subgroups, and types. Classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general function-related activities. For example, Classes used include "Foodways" and include artifacts related to all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window glass. Groups are then further refined into "Types", defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends can be discerned concerning on how an area was used in the past.

3.1 Definitions and Terminology

This section provides definitions of the most commonly used artifact terms utilized in the site artifact catalogues and descriptions.

3.1.1 Ceramic Tableware Types

Tablewares are the cream or white-bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. Though each artifact contributes to the dating of a site's occupation, the ceramic assemblage, and the tableware assemblage in particular is generally the most significant temporal indicator on domestic sites. What counts is not so much when the ceramic was made, but when it was made available. Since there was very little ceramic tableware production in North America during the 19th century in North America, this means it had to be shipped to Canada across the Atlantic, and it came predominantly from England. If new ceramic styles were very popular, they might be "sold out"

in England for several years after their initial appearance. Only as their popularity waned at home did they begin to be exported. They were likely to be sent first to wealthy colonies such as Virginia or Georgia where demand was high and the relatively poorer colonies, such as Canada, received most ceramics later still.

3.1.1.1 Whiteware

Refined white earthenware is a slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics, such as pearlware and creamware, by the early 1830s. The use of refined white earthenware continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of ironstone and vitrified white earthenware (Adams et al. 1994; Miller et al. 2000:10, 13).

3.1.1.2 Ironstone

The term ironstone comes from “Mason’s Patent Ironstone China”, first patented by Mason in 1813 (Godden 1980:102). Early ‘Stone Chinas’ were produced by several other potters during the first quarter of the 19th century as well, and were vitrified or semi-vitrified, heavy dense wares. They tended to be heavily decorated, usually with a combination of painting and printing, yet faintly coloured to resemble oriental porcelain. Most of the patterns were inspired by the East, and the majority were made before the 1830s (Collard 1967:125-127; Miller 1991:9-10). The ‘Ironstone’ ware that came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s evolved out of these earlier wares, but were much less vitrified (Wetherbee 1980:6). Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19th century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8). Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical from 1847 to the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier-coloured ironstone wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century. Many of the American-made wares, most 20th century reproductions and a very few early patterns (mostly a few by Alcock), are of this colour as well (Wetherbee 1996:13). By the close of the 19th century, few Staffordshire potters made ironstone wares, and those that did largely restricted production to either toilet wares or hotel china (Wetherbee 1996: 10).

Many ironstone pieces are decorated with a maker’s mark indicating manufacturing origin on the bottom of a ware. This likely dates a piece after 1891, as maker’s marks were required as part of the McKinley Tarrif Act (Adams et al. 1994:102).

3.1.1.3 Yellowwares

Yellowwares were made of clays that fired to a light shade of buff, and were generally potted from clays more refined than those used for ordinary utilitarian use. The colour was intensified by a transparent glaze. Canadian crockery sellers began advertising “yellow” wares from about 1840 onward (Collard 1967: 141).

3.1.1.4 Unassigned Refined White Earthenware

A small portion of ceramics were too fragmented or burnt to assign to a specific ware. These sherds were catalogued as the Unassigned Refined White Earthenware type.

3.1.2 Ceramic Tableware Decorative Types

Decorative types must also be considered as they too are temporally sensitive and help to tighten the occupation time frame for the site's occupation. Most general stores stocked a variety of tablewares and although local availability varied, a customer's choice also depended not only on their personal taste but also on their pocketbook. Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19th century, after which point the relationship between a vessel's cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken (Miller 1991b:40). Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household.

3.1.2.1 Hand Painted Wares

This decorative category is generally used to describe the under-glaze, monochrome and polychrome hand painted white earthenwares, almost always floral, commonly in use from before the 1790s into the 1870s (Miller 1991a: 7-8). It was found mostly on teawares and bowls and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19th century. The use of painted earthenware teas, especially monochrome painted vessels, dwindled rapidly from the 1850s onward. Although it is known that such painted wares continued to be made in the late 19th century, few were reaching Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991: 10). Hand painted styles included monochrome blue (1810-1860), polychrome earth toned 'early palette' (1810-1860), and polychrome bright coloured 'late palette', popular in the 1830s and 1840s (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:41, Miller 1991a:5).

3.1.2.2 Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printed ceramics (1783+) tended to be more costly during the 19th century than the simpler decorative wares discussed above, and a high proportion of printed sherds may be an indicator of the occupant's wealth or, at the very least, their middle-class aspirations (Kenyon 1980). Common printed (1783+) tablewares reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon 1995: 12). Flown transfer prints (ca. 1844-1920s) were most popular in the late 1840s and 1850s (Collard 1967: 118; Lofstrom and Tordoff 1982: 9). Vessels with flown prints were premium priced wares selling for about 20% more than the common transfer printed ceramics until the 1850s (Kenyon 1991: 6). Transfer printed tablewares, in general, began to decline in popularity during the 1850s in face of the increase in use of white ironstone. Domestic sites dating from the middle of the 1830s into the last third of the 19th century are often conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours.

Blue printed ceramics only became a relatively common sight on Canadian tables during the 1810s despite the fact that they had been in production for at least three decades. They appeared, however, largely as tea wares, and dinner wares such as plates were not really seen until the mid. 1820s or so (Kenyon 1995: 3-4). Blue was, and still is, the most popular colour used in transfer printing. Despite its continued popularity, however, blue printed tablewares did hit something of a low point in the last quarter of the 19th century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The earliest under-glaze prints on earthenwares are the Willow design and other chinoiserie patterns (Majewski and O'Brien 1984: 35). Although the Willow pattern had been developed by English potters in the 18th century, it was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s and appeared only as dinnerwares. By 1814, this pattern was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available. Willow-patterned tea wares were not introduced until 1883 (Miller 1991a: 8).

Despite the fact that brown printed pearlware pieces were brought into the colonies as early as ca. 1810 (Dawson 1984: 128), this colour was not commonly seen until the early 1830s in Ontario. Lofstrom and Tordoff (1982: 14) suggests that this colour was not manufactured after 1850, though another source (Kenyon 1991: 10) indicates that brown printed wares enjoyed a period of popularity until ca. 1860, with a revived interest in the colour occurring during the 1880s.

3.1.2.3 Moulded Wares

Non-vitrified white earthenware with moulded relief patterns tend to date before 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien 1984: 38). Moulded ironstone only became an increasingly popular during the 1860s and it was not until the 1870s that it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8).

Moulded relief patterns which were by far the most popular way of decorating ironstone. The earliest moulded ironstone shapes produced by Staffordshire potters were introduced during the 1840s and 1850s and belong to the Gothic of shapes with the hexagonal and octagonal lines so popular during the 1840s and 1850s (Wetherbee 1980: 37). The Sydenham-type patterns were brought out in the early 1850s and were similar in many ways to the earlier Gothic shapes, echoing their geometric forms though round shapes were being made as well (Wetherbee 1980: 48).

During the 1860s, Staffordshire ironstone potters also took inspiration from the fields, forests, gardens and orchards for their patterns (Wetherbee 1996: 106, 108). Two other common motifs seen on ironstone during the 1860s are classical Greek and Roman motifs and/or names and narrow ribbing (Wetherbee 1980: 106; Wetherbee 1996: 129).

The best known, and most popular, ironstone pattern through the years is the wheat design. It has been continuously reproduced since 1859, and there are still several British and American companies making it today. Despite the fact that the earliest wheat type pattern was registered in England in 1859, the first mention of a wheat pattern in Ontario is 1865 (Kenyon 1995: 10).

Although innumerable other patterns were available throughout the next three or four decades, the wheat pattern continued to be as popular as ever even at the end of the 19th century (Kenyon 1991: 9).

3.1.2.4 Edged Wares

This decorative type is found predominantly on plates and platters and dates from ca. 1775 to the very end of the 19th century (Miller and Hunter 1990:118). Like the painted wares, edged ceramics were one of the cheapest types of tablewares around during the 19th century. Shell edged wares continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s but, after this date, they are not commonly found in quantity in archaeological assemblages despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:37-39; Kenyon 1991: 4-5). Edged decorative styles include scalloped (1810-1850), unscalloped (1825-1897), impressed curved incising (1825-1891), and embossed (1820-1845) designs (Miller and Hunter 1990:116-117).

3.1.2.5 Sponged Wares

Earthenwares with sponged decorations (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller 1991:6) first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the 19th century along with stamped wares (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon 1980: 10). Both sponged and stamped wares seem to have been made largely

for the “out-markets” and, although a good number of Staffordshire potters began producing these wares in quantity just before the middle of the 19th century, this decorative style may be of Scottish origin. Scottish potteries made extensive use of these types of decoration, and a good deal of it did make its way to Canada, and these wares were widely advertised by crockery merchants throughout Victorian Canada as crockery excellent for the country trade since they were so cheap (Collard 1967: 145-146; Robacker and Robacker 1968: 78-83). Though flatware forms such as plates do occur, most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea wares. By the mid 1840s, sponged wares were commonplace on tables in Canada West, yet by the mid 1870s, they had virtually disappeared. Sponged bowls, however, last out the century (Kenyon 1995: 10; Miller 1991:6).

Densely sponged wares were made throughout spongeware’s production and the more coarsely sponged wares, with a lot of white background showing, were not generally seen prior to ca. 1850 (Kenyon 1980: 9). Blue, in varying shades, was by far the most common colour employed though polychrome-sponged wares were also popular before ca. 1850 (Kenyon 1980: 9). 1985: 180).

3.2 Kerr Site (BaHc-3)

A total of 1,373 Euro-Canadian historic artifacts and 3 faunal elements were recovered from 50 Stage 3 test units. A summary of artifacts is presented in Table 3 and Images 7 thru 10, and the Stage 3 artifact catalogue is presented in Appendix A.

Table 3: Summary of Artifacts recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3)

Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Freq.	%
Historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts				
Activities	Stable_Barn	Harness Tack	1	0.07
		Horseshoe Nail	1	0.07
	Subtotal		2	0.15
Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	1	0.07
		Mortar	1	0.07
	Nails	Hand Wrought Nail	1	0.07
		Machine Cut Nail	79	5.74
		Wire Drawn Nail	1	0.07
	Window Glass	Pane Glass	204	14.83
	Subtotal		287	20.86
Clothing	Fasteners	Bone Button	1	0.07
		Metal Button	1	0.07
		Prosser Button	4	0.29
	Subtotal		6	0.44
Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	13	0.94
		Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	133	9.67
		Whiteware	639	46.44



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		Yellowware	1	0.07
	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Coarse Red Earthenware	4	0.29
		Rockinghamware	19	1.39
		Stoneware	52	3.78
	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment	109	7.92
		Closure	1	0.07
	Glass Tableware	Glassware Fragment	1	0.07
	Unspecified Glass Container	Glass Container Fragment	1	0.07
	Utensils	Spoon	1	0.07
	Subtotal		974	70.78
Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Bowl	5	0.36
		White Clay Pipe Stem	6	0.44
	Subtotal		11	0.80
Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt	1	0.07
		Clasp	1	0.07
		Copper Loop	1	0.07
		Indeterminate Metal Tool	1	0.07
		Screw	2	0.15
	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass	85	6.18
		Scrap Metal	1	0.07
		Sheet Metal	1	0.07
	Subtotal		93	6.76
Total			1373	99.78
Faunal Elements				
Faunal_Floral	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal Bone	3	0.22
		Subtotal	3	0.22
Total			3	0.22
GRAND TOTAL			1376	100.00

3.2.1 Activities Class

A total of 2 Activities Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3).

3.2.1.1 Stable Barn Group

Horseshoe Nails are a specialized nail with a tapered shank and small, wedge-shaped head used to fasten horseshoes to the hooves of horses and other working animals. The presence of the nail and harness tack indicates the keeping and use of draft or riding animals on the property, consistent with nineteenth-century agricultural life.

3.2.2 Architectural Class

A total of 287 Architectural Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3).

3.2.2.1 Construction Materials Group

Bricks have been developed in a wide variety of sizes and styles. There are relatively few chronological markers, with early nineteenth century bricks being thin, flat and rectangular that gradually transition into highly uniform shape, size and colour with sharp edges and well-defined impressed rectangular moulds with manufacturer stamps (Adams et al. 1994:95). Bricks in the 19th century were made either by homeowners on their property or in a brick yard using a simple, if not standardized, process and locally available raw materials (Karn 2004:4). Clay and sandy loam were mixed in a horse-driven “pug mill”, a large tub with a rotating blade. This mixture was packed into brick moulds by hand, air dried, then placed in a kiln to be burned at close to 1000 degrees centigrade (ibid.:5). The most common hand struck brick colours tended to be red and yellow.

In nineteenth-century Ontario, mortar was typically composed of lime, sand, and water, forming a non-hydraulic lime mortar widely used in masonry construction (Suter et al. 2013). The lime component was derived from locally quarried limestone, burned in kilns and slaked with water to produce calcium hydroxide, which was then mixed with clean sand. This mortar type was common in stone foundations, brick walls, chimneys, and fireplaces, and its properties—such as flexibility, breathability, and self-healing carbonation—made it ideal for early construction techniques (Kalman 1995). While natural hydraulic lime and Portland cement began to appear later in the century, especially in urban or industrial contexts, traditional lime mortars remained standard in rural and vernacular buildings.

3.2.2.2 Nails Group

Hand-wrought nails were hand-made nails with faceted or hammered “rose” heads, with all sides tapering to a point. It was the most common nail type before 1830 (Adams et al. 1994: 94).

Machine cut nails were first invented about 1790, and were in popular use between the 1830s and 1890s. The nails were “cut” from flat sheets of iron, and results in a nail of even thickness and flat, square head (Adams et al. 1994: 94).

Wire drawn nails are essentially modern style nails. The earliest wire nails appeared in the 1850s and were only available in very small sizes, for picture frames, cigar boxes, etc. (Nelson 1968: 10). Larger sizes were not widely available or used in building construction until the last third of the 19th century, and did not supplant cut nails with the same rapidity that wrought nails were replaced. Many builders still preferred using cut nails well into the 20th century since they did not split the wood on entry as wire nails were apt to do. By the late 1880s, however, they were fast superceding cut nails due to their relative cheapness.

3.2.2.3 Window Glass Group

During the 19th century, window glass was produced by the cylinder glass technique. A molten ball of glass was blown into a sphere, and then swung into a cylinder shape. While the glass was still workable, the cylinder’s ends were cut off, and the cylinder was cut along its length forming two curved panes, which were then flattened, cooled and cut into smaller panes (Weiland 2009:29). Over the course of the 19th century, the demand for larger windows increased resulting in thicker windows. The chronological variability in the thickness of window glass has been applied as a dating method for archaeological sites; however, it has been determined that the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the presence of

relatively large sample sizes and the availability of regionally developed chronological models (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172). Although a small number of window glass factories, never very successful, were in operation in Canada as early as 1845, English glass dominated the Canadian market during the 19th century. Canada only witnessed 18 years of domestic window glass manufacture during this time: from 1845 to ca. 1857 with the Canada and Ottawa Glass Works; from 1847 to 1878 with the New Brunswick Crystal Glass Company; and from 1881 to 1883 with the Napanee Glass Works (Pacey 1981: 44). Due to heavy taxation on both the domestic and exported product, window glass was an expensive commodity prior to the abolition of the window tax in 1851 (Pacey 1981: 44). A few small windows were the norm for most early settlers' homes. This is particularly true for homesteads in the more remote areas of the province, where cost was compounded with the difficulty of transporting this fragile commodity. By the time Catherine Parr-Traill wrote *The Female Emigrant's Guide, and Hints on Canadian Housekeeping* in 1854, she noted that "Glass costs very little in Canada" (Parr-Traill 1854: 130).

3.2.3 Clothing Class

A total of 6 Clothing Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3).

3.2.3.1 Fasteners Group

Bone buttons were typically used for underwear (Adams et al. 1994:98). Bone buttons were developed early in the eighteenth century, and were widely used throughout the nineteenth century prior to the development of vegetable ivory buttons in the 1870s, which completely replaced bone buttons by the beginning of the twentieth century.

The metal buttons are either a corroded ferrous metal or a copper-alloy, likely brass, the latter being the most common button material used on for men's clothing and uniforms, and popular between 1800 and 1869. Metal buttons were often gilded, with either a gold or silver colour/wash applied to their surfaces, but the gilding doesn't often survive the passage of time in the ground as is the case on all of the ones found here.

Prosser Buttons, also known as "agate" buttons, were widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s and pretty much replaced the shell buttons commonly used on shirts and dresses as they could be produced quickly and much less expensively than other button types (Sprague 2002: 111). Ceramic buttons were made in tremendous quantities to about 1910 (Smith-Albert and Kent 1949: 35).

3.2.4 Foodways Class

A total of 974 Foodways Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3).

3.2.4.1 Ceramic Tableware Group

A total of 786 fragments of ceramic tableware were recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3). Table 4 presents a summary of the date ranges of the identifiable ware types and decoration.

Table 4: Summary of Ceramic Tableware Decoration recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3)

Ware Type	Decoration Type	Date Range	Freq.	%
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Kerr Site (BaHc-3)
Southgate

Whiteware	Undecorated	ca. 1830–1900	289	47.38	
	Shell Edge - Blue - Unscaloped, Impressed Repetitive Patterns	ca. 1841–1857	7	1.15	
	Painted - Underglaze - Polychrome Late Palette	ca. 1830–1870s	27	4.43	
	Painted - Underglaze - Blue Monochrome	ca. 1830–1860	1	0.16	
	Transfer Printed - Blue (general, non-Willow)	ca. 1830–1900	228	37.38	
	Transfer Printed - Black	ca. 1845–1900	9	1.48	
	Transfer Printed - Red	ca. 1828–1870	1	0.16	
	Transfer Printed - Green	ca. 1829–1870	1	0.16	
	Transfer Printed - Polychrome	ca. 1835–1900	1	0.16	
	Transfer Printed - Flow Blue	ca. 1844–1900	26	4.26	
	Sponged - Blue (coarse)	ca. 1850–1900	6	0.98	
	Sponged - Polychrome	ca. 1843–1850	1	0.16	
	Subtotal			597	97.87
	Ironstone	Undecorated - Plain White Ironstone	ca. 1847–1920	9	1.48
Moulded - Gothic / Sydenham Shape (hexagonal and octagonal panelled forms)		ca. 1847–1860	2	0.33	
Transfer Printed - Blue (general, non-Willow)		ca. 1847–1900	1	0.16	
Transfer Printed - Other Colours (black, green, red)		ca. 1847–1900	1	0.16	
Subtotal			13	2.13	
TOTAL			610	100.00	

The term ironstone comes from “Mason’s Patent Ironstone China”, first patented by Mason in 1813 (Godden 1980:102). Early ‘Stone Chinas’ were produced by several other potters during the first quarter of the 19th century as well, and were vitrified or semi-vitrified, heavy dense wares. They tended to be heavily decorated, usually with a combination of painting and printing, yet faintly coloured to resemble oriental porcelain. Most of the patterns were inspired by the East, and the majority were made before the 1830s (Collard 1967:125-127; Miller 1991:9-10). The ‘Ironstone’ ware that came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s evolved out of these earlier wares, but were much less vitrified (Wetherbee 1980:6). Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19th century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8). Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical from 1847 to the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier-coloured ironstone wares that began

to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century. Many of the American-made wares, most 20th century reproductions and a very few early patterns (mostly a few by Alcock), are of this colour as well (Wetherbee 1996:13). By the close of the 19th century, few Staffordshire potters made ironstone wares, and those that did largely restricted production to either toilet wares or hotel china (Wetherbee 1996: 10).

A number of ceramics were too exfoliated or burnt to assign to a specific ware. These sherds were catalogued as the Unassigned Refined or Vitrified White Earthenware type.

Refined white earthenware is a slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics, such as pearlware and creamware, by the early 1830s. The use of refined white earthenware continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of ironstone and vitrified white earthenware (Adams et al. 1994; Miller et al. 2000:10, 13).

Yellowwares were made of clays that fired to a light shade of buff, and were generally potted from clays more refined than those used for ordinary utilitarian use. The colour was intensified by a transparent glaze. Canadian crockery sellers began advertising “yellow” wares from about 1840 onward (Collard 1967: 141).

3.2.4.2 Ceramic Utilitarian Ware Group

Coarse Earthenware was usually used in crockery such as open-mouth crocks, jugs, bottles and preserve jars, and was present throughout the nineteenth century prior to declining in use at the beginning of the twentieth century (Adams et al. 1994:101).

Rockingham ware is a yellow bodied ceramic that became popular in the 1840s, and continues to be made in the present day.

Stoneware was first produced by 1849 in Brantford and Picton, Ontario, and prior to this date it would have had to have been imported, making this durable but heavy ceramic a notably more expensive ware than the common earthenwares which were produced in Ontario throughout the 19th century (Newlands 1979:24). It is only by the last quarter of the 19th century that stoneware and glass containers became common items on domestic sites.

3.2.4.3 Glass Beverage Containers Group

Container glass prior to the 1840s in Canada was all imported, as the first glassmaking factories on Canadian soil weren't built until 1845 (the Canada Glass Works at St Jean, Canada East) and 1847 (the Ottawa Glass Works at Como) (Holmes 2013). This is a major reason why container glass is scarce on early 19th century domestic sites in Ontario: the average homesteading settler simply could not afford costly imported material, instead relying more heavily on affordable locally-made stonewares for food and beverage storage.

Free-blown bottles and glassware, *ie* formed without the use of moulds, is a technique that has been utilized since ca 1st century B.C. to the present. “Large scale production and a desire for standardized capacity and specific shapes encouraged the use of moulds for container glass manufacture. English ‘wine’ bottles, for example, started to be mould-blown in the 1730s, but were free-blown before that. Free blown medicine vials, however, continued to be made into the 19th century” (Jones and Sullivan 1989:22). Semi-automatic glass blowing machines were first developed in the early 1880s by Michael Owens (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35-39). In general, commercial production for narrow-mouthed and wide-mouthed containers using semi-automatic

machines began in 1889 and 1893 respectively. Both peaked ca. 1917, and ended. Fully-automatic, commercial production of the Owen's machine commenced in 1904. They began to be replaced by feeders in the 1920's and production ended as late as 1960. Containers produced by either method are virtually indistinguishable (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35-39).

3.2.5 Smoking Class

A total of 11 Smoking Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3).

3.2.5.1 Pipes Group

Throughout the 17th and 18th century, smoking was a common pastime not for just English men, but for women as well, including the upper class. By the 1850s, however, pipe smoking in general became associated with the working class and female smoking began to decline, at least in public. By the 19th century, clay pipes were being mass produced in England, Scotland, France and Germany, and, by the second half of the century, in Canada as well. Smoking pipes are the most common smoking item found on 19th century sites and are a valuable chronological marker being an expendable item with a very short life span. The use of clay pipes began to decline in the 1880s when they were largely replaced by briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams et al.1994: 93).

3.2.6 Unassigned Material Class

A total of 93 Unassigned Material Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3), consisting predominantly of melted glass and scrap metal, with a small number of bolts and screws, indicating a potential structure that may have burnt down.

3.2.7 Faunal Class

A total of 3 Faunal Class artifacts were recovered from Kerr Site (BaHc-3), consisting of three indeterminate mammal bone fragments

4.0 Analysis & Conclusions

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), a Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site located on part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham, Geographic Township of Proton, Municipal Township of Southgate, County of Grey, Ontario, was conducted November 4, 2025 and between October 14 and September 14, 2026.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment recovered evidence of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material dating to the mid nineteenth century. The age range of the recovered historic ceramics and the historic background research suggests the bulk of the period of occupation from approximately 1855 to the late 1860s. The age range of the artifacts indicate the site is likely associated with a structure listed in the 1861 census as belonging to John Kerr, an Irish farmer who resided in a log cabin on the property and who later relocated by 1871.

Based on general observation from the tableware assemblage, the inhabitants of this site used predominantly the most inexpensive wares available to them. Utilitarian kitchen-related crockery are mostly common earthenware ones that would likely have been readily available locally, and the more expensive and/or imported stoneware vessels being used less frequently, with little evidence of glassware recovered.

As a result of the artifact assemblage recovered and analysis of historic records, the Kerr Site (BaHc-3) contains cultural heritage value and a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is required.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 3 assessment of the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is recommended. The preferred method of Stage 4 mitigation is through avoidance and protection. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that the Kerr Site (BaHc-3) is situated within a portion of the study area that is integral to development and cannot be easily avoided. If an archaeological site cannot be avoided, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, through the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, permits for the mitigation of an archaeological site through the full excavation, documentation and removal of all archaeological material prior to the start of development. As a result, Stage 4 mitigation by excavation is recommended for Rae Site (AfHg-390).

Analysis presented in Section 4.1 suggests that Kerr Site (BaHc-3) dates to mostly after 1830. As per Section 4, Standard 3 of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Standards for Consultant Archaeologists*, the sample of artifacts from midden areas has provided an appropriate date range consistent with historic documentation and has provided an understanding of the site occupants cultural affiliation and socio-economic status. Additionally, site stratigraphy indicates cultural deposits that would not be impacted by mechanical topsoil removal. As a result, the Stage 4 mitigation of Kerr Site (BaHc-3) will consist of excavation via mechanical topsoil removal, using heavy machinery that pulls soil away (e.g., excavator, backhoe with flat-edged bucket, grader with extendable arm). Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface and will extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered cultural features. All exposed cultural features shall be mapped, excavated and recorded.

The MCM is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 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 Archaeological 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.

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

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8.0 Images



Image 1: Stage 3 Unit Excavation in Progress. Facing West.



Image 2: Stage 3 Unit Excavation in Progress. Facing Southwest.



Image 3: Stage 3 Unit Excavation in Progress. Facing Northeast.



Image 4: Stage 3 Test Unit Stratigraphy. Facing Grid West.



Image 5: Stage 3 Test Unit Stratigraphy. Facing Grid North.



Image 6: Stage 3 Test Unit Stratigraphy Containing Potential Subsurface Cultural Feature

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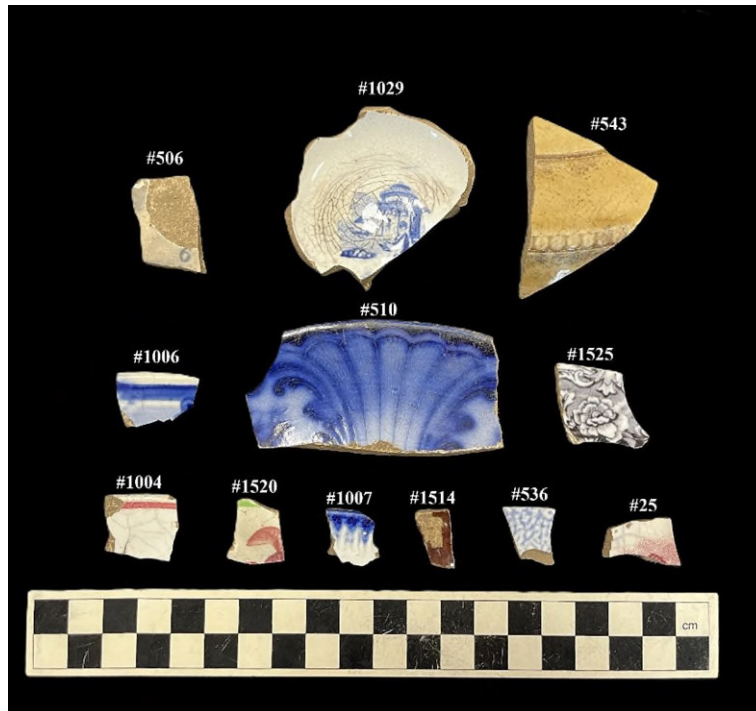


Image 7: Sample of Artifacts recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3)



Image 8: Sample of Artifacts recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3)



Image 9: Sample of Artifacts recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3).



Image 10: Sample of Artifacts recovered from the Kerr Site (BaHc-3).



9.0 Maps







Appendix A: Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Function/Type	Freq.	Comment
1	290	510	13	1	0-29	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				10	
2	290	510	13	1	0-29	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Bowl				1	
3	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure				1	bottle stopper
4	290	510	13	1	0-29	Clothing	Fasteners	Prosser Button				1	
5	290	510	13	1	0-29	Faunal Floral	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal Bone				2	
6	290	510	13	1	0-29	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				8	
7	290	510	13	1	0-29	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				33	
8	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Aqua		3	
9	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear		3	
10	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated			4	
11	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware	Indeterminate Glaze Type		Body Sherds	8	
12	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Body/Rim Sherds	2	
13	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	blue	Body/Base/Rim Sherds	22	
14	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	blue	Body/Base Sherds	6	
15	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	blue	Rim Sherds	2	
16	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	blue	Body/Base Sherds	4	
17	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body/Base/Rim Sherds	6	
18	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body/Base Sherds	9	
19	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Spongeware	blue and pink	Body Sherds	1	
20	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Edged, Impressed	Blue	Rim Sherds	2	
21	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Edged, Impressed	Blue Flow	Rim/Body Sherds	2	
22	290	510	13	1	0-29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Polychrome Late Palette	Body Sherds	2	
23	295	515	7	1	0-16	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				11	
24	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Base/Body Sherds	11	
25	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Red	Base Sherd	1	
26	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Polychrome Late Palette	Body Sherds	3	
27	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Polychrome Late Palette	Body Sherds	1	
28	295	515	7	1	0-16	Clothing	Fasteners	Bone Button				1	
29	295	515	7	1	0-16	Clothing	Fasteners	Prosser Button				1	
30	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Body Sherds	1	
31	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware	Salt Glazed		Body Sherds	1	
32	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Rockinghamware			Body Sherds	4	
33	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Rockinghamware			Body Sherds	1	
34	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	6	
35	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Rim/Base/Body Sherds	16	

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Function/Type	Freq.	Comment
36	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Polychrome Late Palette	Body Sherds	3	
37	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	blue	Rim/Base/Body Sherds	29	
38	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	blue	Rim/Base/Body Sherds	10	
39	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	blue	Body Sherds	2	
40	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment	Bottle Fragment	Aqua		5	
41	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Cobalt Blue		1	
42	295	515	7	1	0-16	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				32	
43	295	515	7	1	0-16	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				38	
44	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware	Indeterminate Glaze Type		Rim/Body Sherds	14	
45	295	515	7	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Moulded		Rim Sherds	1	
500	285	520	1	1	0-20	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				1	
501	285	520	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Green	Body Sherd	1	
502	285	520	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	2	
503	285	520	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	1	
504	290	515	2	1	0-30	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				1	
505	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body/Base/Rim Sherds	27	
506	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Base Sherd	1	
507	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Base/Body Sherd	4	
508	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Basal/Body Sherd	60	
509	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Rim/Body Sherd	11	
510	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Rim/Body Sherd	4	
511	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Rim/Body Sherd	6	
512	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Basal/Body Sherd	8	
513	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	1	
514	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	1	
515	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware	Undecorated		Body/Base/Rim Sherds	13	
516	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	1	
517	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Yellowware			Body Sherd	1	
518	290	515	2	1	0-30	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				22	
519	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear		11	
520	290	515	2	1	0-30	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				4	
521	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Aqua		3	
522	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Green		1	
523	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Cobalt Blue		1	
524	290	515	2	1	0-30	Clothing	Fasteners	Prosser Button				1	

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Function/Type	Freq.	Comment
525	290	515	2	1	0-30	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Bowl				3	
526	290	515	2	1	0-30	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				2	
527	290	515	2	1	0-30	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon				1	
528	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Rim/Body Sherds	4	
529	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Body Sherds	2	
530	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body/Base/Rim Sherds	7	
531	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Body/Base/Rim Sherds	8	
532	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body/Handle Sherd	3	
533	290	510	1	1	0-20	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				5	
534	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear	Body Sherd	2	
535	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Coarse Red Earthenware			Body Sherd	1	
536	290	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Sponged Ware	Blue	Body Sherd	3	
537	300	505	1	1	0-24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Rim Sherd	1	
538	300	505	1	1	0-24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette	Rim Sherd	1	
539	300	505	1	1	0-24	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	7	
540	300	505	1	1	0-24	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				2	
541	300	505	1	1	0-24	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Aqua		1	
542	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Body/Base/Rim Sherds	32	
543	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body/Base/Rim Sherds	32	
544	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	3	
545	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Rim/Body Sherd	10	
546	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Body Sherd	2	
547	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware			Base/Body Sherd	2	
548	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear		13	
549	290	515	1	1	0-25	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				18	
550	290	515	1	1	0-25	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				1	
551	290	515	1	1	0-25	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick				1	
552	290	515	1	1	0-25	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				5	
553	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware			Base Sherd	1	
554	290	515	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette		1	
555	290	515	1	1	0-25	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal				1	
556	290	515	1	1	0-25	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Stem	"Glasgo", "McDougal"			1	
557	290	515	1	1	0-25	Faunal_Floral	Bone	Indeterminate Mammal Bone				1	
1000	290	500	1	1	0-22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	1	
1001	285	515	1	1	0-22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	4	
1002	285	515	1	1	0-22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Rim Sherd	1	
1003	285	515	1	1	0-22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherd	1	

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Function/Type	Freq.	Comment
1004	285	510	1	1	0-23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette	Rim Sherd	1	
1005	285	510	1	1	0-23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Sponged Ware	Blue	Body Sherds	3	
1006	285	510	1	1	0-23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Blue Polychrome	Rim Sherd	1	
1007	285	510	1	1	0-23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Edged, Impressed	Blue	Rim Sherds	2	
1008	285	510	1	1	0-23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body/Rim/Base Sherds	26	
1009	300	520	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	3	
1010	300	520	1	1	0-37	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				2	
1011	300	520	1	1	0-37	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal				1	
1012	290	520	1	1	0-27	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				3	
1013	290	520	1	1	0-27	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Bolt				1	
1014	290	520	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Olive Green		2	
1015	290	520	1	1	0-27	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				3	
1016	290	520	1	1	0-27	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				1	
1017	290	520	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware			Body Sherds	13	
1018	290	520	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	1	
1019	290	520	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware			Handle Sherd	1	
1020	290	520	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Body/Rim Sherds	3	
1021	290	520	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette	Body/Rim Sherds	2	
1022	300	515	1	1	0-18	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				3	
1023	300	515	1	1	0-18	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				3	
1024	300	515	1	1	0-18	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear		5	
1025	300	515	1	1	0-18	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				3	
1026	300	515	1	1	0-18	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Body/Rim Sherd	1	
1027	300	515	1	1	0-18	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Body Sherd	1	
1028	300	515	1	1	0-18	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Flown Blue	Body/Base Sherds	2	
1029	300	515	1	1	0-18	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	Transfer Printed/Panel Moulded	Blue	Teacup Base/Body/Rim Sherds	2	
1030	295	520	1	1	0-17	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				2	
1031	295	520	1	1	0-17	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				1	
1032	295	520	1	1	0-17	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				13	
1033	295	520	1	1	0-17	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette	Body Sherd	1	
1034	295	520	1	1	0-17	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Body/Base Sherds	2	
1035	295	520	1	1	0-17	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	4	
1036	285	505	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Body Sherd	1	
1037	285	505	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Edged, Impressed	Blue	Rim Sherd	1	
1038	285	505	1	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Undecorated	Body Sherds	3	
1039	285	505	1	1	0-25	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Stem	Undecorated			1	
1040	285	505	1	1	0-25	Architectural	Nails	Wire Drawn Nail				1	
1041	300	495	6	1	0-25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Body/Base Sherds	3	
1042	300	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Body Sherd	1	
1043	300	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Body Sherd	1	
1044	300	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Flow Ware	Blue	Body Sherd	1	

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Function/Type	Freq.	Comment
1045	300	510	1	1	0-20	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	27	
1046	300	510	1	1	0-20	Clothing	Fasteners	Prosser Button				1	
1500	295	515	2	1	0-19	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				15	
1501	295	515	2	1	0-19	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw				1	
1502	295	515	2	1	0-19	Activities	Stable_Barn	Harness Tack				1	
1503	295	515	2	1	0-19	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Clasp				1	
1504	295	515	2	1	0-19	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Copper Loop				1	
1505	295	515	2	1	0-19	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Stem				2	
1506	295	515	2	1	0-19	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Bowl				1	
1507	295	515	2	1	0-19	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				40	
1508	295	515	2	1	0-19	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				24	
1509	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear		44	
1510	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Aqua		1	
1513	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware			Body Sherds	9	
1514	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Rockinghamware				9	
1515	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Body Sherds	2	
1516	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Body Sherds	22	
1517	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Red/Pink	Body Sherds	1	
1518	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherds	28	
1519	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherds	32	
1520	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette	Body Sherds	3	
1521	295	515	2	1	0-19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherds	12	
1522	295	510	13	1	0-16	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1	
1523	295	510	13	1	0-16	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Indeterminate Metal Tool				1	
1524	295	510	13	1	0-16	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				2	
1525	295	510	13	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Indeterminate Decoration	Black	Body Sherds	1	
1526	295	510	13	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Indeterminate Decoration	Blue	Body Sherds	1	
1527	295	510	13	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	6	
1528	295	510	13	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Body Sherds	2	
1529	295	510	13	1	0-16	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Coarse Red Earthenware				1	
1530	295	515	1	1	0-27	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				11	
1531	295	515	1	1	0-27	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw				1	
1532	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette		4	
1533	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated			23	
1534	295	515	1	1	0-27	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Stem				1	
1535	295	515	1	1	0-27	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				21	
1536	295	515	1	1	0-27	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				7	
1537	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle Fragment		Clear		13	
1538	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated			34	
1539	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Indeterminate Decoration	Blue		13	

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Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Function/Type	Freq.	Comment
1540	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Stoneware				2	
1541	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Indeterminate Decoration	Blue		21	
1542	295	515	1	1	0-27	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass				1	
1543	295	515	1	1	0-27	Clothing	Fasteners	Metal Button				1	copper alloy
1544	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Rockinghamware				3	
1545	295	515	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Coarse Red Earthenware				1	
1546	290	505	1	1	0-21	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				4	
1547	290	505	1	1	0-21	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette		2	
1548	290	505	1	1	0-21	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Indeterminate Decoration	Blue		5	
1549	290	505	1	1	0-21	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated			8	
1550	295	495	1	1	0-21	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted - Underglaze	Chrome Palette		1	
1551	300	500	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	1	
1552	295	500	1	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	1	
1553	295	500	1	1	0-30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	1	
1554	295	500	1	1	0-30	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1	2.06mm
1555	295	500	1	1	0-30	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar				1	
1556	295	500	1	1	0-30	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				1	
1557	295	500	1	1	0-30	Activities	Stable Barn	Horseshoe Nail				1	
1558	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Flatware	2	sherds mend
1559	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Edged, Straight, Incised	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt
1560	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1561	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Dense Sponged	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1562	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Dense Sponged; Painted, Underglaze	Blue	Hollowware	1	
1563	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Indeterminate	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1564	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1565	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt
1566	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt
1567	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Late Palette	Pink	Unidentifiable	1	
1568	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1569	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Black	Unidentifiable	1	black dot from transfer printing process, indeterminate
1570	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Flow Ware	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1571	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	Transfer Printed; Enameled, Overglaze	Black; Green, Pink	Hollowware	1	handle sherd
1572	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt; possible edgware, indeterminate
1573	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	1	
1574	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Hollowware	1	
1575	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	7	
1576	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt; possible edgware, indeterminate

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1577	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Hollowware	1	burnt
1578	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	1	burnt
1579	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Flatware	1	burnt
1580	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Rockingham Ware	Glazed	Mottled Brown	Hollowware	1	burnt
1581	295	505	1	1	0-37	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass		Clear		1	melted glass
1582	295	505	1	1	0-37	Foodways	Unspecified Glass Container	Glass Container Fragment		Clear		1	
1583	295	505	1	1	0-37	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2	1.69mm, 1.72mm
1584	295	505	1	1	0-37	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay Pipe Stem	Impressed			1	impressed maker's mark, "...S/MO...", Montreal maker, likely Henderson's c.1846-76 (Smith 1986: 56)
1585	295	505	1	1	0-37	Architectural	Nails	Hand Wrought Nail				1	
1586	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	2	
1587	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	Transfer Printed	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt
1588	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Blue	Hollowware	1	burnt
1589	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1590	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt
1591	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Flatware	1	burnt
1592	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Flow Ware	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1593	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Flow Ware	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1594	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Flow Ware	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1595	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	burnt
1596	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Transfer Printed	Blue	Unidentifiable	1	
1597	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Dense Sponged	Blue, Pink	Unidentifiable	1	burnt
1598	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Painted, Underglaze, Late Palette	Pink	Unidentifiable	1	
1599	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Flatware	1	
1600	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Whiteware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	3	
1601	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	4	burnt
1602	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Flatware	1	burnt
1603	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Indeterminate	Blue	Unidentifiable	3	burnt
1604	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Ironstone	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	1	
1605	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated		Unidentifiable	3	glaze discoloured, indeterminate
1606	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Coarse Red Earthenware	Unglazed		Hollowware	1	no glaze present

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1607	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Rockingham Ware	Glazed	Mottled Brown	Hollowware	1	
1608	295	510	1	1	0-27	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Glassware		Clear		1	melted
1609	295	510	1	1	0-27	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Melted Glass		Clear		2	
1610	295	510	1	1	0-27	Architectural	Nails	Machine Cut Nail				7	
1611	295	510	1	1	0-27	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1	1.24mm