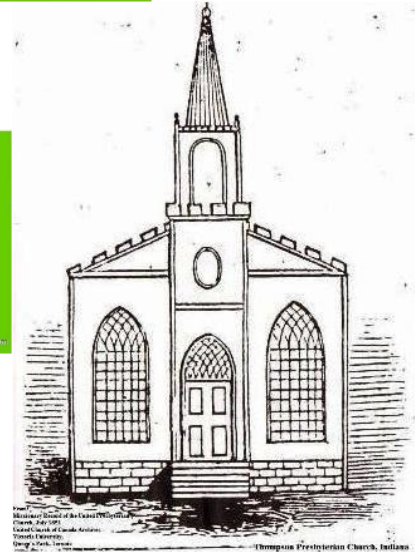
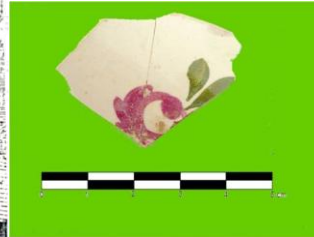
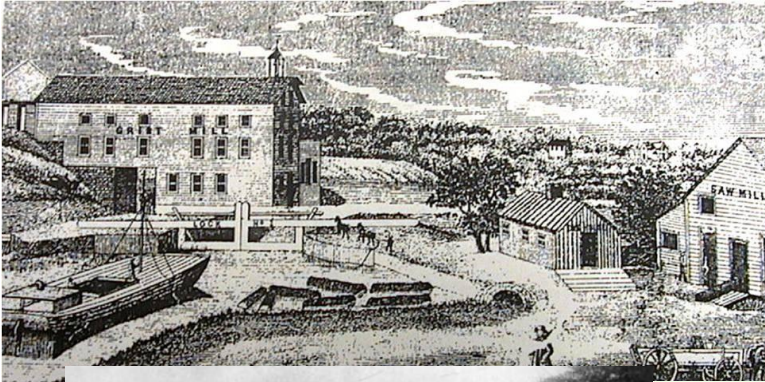

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TOWN OF INDIANA (AfGx-120)

RUTHVEN PARK NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Wilfrid Laurier University
Archaeological
Field School

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1.0 Introduction

The third season of archaeological excavation by Wilfrid Laurier University at Ruthven Park National Historic Site was carried out between July 2 and August 7, 2008. As in previous years, 2004 and 2006, the work was conducted under the supervision of Dr. John Triggs, Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies. Assisting with the project were Dr. Lisabeth Robinson, Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio, and three Instructional Assistants: Sarah Henderson, lab supervisor; Sarah Daniels and Nadine Kopp, field supervisors. Three main structures were investigated in 2008: the Presbyterian Church, the Boarding House, and the Blacksmith shop, the results of which are detailed in the following report submitted to the Ministry of Culture in compliance with provincial licensing regulations under license number P048-2008.

Student participants this year were: Bill Carruthers, Brenna Cook, James Dixon, Katie Edwards, Megan Garcia, Laura Inglis, Nathan Laanstra, Danielle Leblanc, Keely Maddock, Natalie McGhee, Sarah Nagy, Meagan Nicols, Naomi Rupke, Aubrey Singleton, Bailey Urso, Meaghan Voison and Alyssa Woods.

Also assisting with the project were valued volunteers, Olivia Robinson and Kaya McKay, both of whom were 6 years of age at the time of excavation, and David Barker, a Wilfrid Laurier Archaeology graduate, age not divulged.



The 2008 Wilfrid Laurier University Archaeological Field School – students and staff.

2.0 Previous Archaeological Activities

PREVIOUS EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH BY HISTORIC HORIZON

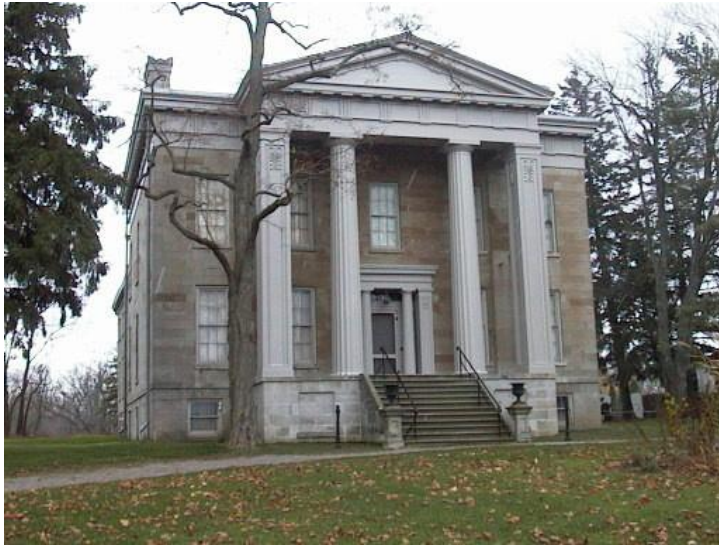


Figure 1 Ruthven mansion constructed ca. 1845.

1997 has involved landscape alterations, conservation and stabilization of existing structures, particularly the Mansion itself, the Carriagehouse, and the Gate House. The three-storey, 36 room mansion has been open to the public for formal guided tours since approximately 2001.

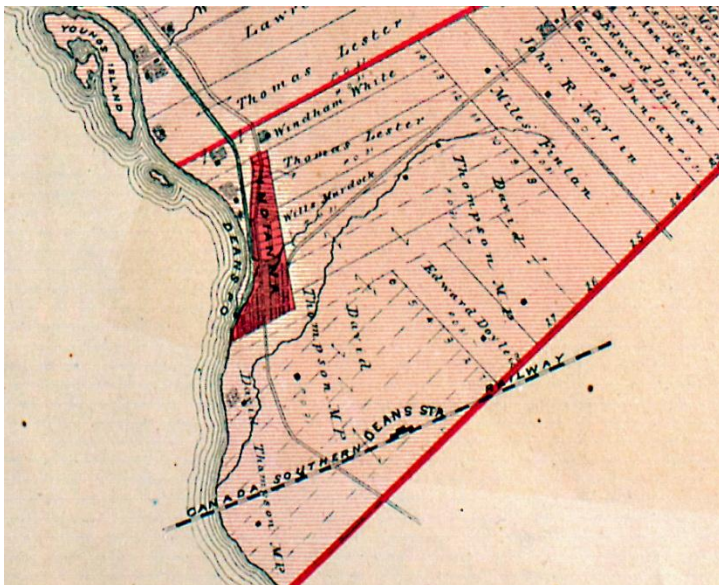


Figure 2 The Village of Indiana in Seneca Township from an 1878 plan. Note the Canada and Southern Railway which bypassed the town in the 1870s. Population shifted from Indiana to Deans after this date.

Ruthven Park is an approximately 1500 acre natural and cultural preserve overlooking the Grand River. The property is owned and administered by The Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. and was designated a National Historic Site by Parks Canada in 1998. Ruthven, a Classical Greek Revival style mansion was built between 1845 and 1847 by David Thompson I. The building has undergone a series of conservation measures as guided by a Conservation and Presentation Plan under a cost-sharing agreement with Parks Canada and, since 1996, by guidelines under a unique Ontario Heritage Trust Easement Agreement.

Most of the work carried out since

Landscape features on the National Historic Site include part of a small industrial village, Indiana, established in the late 1830s, which was home to over 400 people in the 1860s (Triggs 2004). Between 1880 and 1900 the town witnessed a rapid depopulation and the numerous small frame structures were either removed or fell into disrepair and were scavenged and erased from the landscape. The town has significant archaeological potential as it represents the largest mid-19th century industrial village in the township. Remains of the former lock system built by the Grand River Navigation Canal Company and at least two former masonry buildings

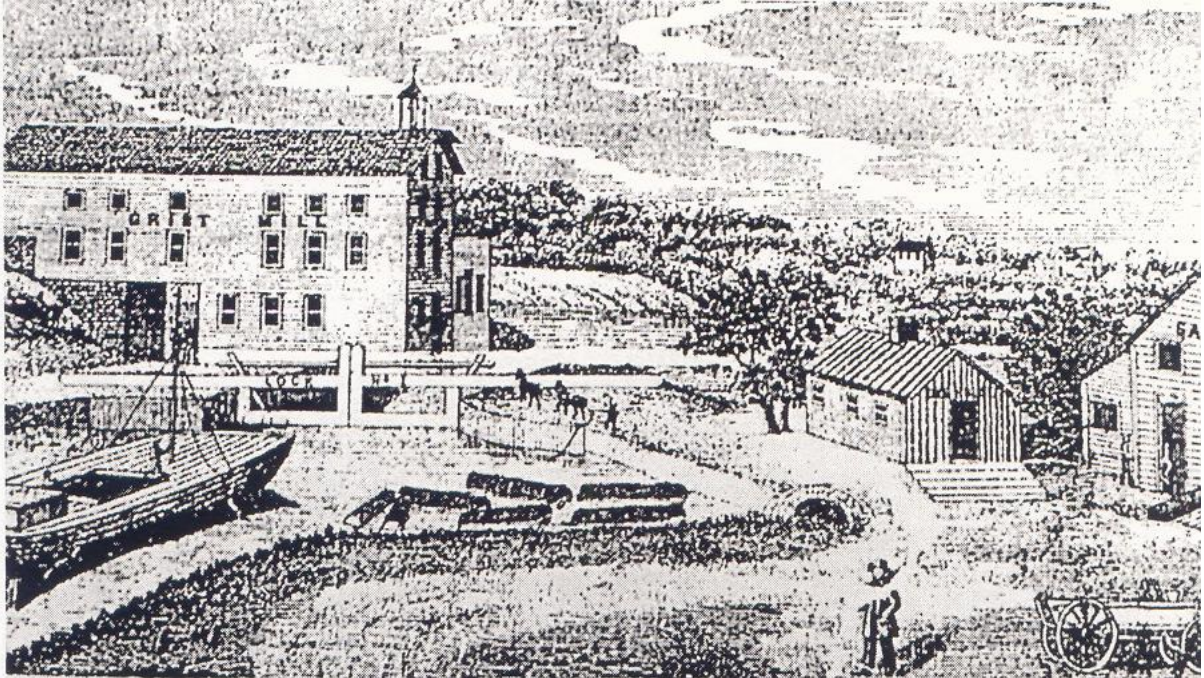


Figure 3 Lock No. 1 on the Grand River Navigation Canal at the Town of Indiana. From an 1863 engraving by William Carroll in the 1879 Illustrated Historical County Atlas of Haldimand County.

can still be seen along the river's edge as well as a cemetery, street alignments and terracing for the many small houses within the village. Other landscape features include the Thompson family cemetery, the Gate House, Carriageway, terraced lawns, gardens, and formerly overgrown vistas that were once an important part of the picturesque style landscape.

An initial program of excavation and monitoring at the Ruthven Estate (AfGx-120) was carried out by Historic Horizon Inc. personnel between May 2002 and February 2003 (Triggs 2003). This work was conducted under the mandate of the Landscape Conservation Plan for Ruthven Park, National Historic Site. The project was initially conceived in two Phases: Phase I involved controlled excavation of strategically placed units adjacent to the foundation in advance of planned mechanical excavation around the perimeter of the mansion, Phase II. Phase I was conducted over several weeks between June and November, with the majority of the work taking place from June 24 to August 4, 2002. Completion of one excavation unit was carried out on November 4, 2002. Monitoring of mechanical excavation around the south, west, north, and east sides of the mansion took place sporadically between November 6 and December 16, 2002. Additional work was carried out between February 17 and February 21, 2003 in a salvage excavation of the interior of a brick carriageway (sometimes referred to as the 'Buttery'). The latter component of the work was an unplanned part of the project and was initiated as a conservation measure designed to record archaeological resources inside the building prior to their being impacted by construction activities. Other monitoring activities were carried out in areas affected by various landscape construction projects in June (Triggs 2002a) and October 2002 (Triggs 2002b). In fall 2004 and early 2005 Historic Horizon Inc. carried out excavations at the Coach House (Triggs 2005). This work was undertaken in conjunction with the stabilization/conservation and rehabilitation of the building which took place in 2005. Additional monitoring on the site has been carried out in connection with property maintenance

activities in the vicinity of the Gate House and also at the Indiana Catholic Cemetery (Triggs 2007a,b).

An active program of research is also currently being carried out by Wilfrid Laurier University historical and industrial archaeology students under the direction of the author. Two archaeological field schools have been conducted in the industrial town of Indiana in 2004 (Triggs 2004) and 2006 (Triggs 2006), which focused on several town lots, the grist mill built by David Thompson ca. 1836, and Lock No. 1 of the Grand River Navigation Company. The Thompson family archives, housed on site, include documents from the five generations of Thompsons who were resident and associated with the house between 1845 and 1993. Research to date has involved transcription of selected correspondence/documents relating to the first two Thompson generations, census research, land registry records and documents in the archives relating to the various industries and the town cemetery. Collaborative research projects have also been initiated between John Triggs, Professor of Historical/Industrial Archaeology, Wilfrid Laurier University; Grant Head, Professor Emeritus, Department of Geography, Wilfrid Laurier University; and Walter Peace, Professor of Geography, McMaster University. Recently Recently, Laura Quirk, completed her doctoral dissertation on the town of Indiana, a work which examines aspects of social history and material culture at the village during the 19th century (Quirk 2010).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the historic period the region was first settled by the Six Nations Iroquois, in 1784, after the purchase of the Grand River Territory from the Mississauga nation. This particular area of the Grand River Settlement was occupied by the Cayuga, or Lower Cayuga Nation in recognition of their situation along the lower reaches of the Grand River. An 1828 plan of the Grand River territory depicts a Lower Cayuga non-Christian longhouse in the area now occupied by Ruthven Park and it is known that several Lower Cayuga cabins were also constructed in the vicinity (Faux 1985:8). The longhouse was still in existence in 1835 as noted by Patrick Shirreff, when

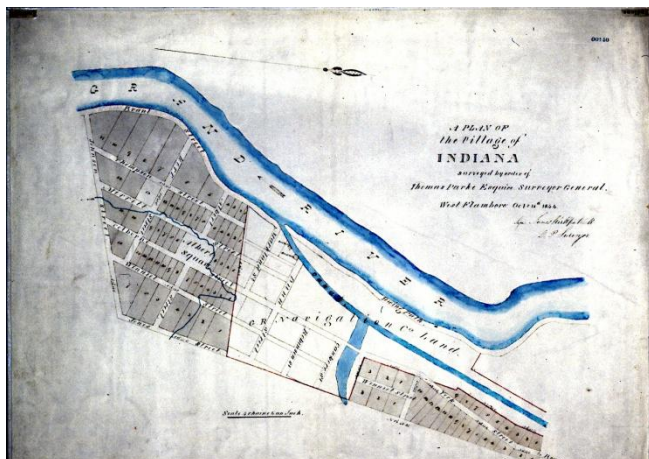


Figure 4 Sketch of the Town Plot of Indiana, October 1844, Thomas Parker.

he visited the area in 1833 (Faux 1985:16-18) although most of the land bordering the Grand River had been transferred to the Grand River Navigation company between 1832 and 1836.

After 1836, the area occupied by Ruthven Park witnessed an influx of mostly Irish immigrants who were hired to work on the canal and its various works. Lock 1 at Indiana completed about 1836, became the centre of the small industrial village which initially included a saw mill and grist mill, and later a number of smaller industries and trades. The success of the town as a manufacturing and processing centre for the

primary resources of timber (predominantly white pine and oak) and wheat was such that in 1845, David Thompson I, one of the largest shareholders in the Grand River Navigation

Company, constructed Ruthven – at that time, the single largest residence in Haldimand County. In later decades several factors resulted in the demise of Indiana as a viable manufacturing centre. Most notably, the depletion of the timber resources along the Grand River meant that saw milling became a progressively less lucrative industry than in previous decades. Also, the bankruptcy of the Grand River Navigation Company in 1861 resulted in the further deterioration of the lock and canal system which to that time had required constant and expensive

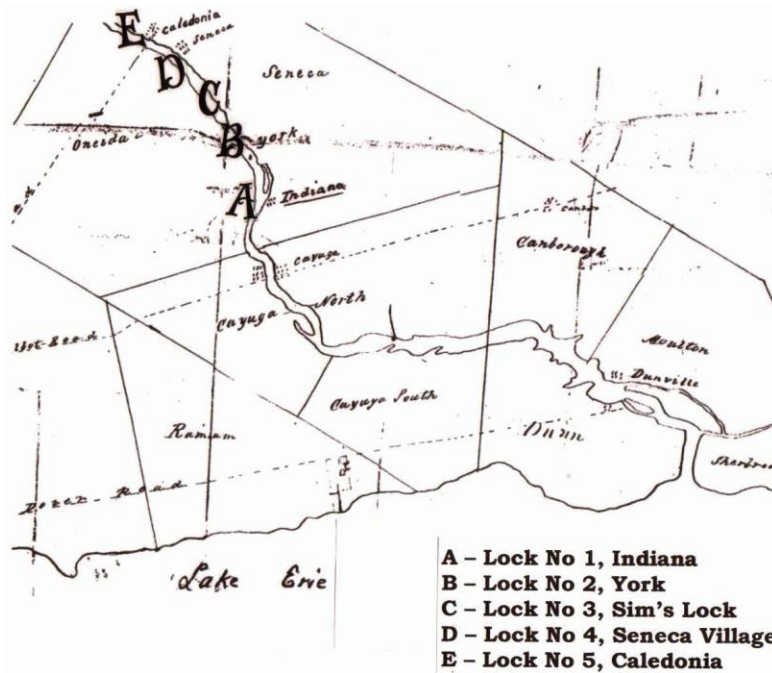


Figure 5 Map of the Grand River Navigation Canal system (Hill 1994).

‘picturesque style’ landscape were eroded from the Thompson estate although vestiges of the Victorian landscape still remain. The last generation of Thompsons, Andrew and David, used

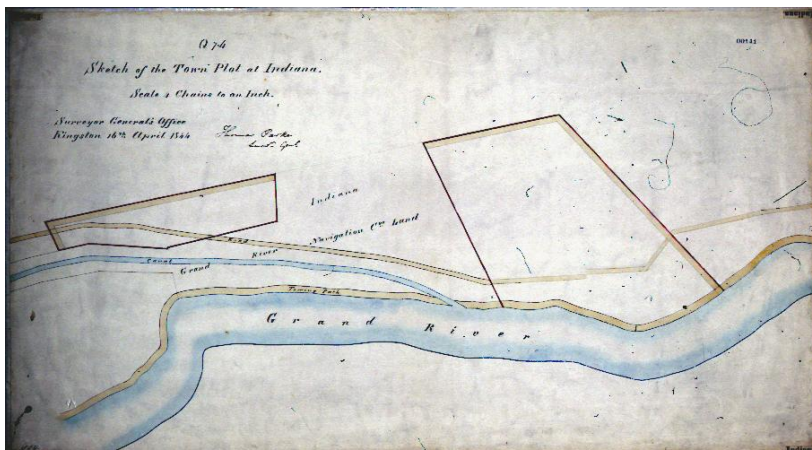


Figure 6 Sketch of the Town Plot at Indiana, April, 1844, Thomas Parker.

maintenance. In the 1850s competition from railways and the bypass of Indiana by the Canada Southern Railway signaled the end of the canal shipping era as goods could be moved more efficiently by rail. Finally, a change from water to steam power and the concomitant depopulation of the rural areas and migration to urban manufacturing centres, combined to literally erase Indiana from the map.

The Thompson family, however, continued to live at Ruthven Park in the decades that followed leasing some of the land to tenant farmers. Throughout the remainder of the 19th and into the 20th centuries, elements of the Victorian landscape were eroded from the Thompson estate although vestiges of the Victorian landscape still remain. The last generation of Thompsons, Andrew and David, used the property sporadically from the 1960s on. ‘Drew’ Thompson moved to Ruthven in the 1960s and left in the 1970s never to return. David used the home occasionally throughout the year until 1993. With the death of David, the property was bequeathed to the brothers’ aunt, Marion Hartney. Marion transferred the deed of Ruthven Park to the Lower Grand River Land Trust in 1996. An easement agreement with the Ontario Heritage Foundation was signed in 1996. The property is currently

administered by the Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc.

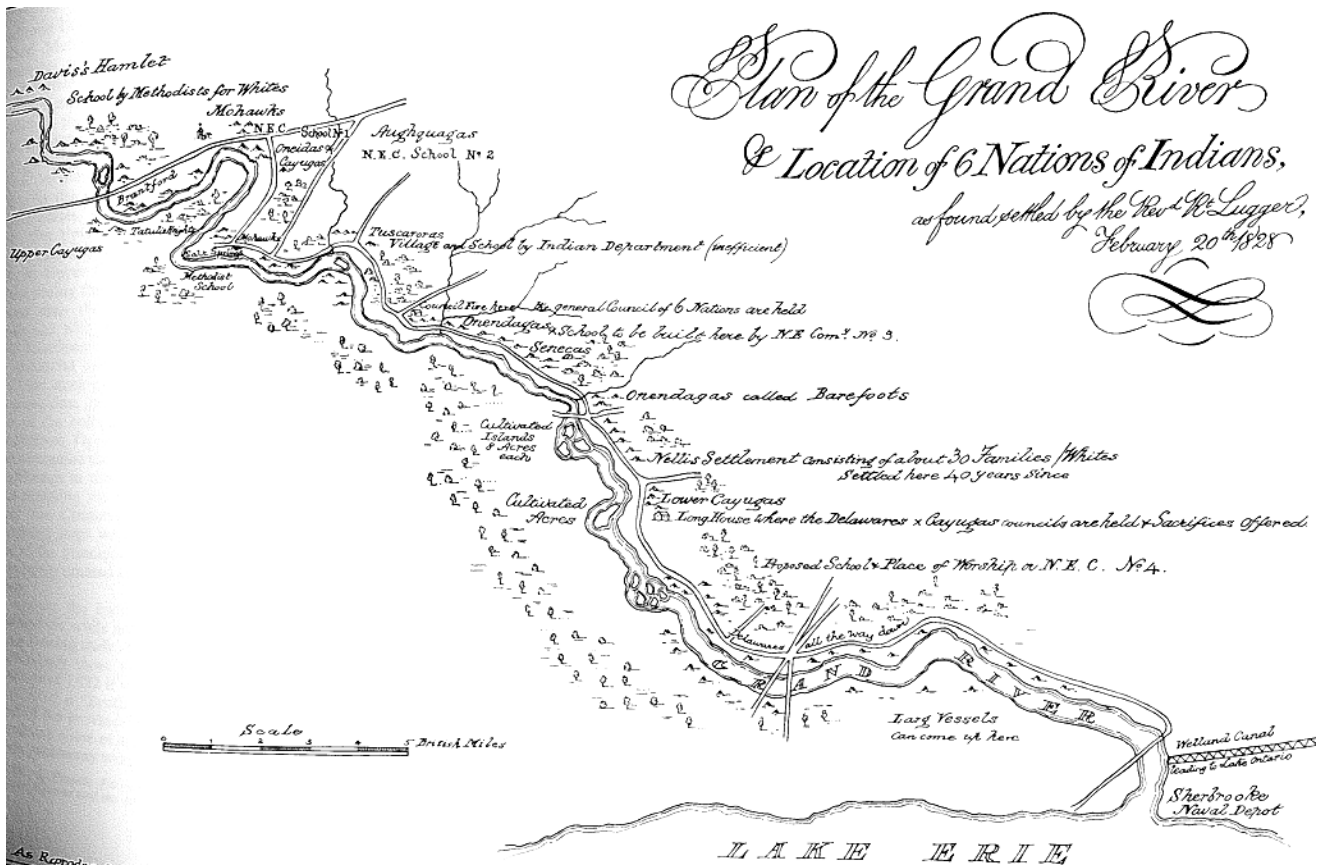


Figure 7 Plan dated Feb. 1828, Fig. 2, Johnston 1964.

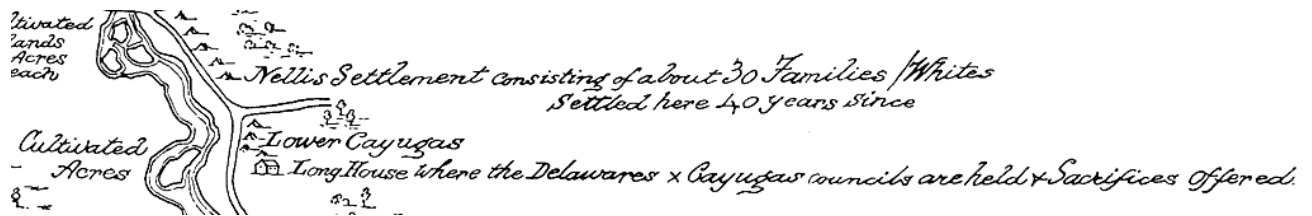


Figure 8 Detail of 1828 plan showing Lower Cayuga longhouse.

Description of the Environment

Ruthven Park consists of 900 acres of Carolinian Forest which forms part of the North Cayuga Slough Forest and Wetlands. Naturalists have identified over 400 different plant species including 10 provincially endangered plants on site. Soils on the property consist predominantly of medium to fine-textured clay loams formed by glacio-lacustrine deposits, with some drumlins. Overall the soil is well drained with level to sloping topography (Barnett et al. 1991). Underlying B-horizon sediments consist of a well-compacted brownish yellow clay, characteristic of the larger physiographic region known as the Haldimand Clay Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1969). The property is bordered on the west by the Grand River and on the east by fields located on the east side of Hwy. #54. An intermittent creek runs through a ravine on the south and east side of the property.

Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ministry of Culture archaeological site database indicates that 65 sites are located within a 5 kilometre radius of Ruthven Park. This area includes four Borden blocks: AfGw, AfGx, AgGw and AgGx. Most of the sites fall within the AfGx block; Ruthven the mansion along with its outbuildings, terraced lawns and the family burial plot are designated AfGx-120. Six additional archaeological sites have been registered on the Ruthven property as a result of surveys and test excavations conducted between 1970 and 1995: AfGx-44, AfGx-45, AfGx-46, AfGx-117, AfGx-118, and AfGx-119. The first three sites, recorded in the early 1970s, represent one Archaic and two undetermined cultural affiliation sites. The latter three sites were recorded more recently during test excavations, monitoring and survey in 1995 (Parker 1995). AfGx-117 is an historic period homestead occupation found north of Ruthven mansion during a test pitting survey in a 30 x 2 metre area. The site dates from 1840 to 1900 based on the analysis of 261 artifacts recovered. The Ruthven Trail site, AfGx-118, is a prehistoric period campsite of undetermined cultural affiliation located on a terrace north of Ruthven mansion. AfGx-119 is another prehistoric campsite from an undetermined cultural period from which 20 pieces of chert debitage were recovered. During monitoring activities associated with the stripping of topsoil in the south parking lot, two middens were documented and a sample of artifacts was recovered (Parker 1995). The 61 artifacts recovered from the shallow refuse pits, designated as AfGx-120, included ceramic tableware, utilitarian redware, container glass, clay smoking pipes, a nail, an 1875 penny and food bone. Both refuse pits contained ash and charcoal deposits over 1 metre in depth below a 50 centimetre thick overlying layer of displaced clay subsoil.

Most of the archaeological sites found within a five kilometer radius of Ruthven Park are described as Archaic and Undetermined Cultural Affiliation sites. Also found are sites recorded

as Palaeo-Indian; Early, Middle and Late Archaic; Middle and Late Woodland, Woodland, Princess Point, Iroquoian, Historic Neutral, Historic Iroquoian and Late Iroquoian cultural affiliations (Table 1). Site types include campsites, villages, ossuaries, and individual burials. The variety of sites and time depth, representing the entire cultural chronology of southern Ontario, indicates the extraordinary array of archaeological resources within the region. An analysis of a collection of 3,605 aboriginal artifacts (ASI 1997), amassed by Andrew Thompson around the turn of the century, provides an additional record of cultural activity within the region. The collection spans the entire range of prehistoric occupation in southern Ontario from 13 000 years ago to the 17th century A.D. A study of items for which provenience could be determined (the donor's name is listed in Thompson's journal) and a comparison of registered archaeological sites in the region, strongly suggested that most of the artifacts within the collection were derived from local farmers who, knowing that Thompson had an interest in collecting these items, sold or donated the artifacts to him (ASI 1997:38).

Table 1 Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario

Period	Culture	Date Range	Characteristics
PALEOINDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	polished/ground stone tools
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	introduction of ceramic tech.
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC - 800 AD	incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian Algonkian, Iroquoian Algonkian, Iroquoian	800-1300 AD 1300-1400 AD 1400-1600 AD	village life and agriculture large palisaded villages tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	1600-1650 AD	tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	1650-present	
	Euro-Canadian	1780s-present	agricultural land clearing, industry, rise of towns and urban areas

3.0 Excavation Areas & Unit Descriptions

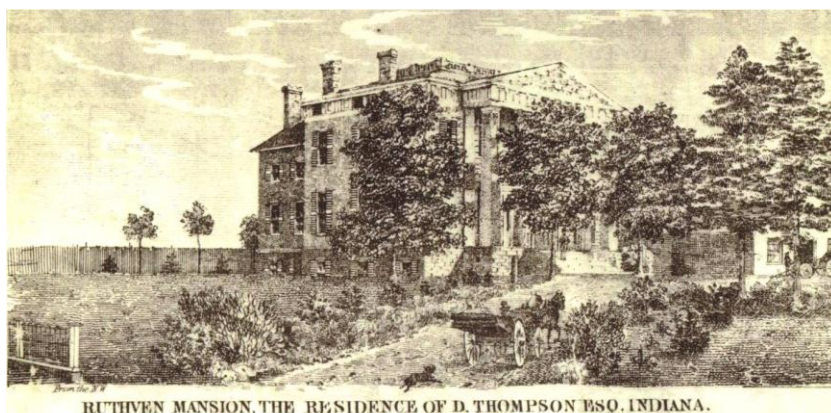
The North Field Investigation

The area located to the north of Ruthven Mansion, designated the North Field, was investigated during the summer of 2008 in July and August. The area today is a level, mowed lawn



Figure 9 Aerial photo showing the North Field excavation area.

measuring about 200 metres north-south by 50-70 metres east-west. A small copse of trees is situated in the centre of an otherwise open field bounded on the east and west by a gravel and dirt road, respectively, which join together at the north end of the field and then lead down to the Gate House (Figure 9).



RUTHVEN MANSION, THE RESIDENCE OF D. THOMPSON ESQ. INDIANA.

Figure 10 Ruthven Mansion from the 1879 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Haldimand County.

The dirt road which parallels the river is probably the original carriageway that led to the mansion from Colborne Street (Hwy. 54), when the village of Indiana existed in the 19th century. Previous to the 2008 excavations no archaeological work had been undertaken in the North Field. A Stage 2 test-pitting survey was conducted to determine the nature and extent of cultural remains in the area.

Stage 2 Reconnaissance Survey

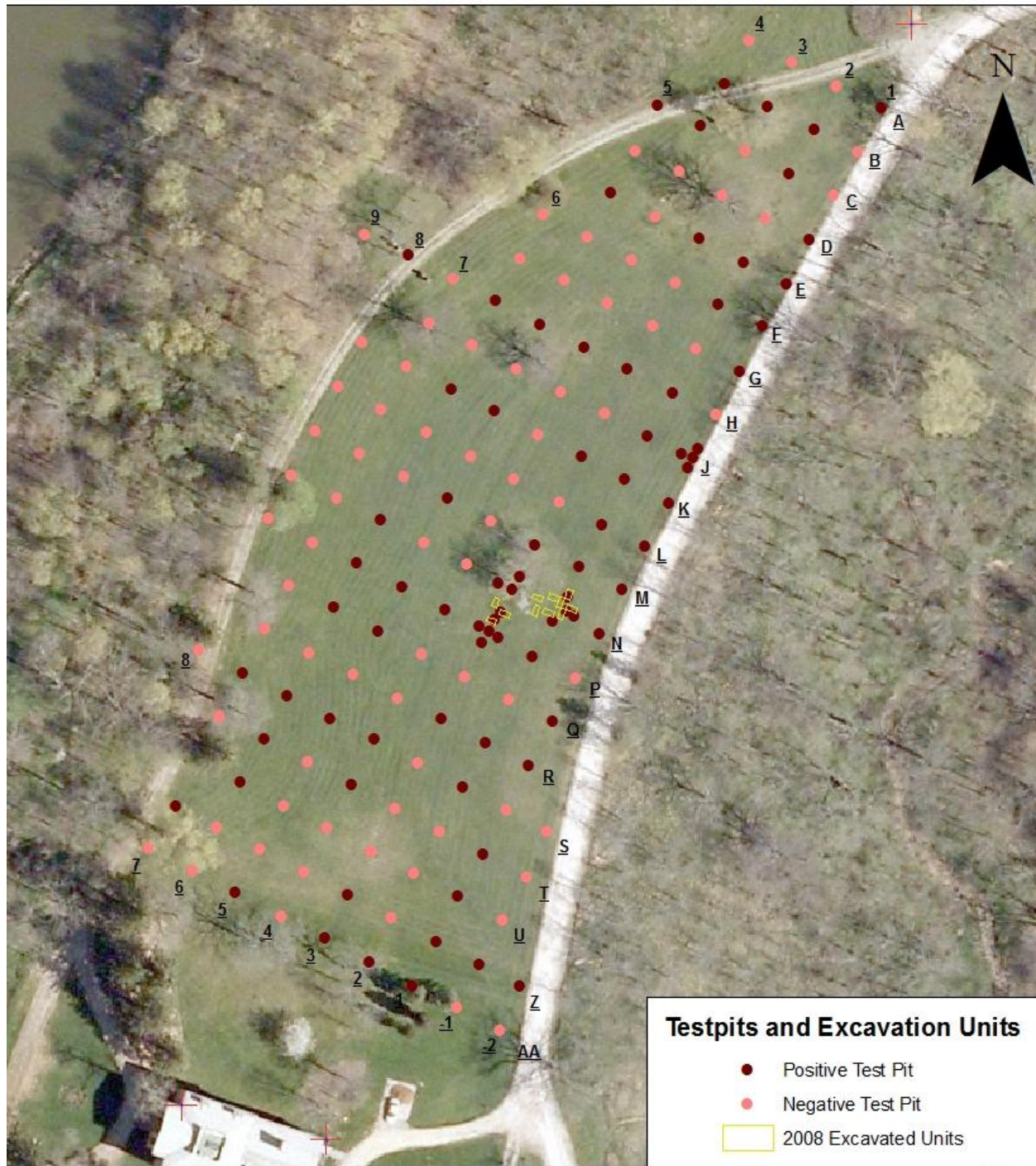
The shovel test putting survey was carried out on July 3 and 4 by 20 students. Weather conditions were fair with a light rain in the first hour which improved by late morning. The afternoon was sunny and unseasonably cool.

Pits about 50 centimetres square were excavated down to clay subsoil on a 10 meter grid placed over the entire North Field (Figure 11). A baseline tape was run along the side of the modern gravel road (east side) in a straight line not quite parallel to the road due to a slight curve in the road. Starting from the northernmost grid point near the modern swing gate individual test pits were designated by an alpha-numeric label. Starting at A at the north end of the baseline, the north-south grid points proceeded from A to Z, and then AA (with the exception of lines I, O, V, W, X and Y). Therefore the baseline was 200 metres long with 21 points spaced 10 metres apart. Test pits along these points were labeled from east to west starting at the baseline A1, A2, A3, etc. Most east-west lines had 5 test pits but a couple had 9 pits near the south end of the survey area where the road curved resulting in a larger area. Flags were used to mark each of the test pit locations prior to excavation by pacing off the distances followed by sporadic cross-checking with tapes. It is estimated that there may be a +/- 0.5 m accuracy level. By the end of the first day about 70% of the area had been completed and the remainder was finished on the second morning. In all 147 test pits were excavated on the regularly spaced 10 metre grid points. Thirteen additional pits were dug on cardinal points at a 2.5 metre grid spacing around 4 test pits with high artifact counts.

During the survey, positive test pits were flagged with red flags. Positive pits were those with any cultural material, pre-contact and historic. Sediment excavated from each test pit was screened through ¼ inch wire mesh in order to ensure 100% recovery for artifacts above this size. Based on the preliminary results an area near the copse of trees in the approximate middle of the field was marked for further investigation using stratigraphic excavation methods in measured 1 x 2 metre units. Building materials such as nails, brick, window glass, and hardware, together with smoking pipe fragments, and ceramics were recovered in a concentrated area near the small tree copse and in two or three other areas slated for investigation at a future date. The preliminary interpretation of the finds and the distribution was the identification of a structure, possibly a smithy, dating to the early decades of the 19th century. Several excavation units were laid in to investigate the area of greatest artifact concentration (see below).

The post-excavation analysis of the test-pitting data was carried out by a senior student, Anatolijs Venovcevs, as part of a Directed Study course supervised by the author in Winter 2010. The results of the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) spatial analysis are presented in Appendix A. Three areas were identified as having high significance in addition to the area identified during the 2008 survey. Investigation of these areas is planned for the spring/summer 2010 Wilfrid Laurier Field School.

Excavations in the North Field at the Site of Indiana, 2008



Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 11 Map showing location of test pits excavated by WLU students in July 2008. Courtesy of A. Venovcevs.



Figure 12 View looking south showing test pits excavated on a 10 metre grid. Ruthven mansion in background.



Figure 13 View looking north showing test pits excavated in north field. The blacksmith shop found near the copse of trees is just out of view to the left.

The Blacksmith Shop Excavation Results

Eleven excavation units were laid in to investigate more thoroughly the locations with high artifact content found during the test pitting survey. These covered an area measuring about 10 x 8 metres to the south and east of the copse. All units measured 1 x 2 meters and were positioned to provide maximum coverage with connecting stratigraphic profiles (Figure 16). Stratigraphy in the area is typically a 25-30 centimetre thick layer of sod and topsoil overlying clay subsoil. In several units, however, additional layers and features were exposed which provided evidence of a structure. Artifacts recovered from the excavation units number more than 3000 and include a variety of objects representing a diverse set of activities. Most significant was the evidence for a smithy dating from the early decades of the 19th century. Material evidence of the smithy in the form of several hundred pieces of wrought iron in various states of manufacture, together with slag and hundreds of horseshoe nails, is unique in the history of excavation at Ruthven Park. Datable artifacts such as ceramics provide additional evidence for the date of the structure which appears to pre-date the establishment of Indiana. Moreover, the recovery of a small number of glass trade beads, a few pieces of scrap copper, two silver

Figure 14 Stratigraphic matrix for Blacksmith shop without Periods.

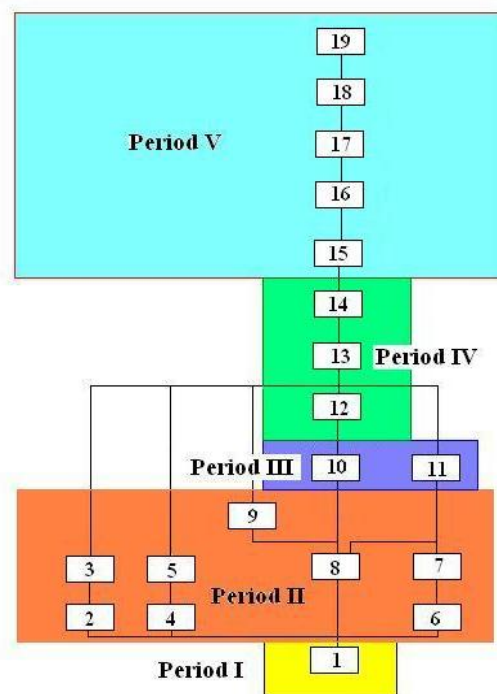
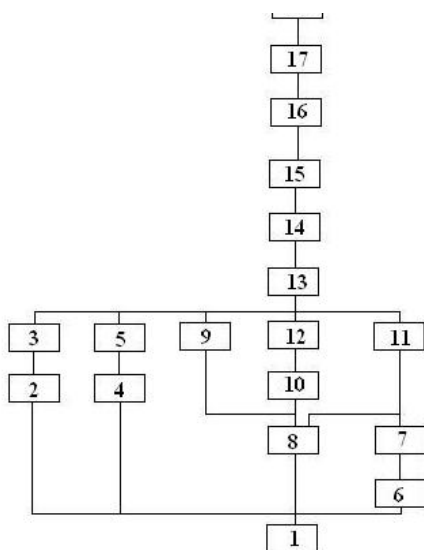


Figure 15 North Field Period Matrix for all Units

tinkling cones, and a silver trade brooch, strongly points to a native presence, possibly the Lower Cayuga who were traditionally settled in this part of the Six Nations after 1784.

During the post-excavation analysis the stratigraphic sequence for all 11 units (Figure 14) combined was correlated and sub-divided into 5 Periods reflecting the history of the structure (Figure 15). The Harris matrix method of stratigraphic analysis was used for this purpose as in all previous excavations carried out by Wilfrid Laurier University at Ruthven Park N.H.S.

Table 2

Correlation Chart for the North Field 2008 Field School														
Period	Phase	Description	0N9W	2S12 W	2S10 W	3S8 W	4S9 W	5S12 W	5S14 W	6S22 W	8S20 W	3S15 W	10S22 W	
V	19		3				3				3			test pit fill
V	18		4				4				4			test pit cut
V	17		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	sod
V	16		2	2	2	2	2	2		2			3	topsoil and layer below/layer below topsoil
V	15	Post-Destruction							2	3				topsoil
IV	14								3			2		latest destruction layer
IV	13							3	4	4	2	3	2	fill layer
IV	12	Destruction							5					north east corner burn layer
III	11	Latest Occupation							6		5			destruction layer? With seed beads, etc.
III	10	Initial Occupation							7					layer under NE burn (lot5)
II	9								8					foundation stones
II	8								9					displaced mottled sub, brick and charcoal inclusions
II	7		6									7		post hole
II	6											8		post hole interface
II	5									6				wall trench fill
II	4									7				trench interface
II	3									8	9			pointed pale mould
II	2	Construction								8a	10			pale interface
I	1	Pre-Settlement	5	3	3	3		4		5	6		4	subsoil

The stratigraphic sequence is shown in two diagrams (Figures 14 and 15). Figure 14 shows the 19 Phases of occupation identified in the stratigraphy from all units and represented in a matrix which shows the relative temporal position of each Phase constructed using the principal of superposition. Phases are numbered in rough chronological order such that 1 is the earliest and 19 is the latest. Vertical lines connecting boxes (Phases) indicate superposition and therefore the relative order in time of the phases. Figure 15 divides the same sequence into 5 Periods of occupation by subsuming related phases.

Period I The earliest phase represented in the sequence is the natural clay subsoil which is found in all units. In some cases a few artifacts were recovered from the subsoil probably due to human, animal or other natural agencies.

Period II This phase represents the construction of the smithy. Several post-holes and a mould from a pale (pointed picket), a wall trench, and a scattering of foundation stones are included in this Period.

Period III Two occupation layers were found between the construction events of Period II and the overlying destruction layers from Phase IV.

Period IV A fill layer with destruction debris and evidence of fire represents the destruction of the building.

Period V A layer or layers of topsoil and sod have accumulated over the destruction debris in the time since its destruction. More than 60% of the artifacts found in the excavation area are from this Period (Table 3). The incorporation of artifacts dating to the early 19th century – and therefore directly associated with the structure – may be due to cultivation of the field although no evidence of deep ploughing was found. Shallow plowing and later harrowing of the field may be responsible for the upward displacement of material into later deposits¹.

Artifacts

A total of 3165 artifacts were recovered from the North Field excavation units (Table 4). Although a considerable quantity of artifacts is found in all units, ranging from 161 to 646, almost 1/3 of the assemblage is found in units 5S15W and 8S20W, to the southeast and south of the copse of trees. The presence of trees prevented testing in this area specifically but it seems clear that artifact quantity increases with

North Field	Period	Total	%
	I	7	0.2
	II	3	0.1
	III	241	7.6
	IV	977	30.9
	V	1937	61.2
Total		3165	100.0

North Field		
Provenience	Total	%
0N9W	221	7.0
10S22W	207	6.5
2S10W	249	7.8
2S12W	246	7.8
3S15W	297	9.4
3S8W	161	5.1
4S9W	330	10.4
5S12W	223	7.0
5S14W	646	20.4
6S22W	238	7.5
8S20W	347	11.0
Total	3165	100.0

¹ A Six Nations' Diary, 1891-1894 Author(s): Fred Voget Source: Ethnohistory, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Autumn, 1969), pp. 345-360. The diary provides a glimpse into Iroquoian farming practices on the Six Nations Reserve describing among other things agricultural practices including harrowing, raking and plowing.

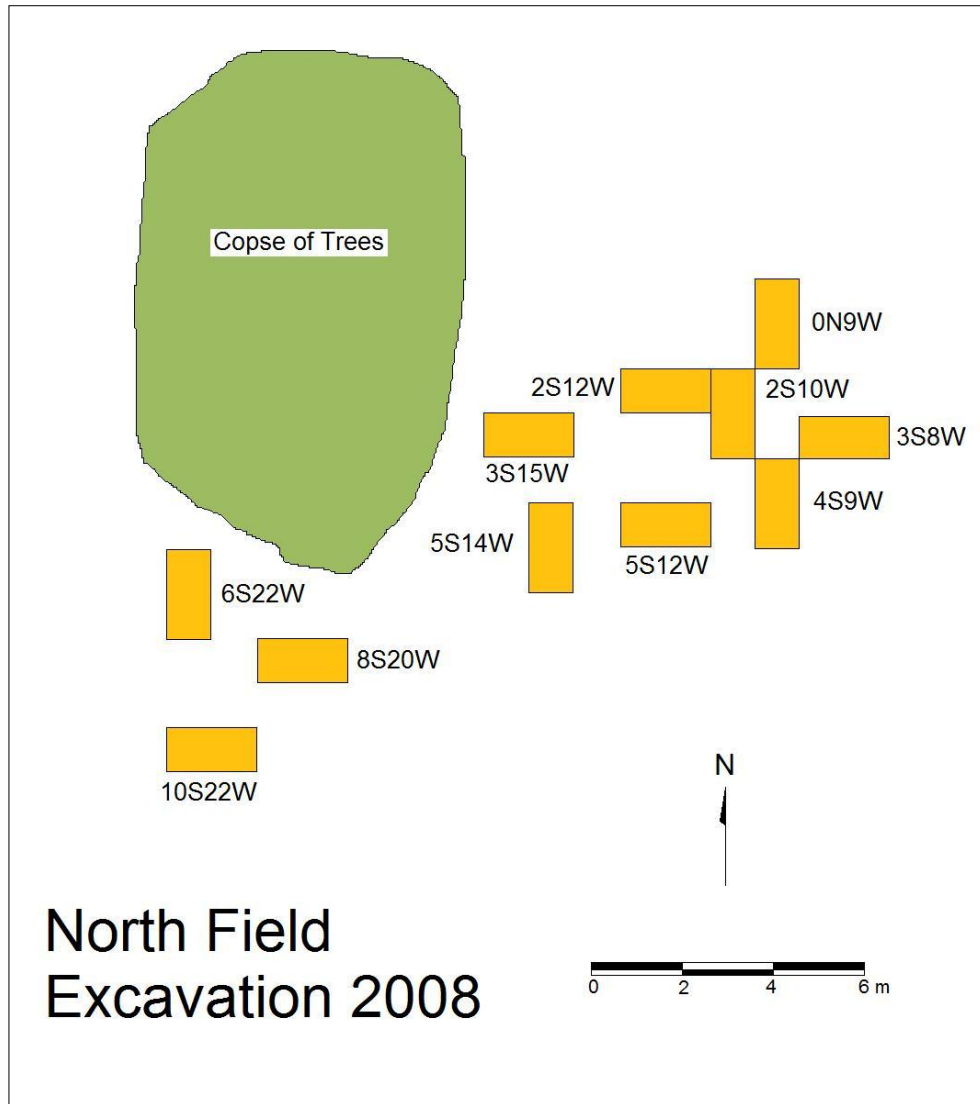


Figure 16 Excavation in the North Field was undertaken between July 7 and August 6, 2008. Eleven excavation units were opened during this time. Units were oriented on a grid laid out in the same orientation as that used in the West Field in 2006, but with different grid coordinates. The ON/OE origin of this local grid was located 137 metres north of the northeast corner of the buttry in a line parallel to that wall.

North Field			
Period	Provenience	Total	%
I	5S12W	7	100.0
	I Total	7	100.0
II	6S22W	1	33.3
	8S20W	2	66.7
	II Total	3	100.0
III	5S14W	185	76.8
	8S20W	56	23.2
	III Total	241	100.0
IV	10S22W	108	11.1
	3S15W	228	23.3
	5S12W	6	0.6
	5S14W	329	33.7
	6S22W	34	3.5
	8S20W	272	27.8
	IV Total	977	100.0
V	0N9W	221	11.4
	10S22W	99	5.1
	2S10W	249	12.9
	2S12W	246	12.7
	3S15W	69	3.6
	3S8W	161	8.3
	4S9W	330	17.0
	5S12W	210	10.8
	5S14W	132	6.8
	6S22W	203	10.5
	8S20W	17	0.9
	V Total	1937	100.0
	Grand Total		3165

proximity to the copse. In 2010 a concerted effort to test within the copse itself will be made since this seems to be the most likely location for the building.

Through time, as marked by the five Periods of occupation, there is an increase in quantity of material, although as will be discussed, the same types of items are found in each Period. Except for Periods I and II which have too few artifacts to comment upon meaningfully, the frequency of finds increases from 241 in Period III, the occupation layers, to more than 1900 in the post-destruction fill layers. Interestingly, the two units mentioned previously, 5S14W and 8S20W, contain the most artifacts in Periods III and IV, but in Period V the largest quantities come from units to the north of the presumed building location (Table 5). This may be attributable to plowing/harrowing of the site and the consequent northward displacement of artifacts away from the building.

Period III Artifacts

Two layers in two units were assigned to the occupation period of the smithy. Features found in the units represent the only definite structural remains found; i.e., posts, a wall trench and a displaced foundation wall, and as such the material recovered may represent artifacts discarded in the interior of the smithy during the time it was in use. The array of material includes domestic (ceramics, container glass, food bone) and recreational items (smoking pipes), but also subsistence (lead shot, gunflints), and intriguingly, a native presence (trade beads). Indeed only a few pieces of iron waste materials from blacksmithing and a handful of wrought nails indicate blacksmithing activity. The predominance of domestic and other items is in keeping with the types of activities associated with smithies in the 19th century. In addition to its function as a place where tools were made and repaired to satisfy the needs of an agricultural society, the blacksmith shop was also a place where people socialized - a congested place where people watched the smithy at work².

² William N.T. Wylie. The Blacksmith in Upper Canada. Gananoque, Ontario: Langdale Press, 1990. p.60.

Table 7			
Period III	North Field		
Provenience	Class Name	Object Name	Total
5S14W	Ammunition/Artillery	Bird shot	14
		Buck and ball shot	2
	Blacksmithing cast-offs	Scrap Metal	6
		Unidentifiable	1
	Bone	Mammal	30
		Unsorted Bone	16
	Construction Materials	Sample	19
	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	2
	Gunflints	Gunflint	1
	Jewellery/Ornamentation	Trade Bead	4
	Miscellaneous Material	Sample	28
	Nails	Nail(s)	12
	Pipes	Plain Stem, White Clay	6
		Red clay, Plain Stem	1
		White Clay, Marked Bowl	7
		White Clay, Plain Bowl	1
	Shell	Shell	15
	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe nail	1
	Tableware	Tableware	13
	Window Glass	Pane Glass	6
5S14W Total			185
8S20W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	Iron bar	1
	Bone	Mammal	13
	Construction Materials	Sample	4
	Miscellaneous Material	Sample	6
	Nails	Nail(s)	6
	Pipes	Plain Stem, White Clay	1
	Shell	Mollusc Shell	3
	Tableware	Tableware	10
	Window Glass	Pane Glass	8
8S20W Total			56
			241

Table 8 Period III Ceramics North Field	
Datable Attribute Name	Total
Pearlware Edged	2
Pearlware Plain	7
Refined White Earthenware	6
Refined White Earthenware Banded	1
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	1
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	1
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	3
Refined White Earthenware Green Sponged	1
Refined White Earthenware Plain	1
Total	23

Period III Ceramics:

Only 23 ceramic sherds were recovered from contexts associated with this Period. With the exception of 3 sherds of transfer-printed refined white earthenware, ceramics are minimally decorated and include several varieties of the least expensive types available to consumers in the early decades of the 19th century; i.e., sponged, edged, and banded. A mean ceramic date of 1836 was calculated for the Period assemblage

(Appendix B). Latest ceramic types are blue sponged refined white earthenware with a beginning manufacture date of 1843. All other types pre-date 1830.

Table 9		
Period IV Provenience	North Field Class Name	Total
10S22W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	18
	Bone	19
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1
	Construction Materials	8
	Glass Storage Containers	1
	Miscellaneous Items	1
	Miscellaneous Material	10
	Nails	19
	Pipes	4
	Shell	3
	Stable/Barn	4
	Tableware	14
	Window Glass	6
	10S22W Total	
3S15W	Ammunition/Artillery	19
	Blacksmithing cast-offs	1
	Bone	74
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1
	Construction Materials	4
	Floral	3
	Glass Storage Containers	3
	Hardware	1
	Lighting Devices	1
	Lithic	5
	Metal	1
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1
	Miscellaneous Material	31
	Nails	13
	Pipes	20
	Shell	9
	Stable/Barn	3
	Tableware	24
Window Glass	14	
3S15W Total		228
5S12W	Bone	2
	Jewellery/Ornamentation	1
	Nails	1
	Shell	1
	Stable/Barn	1
5S12W Total		6
5S14W	Ammunition/Artillery	4
	Blacksmithing cast-offs	33
	Bone	69
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	6
	Construction Materials	14
	Glass Beverage Containers	5
	Jewellery/Ornamentation	1

Period IV		Table 9 (Continued)	
North Field			
Provenience	Class Name	Total	
	Lithic	4	
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1	
	Miscellaneous Material	19	
	Nails	27	
	Pipes	14	
	Shell	5	
	Stable/Barn	24	
	Tableware	60	
	Tinkling cone	1	
	Unspecified Glass Containers	1	
	Utensils	1	
	Window Glass	40	
5S14W	Total	329	
6S22W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	4	
	Bone	7	
	Construction Materials	2	
	Glass Beverage Containers	1	
	Lithic	1	
	Miscellaneous Material	5	
	Shell	1	
	Stable/Barn	4	
	Tableware	7	
	Window Glass	2	
6S22W	Total	34	
8S20W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	35	
	Bone	37	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	5	
	Construction Materials	16	
	Door and Window Hardware	1	
	Fasteners	1	
	Glass Storage Containers	6	
	Miscellaneous Material	16	
	Nails	77	
	Other Fasteners	3	
	Pipes	7	
	Shell	6	
	Stable/Barn	9	
	Tableware	27	
	Window Glass	26	
8S20W	Total	272	
	IV Total	977	

Period IV Artifacts

This Period, defined by events associated with the destruction of the smithy, is represented in six units in the North Field excavation area. Almost 1000 artifacts were assigned to this period (Table 9). Similar activities as in Period III are in evidence; i.e., domestic items (tableware and storage ceramics, container glass, food bone, and lighting) and recreational objects (smoking pipes).



Figure 17 Various examples of wrought iron scrap.

Lead shot, musket balls and gunflints point to the importance of subsistence activities. The amount of blacksmithing debris or cast-off material is considerably higher in this Period than the previous Period and support the interpretation that this is a destruction Period which contains the universe of material used in the blacksmith shop, although in secondary context. Pane glass, nails, and brick fragments, together with charred wood, mortar and plaster pieces, are clear evidence of the destruction activity that defines the period.



It is unclear whether the destruction was intentional as might be the case if the building was no longer in use or whether it met its demise as the result of an accidental fire. If the

Figure 18 (from left clockwise) Photo of a Musket with acorn shaped finial on trigger guard, lead musket ball, prismatic gunflint, brass finial found in Period IV context.

structure was still in existence when David Thompson purchased the property in the early 1830s, it may have been demolished shortly after that time when the land in the region was acquired by the Grand River Navigation Company, and the village of Indiana was established. By 1836, Lock No. 1 at Indiana had been completed and all industrial operations presumably were re-located to the lock which thereafter served as the hub of industry for Indiana. It is quite unlikely that a blacksmith shop would have continued to stand on land owned by Thompson, land that formed the northern extent of his estate after 1836.

The presence of native items in the Period IV assemblage (two glass seed beads, a copper jangler, silver tinkling cone and scrap copper) is particularly intriguing in view of the reference by Patrick Shirreff to the Lower Cayuga longhouse still standing in 1833 (Faux 1985:16-18) (See Appendix C). It will be recalled that the same Longhouse is depicted on the 1828 plan by Reverend Luggar and although a schematic representation, it is sufficient to situate the Longhouse in the general vicinity of Ruthven Park. Considering the Mean Ceramic Date of 1840

Table 10		
Period IV	North Field	
Class Name	Datable Attribute Name	Total
Ceramic		
Cooking/Storage	Coarse Earthenware Glazed	2
	Coarse Earthenware Unglazed	1
	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	7
	Course Red Earthenware Unglazed	1
	Fine Stoneware	2
Ceramic Cooking/Storage Total		13
Tableware		
	Creamware	3
	Creamware Plain	2
	Pearlware Banded	2
	Pearlware Blue Painted	1
	Pearlware Blue Transfer	2
	Pearlware Early Palette	3
	Pearlware Edged	1
	Pearlware Late Palette	1
	Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	5
	Pearlware Plain	11
	Pearlware, Edged	1
	Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	1
	Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1
	Refined White Earthenware	2
	Refined White Earthenware Banded	5
	Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	2
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	2
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	2
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	13
	Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	8
	Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	2
	Refined White Earthenware late palette	8
	Refined White Earthenware Other	
Decoration	1	
Refined White Earthenware Plain	50	
Yellowware Rockingham	1	
Tableware Total		130
		143

calculated for the Period IV assemblage (Appendix B, Table 2) and the 1836 date for the Period III assemblage, there is mounting evidence to suggest that this is the general location of the Longhouse or Council house described in contemporary sources. The confirmed presence of the blacksmith shop suggests that a small community may also have been in existence in the vicinity of the Longhouse. In the analysis of the test pitting survey data from the North Field two, and possibly three, concentrations of domestic debris were identified to the south of the blacksmith shop. Investigation of these areas is planned for the 2010 season to determine whether they represent separate dwellings or even possibly the Council House mentioned in the documentary sources.

A further note of interest regards a projectile point recovered from a Period IV context; i.e., lot 3 in 5S14W. An image of the

projective point was examined by two experts, Tara Jenkins and Ron Williamson, both of whom identified the point as an Early Woodland Meadowood point and a Late Archaic Innes point, respectively. Given the uncertainty of identification based on morphological grounds; i.e., the typological approach, it should be considered that the point may be contemporary with the

material in the deposit and possibly date to the historic period. It should also be noted that some lithic debitage was also recovered from the Period IV contexts along with a core. Further

Table 11		
Period V Provenience	Northfield Class Name	Total
0N9W	Ammunition/Artillery	1
	Blacksmithing cast-offs	23
	Bone	44
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	3
	Construction Materials	21
	Glass Beverage Containers	3
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1
	Miscellaneous Items	1
	Miscellaneous Material	21
	Nails	25
	Pipes	10
	Stable/Barn	16
	Tableware	34
	Window Glass	18
0N9W Total		221
10S22W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	14
	Bone	25
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1
	Construction Materials	6
	Door and Window Hardware	3
	Lithic	1
	Miscellaneous Material	25
	Nails	4
	Shell	1
	Stable/Barn	1
	Tableware	14
Window Glass	4	
10S22W Total		99
2S10W	Agriculture/Horticulture	1
	Blacksmithing cast-offs	37
	Bone	60
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	4
	Construction Materials	7
	Glass Beverage Containers	4
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1
	Miscellaneous Material	24
	Musket/Rifle	1
	Nails	35
	Pipes	5
	Shell	1
	Stable/Barn	15
	Tableware	30
Window Glass	24	
2S10W Total		249

investigation may shed light on this enigmatic item.

Period IV Ceramics

Compared to Period III, several more decorative varieties are found in this Period as well as two new waretypes, creamware and yellowware (Table 10). Within the sample of tablewares (n=130) painted, banded, edged, sponged and transfer printed decoration occurs on pearlware and refined white earthenware. Minimally decorated, less expensive varieties continue to dominate the assemblage suggesting that the consumers were of low socio-economic status. Utilitarian wares are present in small numbers. The entire assemblage provides strong evidence in support of the earlier observation that a blacksmith shop, besides its function as an essential service industry for the agricultural community, was a place where people met and socialized. The mean ceramic date for the assemblage was 1840 (Appendix B, Table 2).

Period V Artifacts

Artifacts from this Period are found in all units excavated in the North Field. Considering the quantity of material recovered, the sample comprising more than 60% of the entire North Field inventory, it is not surprising that the entire range of activities found in earlier periods is in evidence here (Table 11). Although artifacts assigned to this Period are in secondary context, having been disturbed by plowing and harrowing likely, it is possible to examine the material for insight into the smithy during its entire history from construction to destruction.

Period V		Table 11 (Continued)	
Provenience	Class Name	Total	
2S12W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	56	
	Bone	37	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	4	
	Construction Materials	9	
	Fasteners	1	
	Glass Beverage Containers	5	
	Lithic	2	
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1	
	Miscellaneous Material	9	
	Nails	55	
	Pipes	1	
	Shell	3	
	Stable/Barn	17	
	Tableware	20	
	Unspecified Glass Containers	2	
	Window Glass	24	
2S12W Total		246	
3S15W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	3	
	Bone	4	
	Construction Materials	5	
	Fasteners	1	
	Miscellaneous Material	18	
	Nails	6	
	Personal Items	1	
	Pipes	1	
	Sewing	1	
	Tableware	21	
	Window Glass	7	
3S15W Total		68	
3S8W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	30	
	Bone	19	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	3	
	Construction Materials	14	
	Glass Beverage Containers	2	
	Lithic	1	
	Miscellaneous Hardware	3	
	Miscellaneous Material	5	
	Nails	21	
	Pipes	4	
	Shell	2	
	Stable/Barn	16	
	Tableware	33	
Window Glass	8		
3S8W Total		161	

Architectural items, window glass, nails, brick, and mortar are found in abundance. The highest frequencies of window glass are found in 2S10W and 2S12W, perhaps indicating an entranceway, front or back, with flanking window or sidelights. Blacksmith shops were kept darkened intentionally in order for the smith to gauge temperature changes in the wrought iron by colour change, and so the relatively low quantity of window glass is not too surprising. The number of nails does not mimic the pattern of window glass and instead occurs in an indefinite scatter throughout the excavation area. A more thorough analysis of the nails remains to be done where the spatial distribution of nail types; i.e., construction framing, lath and floor nails, is examined.

In the 19th century, a smithy usually had a front and back entrance, with a pitched roof that had wooden or tin shingles. The shop would also have had a fireplace for the forge. If the shop was located in the town, it might be located very close to other businesses with which the smithy dealt, or they could be located in an area away from homes, in case it caught on fire³.

The interior of a shop was rudimentary, intended mainly to serve the needs of the smithy, and consisted of a work area, undecorated walls, ceiling and an earthen or sometimes wooden floor. Inside would have been an anvil, stove, bellows, forge, tub, workbench,

grindstone and perhaps a table and chair to sit down and relax in. Scattered about would also be

³ Ibid. 71.

the multitude of tools both on the workbench and placed on racks on the walls, and scrap pieces of metal. The vice would have been attached to the workbench and a stockpile of iron might be found lying on the floor. Outside the door, the smithy often had separate piles of extra iron, to be

Period V		Table 11 (Continued)	
Northfield Provenience	Class Name		Total
4S9W	Blacksmithing cast-offs		76
	Bone		36
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		4
	Construction Materials		17
	Glass Beverage Containers		3
	Lithic		1
	Miscellaneous Material		30
	Nails		52
	Pipes		1
	Stable/Barn		16
	Tableware		79
	Window Glass		15
4S9W Total			330
5S12W	Blacksmithing cast-offs		32
	Bone		49
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage		2
	Construction Materials		5
	Glass Beverage Containers		4
	Glass Tableware		1
	Gunflints		1
	Hardware		1
	Lighting Devices		1
	Lithic		2
	Metal		1
	Miscellaneous Hardware		1
	Miscellaneous Items		3
	Miscellaneous Material		11
	Nails		40
	Other Fasteners		1
	Pipes		5
	Shell		2
	Stable/Barn		16
	Tableware		13
	Unspecified Glass Containers		1
	Window Glass		18
	5S12W Total		

reused or thrown away⁴.

Food bone is in greatest abundance in the units to the northeast of the excavation area: 0N9W, 2S10W, 2S12W, 5S12W, where it comprises between 20% and 25% of the unit assemblage. The concentration of food waste, bone, in this area further supports the idea of an entranceway out of which the refuse was strewn. Moreover, smoking pipes are also found in greatest concentration in unit 0N9W, again pointing to the presence of an entranceway. Interestingly, ceramic tableware is found in unit 4S9W, close to the concentration of bone but a little farther away from the presumed entranceway location in unit 0N9W/2S10W/2S12W. This appears to represent a different behavioural pattern where effort was taken to dispose of some refuse intentionally in a designated area - the ceramics - whereas the food bone may have simply been discarded unintentionally while in the act of consuming.

Other items found include a range of hardware and blacksmithing cast-offs. Interestingly, the greatest quantity of scrap iron is found in unit 0N9W, in the presumed doorway. Although this is in keeping with the stockpile of metal that smiths would

keep just outside a doorway, it seems unlikely that this would be associated with the front entranceway, if indeed there were both a front and rear entrance. Instead, the concentration of waste metal, perhaps a stockpile to re-use later, together with the food bone, ceramics and

⁴ Ibid, 73.

Period V		Table 11 (Continued)	
Northfield			
Provenience	Class Name	Total	
5S14W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	20	
	Bone	7	
	Construction Materials	5	
	Fasteners	1	
	Glass Beverage Containers	4	
	Gunflints	1	
	Miscellaneous Hardware	2	
	Miscellaneous Items	1	
	Miscellaneous Material	12	
	Nails	17	
	Pipes	5	
	Stable/Barn	19	
	Tableware	24	
	Unspecified Glass Containers	1	
	Window Glass	13	
5S14W Total		132	
6S22W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	22	
	Bone	61	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	2	
	Construction Materials	5	
	Glass Beverage Containers	4	
	Miscellaneous Hardware	2	
	Miscellaneous Material	7	
	Nails	47	
	Pipes	3	
	Shell	3	
	Stable/Barn	19	
	Tableware	16	
	Window Glass	12	
6S22W Total		203	
8S20W	Blacksmithing cast-offs	1	
	Bone	3	
	Hand/Maintenance Tools	1	
	Miscellaneous Material	5	
	Shell	1	
	Stable/Barn	1	
	Tableware	4	
	Window Glass	1	
8S20W Total		17	
		1936	

smoking pipes, suggests that this was the rear entrance. If so, the front orientation of the building would have been to the river, rather than the highway. Certainly Indiana was laid out in the early 1830s with the highway, Colborne Street, rather than the river as the most important transportation network. Stage coach service in the 1840s was regular between Caledonia and Cayuga and the road would presumably have been kept in a good state of repair. Prior to the establishment of Indiana, however, the river would have been the more important line of communication and transportation. The precise orientation of the structure and the layout of the building itself remains to be determined and will be investigated in 2010. In the meantime, these questions remain hypotheses to be tested.

Other items found include glass containers and tableware, lamp chimney fragments, hardware, a few clothing items such as a straight pin, buckle, and two bone buttons as well as two musket flints and a single lead musket ball. These occur in small numbers and prohibit any meaningful discussion of spatial

distribution.

Another aspect of the assemblage worth mentioning regards the small number of lead musket balls, lead shot, and other lead objects found in this Period as well as Period IV. Cast musket balls, with no evidence of having been fired, together with lead fashioned into expedient tools, suggest that the blacksmith (working with iron) was also acting as a white-smith for his



Figure 19 Lead object found in Period V context. Unknown function.

customers. Although a small part of his business it does provide a glimpse into the varied duties of a frontier smith who was frequently called upon to fashion and repair the many items required in an agricultural community – a community that still relied upon hunting as part of the subsistence base.

Period V Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from Period V is twice as large as that from Period IV but contains the same types of decorative and

Table 12	Period V Ceramics	
Class Name	Datable Attribute Name	Total
Cooking/Storage	Albany slip interior	1
	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	17
	Coarse Stoneware Derbyshire	3
	Stoneware Salt glazed	1
Ceramic Cooking/Storage Total		22
Tableware	Creamware Plain	5
	Pearlware Banded	2
	Pearlware Blue Painted	2
	Pearlware Blue Transfer	7
	Pearlware Early Palette	2
	Pearlware Edged	1
	Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	1
	Pearlware Plain	20
	Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	1
	Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	1
	Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	1
	Refined White Earthenware	4
	Refined White Earthenware Banded	11
	Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	1
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	7
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	5
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	21
	Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	4
	Refined White Earthenware Flow Black	1
	Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	4
	Refined White Earthenware Gr. Sh. Edged	4
	Refined White Earthenware late palette	6
	Refined White Earthenware Mocha Ware	2
	Refined White Earthenware Moulded	1
	Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	2
	Refined White Earthenware Plain	169
	Refined White EW Multi-coloured Sponged	2
Tableware Total		287

waretypes as previously noted. Creamware, pearlware and refined white earthenware comprise the tableware waretypes and the utilitarian wares are dominated by redwares (Table 12). Blue, black, brown, and green transfer printed vessels are present in slightly greater numbers but the assemblage is primarily comprised of minimally decorated types such as sponged, edged, banded, painted and plain. Significantly, no ironstone (post 1850s) was found in the assemblage, which accords well with the 1844 mean ceramic date.

Excavation Unit Summaries

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-21
 Provenience: **0N/9W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Nathan Laanstra

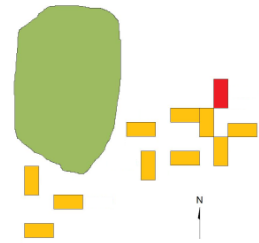


Table 13 0N/9W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	3
	Architectural	8
	Faunal/Floral	11
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	5
	Total	
2	Activities	13
	Architectural	43
	Architectural	11
	Arms and Military	1
	Faunal/Floral	33
	Food Preparation/Consumption	36
	Smoking	9
	Unassigned Material	41
	Total	
3	Architectural	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
Total		3
		221



Figure 20 View looking north, Close of Unit, showing post feature in southwest corner.

As noted above, this unit is located near what may have been the rear entranceway to the smithy. The large number of bone fragments (Faunal Floral) and ceramic sherds (Food Preparation/Consumption) suggests refuse disposal outside the rear doorway. The high frequency of window glass sherds (Architectural) and the high number of iron waste material (Unassigned Material) provides additional support for this hypothesis (Table 13). Three lots in this unit contained artifacts. Lots 1 and 2 consisted of sandy loam and topsoil about 10-20 centimetres in thickness. Lot 3 represents the test pit excavated during the initial Stage 2 reconnaissance (the interface of which was Lot 4). Lot 6 is the pointed stake or pale excavated into the subsoil which may represent a structural feature associated with the smithy. This feature was about 35 cm in depth and about 25 centimetres in diameter. Finally, Lot 5 is the clay subsoil found throughout the excavation area.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-21
 Provenience: **2S/10W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Brenna Cook

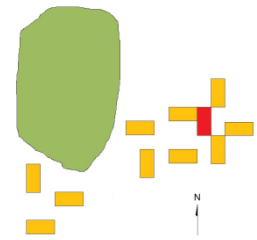


Table 14 2S/10W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	1
	Architectural	5
	Faunal/Floral	6
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	10
1 Total		24
2	Activities	15
	Architectural	58
	Architectural	6
	Arms and Military	1
	Faunal/Floral	55
	Food Preparation/Consumption	37
	Smoking	4
	Unassigned Material	49
2 Total		225
		249



Figure 21 View looking south showing open of Lot 2, the topsoil below sod.

This unit had only two artifact-bearing layers. Lot 1, the sod layer, and Lot 2, a 10-15 cm. thick layer of clay loam overlay the subsoil, lot 3. Artifacts found in the sod and topsoil are numerous despite the shallow stratigraphy and the secondary context of the layers. Food bone is found in abundance as are ceramic, which suggests that the unit may be located near the rear entranceway, as discussed in connection with unit 0N/9W above. Also, architectural artifacts, nails and window glass, are found in abundance providing further support for the presence of an entranceway. An artifact of particular interest found in the unit was the late 18th century trade musket trigger guard piece discussed above (Figure 18).

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-22
 Provenience: **2S/12W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Katie Edwards

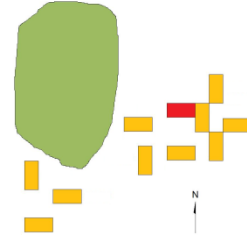


Table 15 2S/12W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	7
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	Unassigned Material	4
1 Total		15
2	Activities	17
	Architectural	44
	Architectural	37
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	39
	Food Preparation/Consumption	28
	Native	2
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	62
2 Total		231
		246



Figure 22 Close of unit showing surface of clay subsoil below lots 1 and 2.

Stratigraphy in this unit is the same as the adjoining unit, 2S/10W. A thin layer of sod about 5 cm. thick overlies a layer of clay loam topsoil about 10-15 centimetres in thickness, which in turn overlies the clay subsoil. The subsoil in this area is particularly cracked and broken possibly due to the extreme heat from a nearby forge although no evidence of the forge was found in this unit. However, a slightly higher number of blacksmithing cast-offs is present as well as slag. Artifacts occur in roughly the same frequencies as in the adjoining unit and consist predominantly of bone and ceramics, together with architectural items, nails and window glass.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-17
 Provenience: **3S/8W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Meaghan Nichols



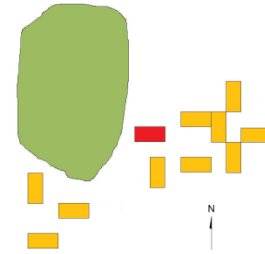
Table 16 3S/8W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	6
	Smoking	2
	Unassigned Material	1
1 Total		12
2	Activities	16
	Architectural	31
	Architectural	9
	Faunal/Floral	21
	Food Preparation/Consumption	32
	Native	1
	Smoking	2
	Unassigned Material	37
2 Total		149
		161



Figure 23 Close of unit. View looking west.

Stratigraphy in this unit, located on the eastern side of the excavation area is the same as previous units. A 5 cm. thick layer of sod overlies a 10 cm. thick layer of clay loam topsoil which in turn overlies the clay subsoil. Artifacts are fewer in number than those to the north and west suggesting that this is further removed from the building although still within the general vicinity. Food bone and ceramics together make up almost 1/3 of the assemblage. Window glass is less frequent than units to the north and west which provides some support for the idea that the entranceway was not located here, if the doorway had side-lights and/or a window. Blacksmithing waste makes up just less than 20% of the assemblage, and although lower in absolute frequency than other units, it nonetheless suggests intentional discard in this location.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: Aug 1-7
 Provenience: **3S/15W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Naomi Rupke



Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	19
	Clothing Group	1
	Domestic Activities	1
	Faunal/Floral	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	21
	Personal Group	1
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	20
	1 Total	69
2	Activities	3
	Architectural	14
	Arms and Military	2
	Faunal/Floral	13
	Food Preparation/Consumption	12
	Industrial/commercial activities	1
	Smoking	3
	Unassigned Material	6
	2 Total	54
3	Architectural	19
	Arms and Military	17
	Faunal/Floral	73
	Food Preparation/Consumption	16
	Furniture Group	2
	Native	6
	Smoking	17
	Unassigned Material	24
3 Total	174	
297		



Figure 24 Close of Lot 3, with surface of Lot 4 exposed. A possible timber feature was exposed in the west end of the unit, Lot 5a, but excavation was terminated due to time constraints. View looking west.

This unit was opened late in the excavation season and only 3 lots were completed before excavation was terminated. The unit was laid in to further expose structural features revealed in unit 5S/15W to the south. Stratigraphy consists of three superimposed deposits of clay loam about 25-28 cm in depth, overlying Lot 4, another dark loam layer with a possible timber feature visible in the surface. Only lots 1-3 were excavated which together contain a significant number of artifacts. A considerable amount of food bone was found here in Lots 2 and 3, but fewer ceramics compared to other units so far discussed. The point of interest is the diversity of items found: a relatively large number of smoking pipe fragments, some bowls and stems marked with a leaf pattern but no maker's mark; a bone button; straight pin; a clasp knife; 17 pieces of lead shot; a copper jangler; furniture tack; and lamp chimney glass. The finds are similar to those from unit 5S/14W, as discussed below, and may be from the interior of the building. Both units are within the closest proximity to the copse of trees, suggesting that the structure itself may be located there.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-17
 Provenience: **4S/9W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Meghan Voisin

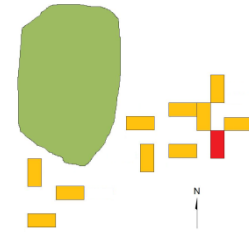


Table 18 4S/9W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Unassigned Material	1
1 Total		1
2	Activities	16
	Architectural	58
	Architectural	26
	Faunal/Floral	36
	Food Preparation/Consumption	86
	Native	1
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	105
2 Total		329
		330

The most unusual aspect of the assemblage from this unit, located on the eastern side of the excavation area, is the large number of tableware ceramics recovered from the layer above subsoil. This is similar to the other eastern unit, 3S/8W, where the same pattern of ceramic disposal was noted. Moreover, the abundance of blacksmithing waste material, frequency and proportion of the assemblage (Unassigned Material), is the highest in the excavation area. Considering the body of evidence so far discussed, the interpretation is that this represents a stockpile located at the rear of the building but close to the rear entranceway. The stratigraphy is similar to adjacent units in that two layers of medium-compacted clay loam, sod and topsoil, overlay the clay subsoil. Depth of sediment in the area is about 20 centimetres.



Figure 25 Close of Lot 3 showing subsoil. View looking north.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-17
 Provenience: **5S/12W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Natalie McGhee

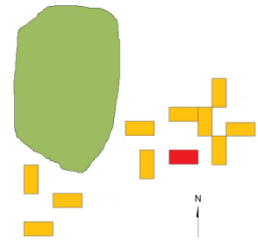


Table 19 5S/12W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	3
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Native	1
	Unassigned Material	6
1 Total		13
2	Activities	16
	Architectural	61
	Arms and Military	1
	Faunal/Floral	49
	Food Preparation/Consumption	20
	Furniture Group	2
	Native	2
	Smoking	5
	Unassigned Material	41
2 Total		197
3	Activities	1
	Architectural	1
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Native	1
3 Total		6
4	Architectural	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Smoking	1
4 Total		7
		223

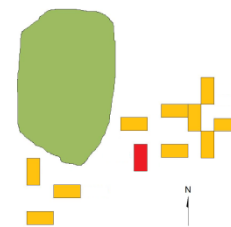


Figure 26 Close of unit with surface of subsoil, Lot 4, exposed. The stones in the upper end are foundation stones which were also found in the unit immediately to the west, 5S/14W. View looking west.

Stratigraphy in this unit included two structural features: a wall or floor joist trench, Lot 3 and two large foundation stones (not designated). At

the time of excavation no other unit in this area had revealed structural evidence. Lots 1 and 2, the clay-loam sod and topsoil about 20 cm in thickness, overlay a deposit of clay loam with fragments of wood, brick, and several small slabs of limestone, Lot 3. This lot was confined to the western 50 centimetres of the unit where it overlay subsoil and was adjacent to two large limestone foundation stones also resting on subsoil. Later excavation in unit 5S/14W confirmed that these were structural remains. Artifacts found in the unit are confined mostly to Lot 2. Bone is in greatest abundance, but nails and blacksmithing waste also comprise a significant proportion of the finds. The diverse collection of artifacts includes a gunflint, scrap copper, furniture tack, lamp chimney glass, and a glass seed-type trade bead, similar to the other interior assemblage from unit 3S/15W.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 7-Aug 7
 Provenience: **5S/14W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Sarah Daniels, Olivia Robinson, Kaya McKay



Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	3
	Architectural	7
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	6
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	6
	1 Total	25
2	Activities	16
	Architectural	16
	Architectural	12
	Arms and Military	1
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	23
	Smoking	4
	Unassigned Material	29
	2 Total	107
3	Activities	18
	Architectural	53
	Architectural	9
	Arms and Military	3
	Faunal/Floral	62
	Food Preparation/Consumption	61
	Native	4
	Smoking	14
	Unassigned Material	35
3 Total	259	
4	Activities	6
	Architectural	17
	Arms and Military	1
	Faunal/Floral	12
	Food Preparation/Consumption	10
	Native	2
	Unassigned Material	15
4 Total	63	
5	Architectural	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	Unassigned Material	3
5 Total	7	



Figure 27 View looking north showing the structural features revealed in unit before excavation was terminated due to time constraints. Heavy rains impeded excavation but it was still possible to identify a builder’s trench on the right or east side of the foundation stones, which presumably are mostly in situ. Two foundation stones were also revealed in the western end of unit 5S12W located 2 metres to the east.

This unit by far contained the greatest number of finds from any excavation unit in the North Field. The foundation wall exposed on the east side of the unit provides excellent context for the materials recovered, many of which are assumed

6	Architectural	23
	Arms and Military	13
	Faunal/Floral	49
	Food Preparation/Consumption	14
	Native	4
	Smoking	15
	Unassigned Material	19
6 Total		137
7	Activities	1
	Architectural	16
	Arms and Military	4
	Faunal/Floral	12
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Unassigned Material	14
7 Total		48
		646



Figure 28 Surface of lots 5 and 6 representing the destruction debris from Period IV. The stones and brick fragments are in secondary context, disturbed probably by plowing and/or harrowing. Note the charcoal concentration in the northeast corner of the unit, possibly the remains of a sub-floor timber, the trench for which was found in unit 5S/12W, located two metres to the east.

to be from the interior of the structure. In lots 6 and 7 assigned to Period III, the occupation period, there is a diversity of material similar to the other two 'interior' units previously discussed (S3W15, S5W12). As with all units Faunal bone is the largest category followed by Architectural artifacts (nails and window glass). However, the high number of smoking pipes, together with lead shot, a musket flint, four trade beads, container glass and ceramics differentiates this unit from other units.

Period IV lots; i.e., lots 3, 4, and 5, are likewise dominated by Faunal bone and Architectural items but also include a significant number of blacksmithing debris (Unassigned Material). Also present are a large number of horseshoe nails (n=24) (Activities Group) indicating ferrier activities. Notably, horseshoe nails are found throughout the excavation area in every unit. Other items of interest include pristine cast musket balls, lead shot, a musket flint, trade beads, a silver tinkling cone, and the projectile point mentioned previously. Period V artifacts found in lots 1 and 2, contain fewer Food bone fragments but substantially more blacksmithing waste material (Unassigned Material) as well as ceramics, smoking pipes, a gunflint and a bone button..

Stratigraphy in the unit is the typical sod and topsoil, lots 1 and 2, about 10 centimetres thick. Lots 3 and 4 are post-destruction fill layers of clay loam with brick fragments about 10-15 cm thick. Lot 5 is a burnt timber found in the northeast corner of the unit (Figure 27). Lot 6 is a destruction layer containing hundreds of artifacts, brick and foundation stones. Below the lot 5 timber is Lot 7, the loamy clay in the bottom of what is presumed to be a floor sleeper trench. Lot 8, the foundation stones, some in situ, was exposed at the end of the excavation and mapped on the surface of Lot 9, a partially excavated layer of displaced subsoil.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 24-July 29
 Provenience: **6S/22W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Bill Carruthers

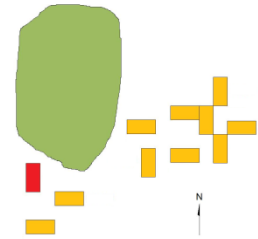


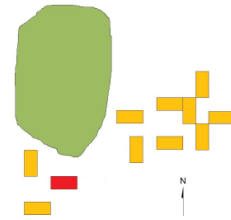
Table 21 6S/22W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	2
	Architectural	9
	Faunal/Floral	6
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
	Unassigned Material	16
	1 Total	
3	Activities	17
	Architectural	55
	Faunal/Floral	58
	Food Preparation/Consumption	18
	Smoking	3
	Unassigned Material	15
3 Total		166
4	Activities	4
	Architectural	4
	Faunal/Floral	8
	Food Preparation/Consumption	8
	Native	1
	Unassigned Material	9
4 Total		34
6	Architectural	1
6 Total		1
		238



Figure 29 Close of unit showing features 6/7, probable wall trench and post holes, in the north end of the trench.

Located on the south side of the copse and at the western edge of the site, this unit was laid in to more clearly define the location of the structure. A high frequency of artifacts found during the Stage 2 test pitting suggested the building might extend in this direction. Upper stratigraphy was similar to other units: lots 1, 2 and 3 were layers of clay loam about 20 to 30 cm in thickness. These layers contained the bulk of the artifacts and provide further evidence that the area had previously been plowed/harrowed resulting in the upward displacement of artifacts. These secondary layers contained mostly Faunal bone and Architectural Group artifacts, but also a significant number of blacksmithing cast-offs (Activities Group), together with 17 horseshoe nails. Lot 4, a post-destruction fill layer about 10 cm thick contained fewer artifacts but Faunal bone and Tableware comprise the largest group. Lots 6/7, represent a trench and pointed stake in the north end of the unit that may be a wall trench for the structure. This was about 10-15 cm deep, running parallel to the north wall and cut into the natural subsoil, lot 5.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: July 28-Aug 5
 Provenience: **8S/20W** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Bailey Urso

**Table 22** 8S/20W Artifacts

Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	2
	Architectural	1
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
	Unassigned Material	6
1 Total		16
2	Activities	9
	Architectural	123
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	43
	Food Preparation/Consumption	38
	Industrial/commercial activities	1
	Smoking	7
	Unassigned Material	51
2 Total		273
3	Faunal/Floral	1
3 Total		1
5	Architectural	17
	Faunal/Floral	14
	Food Preparation/Consumption	9
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	9
5 Total		50
7	Architectural	1
	Unassigned Material	1
7 Total		2
		342



Figure 30 Two structural features, a post hole, upper left, and a pointed stake or pale, centre, were found in this unit. Close of unit, view facing east.

Located at the southern part of the excavation area, this unit was laid in to investigate a concentration of artifacts found during the Stage

2 test pitting. Significant finds here were two structural elements: a flat bottomed post mould (10 cm deep and 12 cm across), designated lot 7 (Figure 29); and a pointed stake, lot 9/10 (fill and interface). The latter was about 30 centimetres deep, excavated into subsoil, lot 6, and resembling pales found in unit 0N/9W and 6S/W22. Lots 1 and 2 were the typical sod and topsoil about 25-30 cm deep, which overlay lot 5, a destruction layer composed of mottled brown clay loam about 8 cm thick with brick, charcoal and mortar throughout. Lots 3 and 4 were the Stage 2 test pit and interface.

Of the few artifacts found in Lots 5 and 7 Faunal bone and Architectural items are most in evidence. For Lots 1 and 2 Architectural artifacts, mostly nails with a few pieces of window glass, dominate the assemblage followed by Faunal bone, and blacksmithing waste material.

Location: **North Field** Dates Exc.: Aug 1 – Aug 7
 Provenience: 10S/22W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Daniel LeBlanc

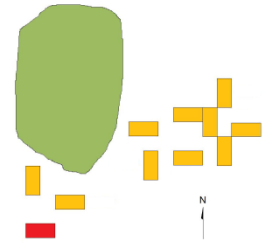


Table 23 10S/22W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	1
	Architectural	6
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	Industrial/commercial activities	2
	Unassigned Material	11
	1 Total	
2	Activities	4
	Architectural	34
	Faunal/Floral	22
	Food Preparation/Consumption	16
	Industrial/commercial activities	17
	Smoking	4
	Unassigned Material	11
2 Total		108
3	Activities	1
	Architectural	11
	Faunal/Floral	23
	Food Preparation/Consumption	12
	Industrial/commercial activities	8
	Native	1
	Unassigned Material	17
3 Total		73
		207



Figure 31 Close of unit showing surface of subsoil, Lot 4. View looking east.

Stratigraphy in this unit was simple with three superimposed layers overlying subsoil. Lots 1 and 2 were the typical sod and topsoil layer, about 20 cm thick, containing artifacts in secondary context. Lot 3 was a mottled yellow brown clay-loam about 10-12 cm thick directly overlying subsoil.

Faunal and Architectural Group artifacts dominate the assemblage but a significant amount of blacksmithing waste and horseshoe nails was also recovered. Ceramic tableware and smoking pipes are also present in small numbers. No structural features were noted.

North Field Summary

Upon examining all the information, artifacts and stratigraphy, it is clear that the structure excavated in the North Field is a blacksmith shop. The presence of blacksmithing waste material in the form of discarded, broken and half-made wrought iron objects, together with the large number of wrought horseshoe nails and slag samples found throughout the area, provides incontrovertible material evidence for this conclusion. The precise dimensions of the structure remain to be determined, but structural features such as the foundation wall in unit S5W14, the wall trenches in units S5W12 and S6W22, as well as the pointed pales and posts in units 0N9W, S6W22 and S8W20, suggest a fairly large structure. The building appears to have been constructed of timbers, probably laid on stone foundations, with a wooden superstructure based on the quantity of nails found. Sleeper trenches in units 6SW22 and 5S14W indicate that the building had a wooden floor. The pointed stakes and flat bottomed posts may be representative of interior partitions or perhaps ancillary structures such as storage sheds. The large quantity of window glass found towards the north end of the excavation area may indicate an entranceway. The distribution of artifacts such as food bone, smoking pipes, ceramics and blacksmithing waste suggests that the north end of the building may have been the rear of the structure. If so the building would have been oriented towards the river rather than the road, which in the early 1830s would have only been a very rudimentary track, since the main road between Caledonia and Hamilton was a simple corduroy road at that time (Appendix C, Shirreff).

Dating of the structure based on ceramic mean dates support a late 1830s/early 1840s date which is in accord with a written account by Patrick Shirreff in 1833, which describes a Lower Cayuga Council House in this vicinity. Many ceramic types, however, date to the late 18th century (pearlware and creamware), pointing to an earlier date of occupation/construction. Although this Council house is thought by Faux (1985) to have been located upriver from Indiana, it is likely that a small community would have been located nearby. The recovery of many items deemed to be used by native peoples at this time; i.e., glass seed beads, silver tinkling cone, trade musket, copper jangler, copper scrap, lends credence to this hypothesis. A map of the Grand River, made by Reverend Luggier in 1828, clearly shows a Lower Cayuga Longhouse/Council House in the vicinity as well as other Six Nations settlements along the river, east and west sides. Beginning in 1832 the land occupied by the blacksmith shop was purchased by David Thompson, land which formed the northern periphery of his estate by the early 1840s. Soon thereafter, the land occupied by the village of Indiana and owned Grand River Navigation Company, was settled and the grist and saw mill began operation in 1836 when Lock No. 1 was completed. At that time it is unlikely that a blacksmith shop would have been in operation on David Thompson's property since most industrial activity was soon centred around Lock No. 1.

Further investigation of the blacksmith shop in 2010 will seek to determine more precisely the location of the building and its interior organization. Further work will be directed towards investigating the clusters of artifacts found in the North Field found during the Stage 2 testing, which may be domestic buildings.

Town Lot 2 Investigation



Figure 32 Aerial view showing the structure investigated on Indiana Town Lot 2, a presumed Boarding House. The excavation area was surveyed on the same grid as that used for the 2006 excavations in the West Field. The origin of the grid for the entire site is located at the northwestern corner of Hill House. All measurements are in metres measured in cardinal directions from this 0/0 point. Town Lot 2 is located about 240 metres north of Hill House along a line 50 metres east. All 10 units excavated in 2008 were laid out according to this grid and given alpha designations in order of excavation.



Figure 33 View looking north showing excavation area with flags spaced 2.5 metres apart on a measured grid prior to the test pitting survey in 2006.



Figure 34 Map of Indiana, 1879, showing town lot 2 (circle).

No records have been found in the documentary sources to indicate who owned or resided at the property in the middle decades of the 19th century. The Indian Land Registry Index specifies only the following information: “*The Corporation of the Town of Brandford and the Grand River Navigation Company were debarred and foreclosed of and from all the property of the said Grand River Navigation Company, Ronald McKinnon, Malcolm McPherson and Thomas Shaw Defendants August 20, 1864*”. Prior to 1864 the lot would have been owned by the Grand River Navigation Company and leased to a tenant. The quantity of artifacts found during the test pit survey suggests that the structure is domestic. However, the prominent location of the structure on the west side of the highway and the fact that it has a sizable stone foundation, unlike the tenants’ housing which were frame buildings built without cellars, suggests that it may be one of the several hotels (boarding houses) to have been in existence in Indiana. The recovery of so many ceramics,

Background

In 2006 a Stage 2 test pitting survey was carried out on the former Town of Indiana Lot 2. Thirteen test pits were excavated on a 2.5 metre grid on the east and south sides of a stone foundation. The foundation itself measures about 6 metres by 6 metres and is at least 2 metres deep. The interior could not be investigated as the current land owner had been using the feature to dump freshly cut grass into. Six test pits on the south and seven on the east side produced dozens of artifacts including mid-19th century ceramics, smoking pipes, faunal bone, container glass, nails and window glass. A hook and eye fastener and a Jew’s harp were also recovered. The results of the test pits were used to lay in a 1 x 1 metre unit at grid point 244N/52E. Four lots were excavated and 137 artifacts were recovered from this small unit representing a significant artifact density compared to other units excavated in 2006.

smoking pipe fragments, container glass and the Jew’s harp provides some support for this hypothesis.

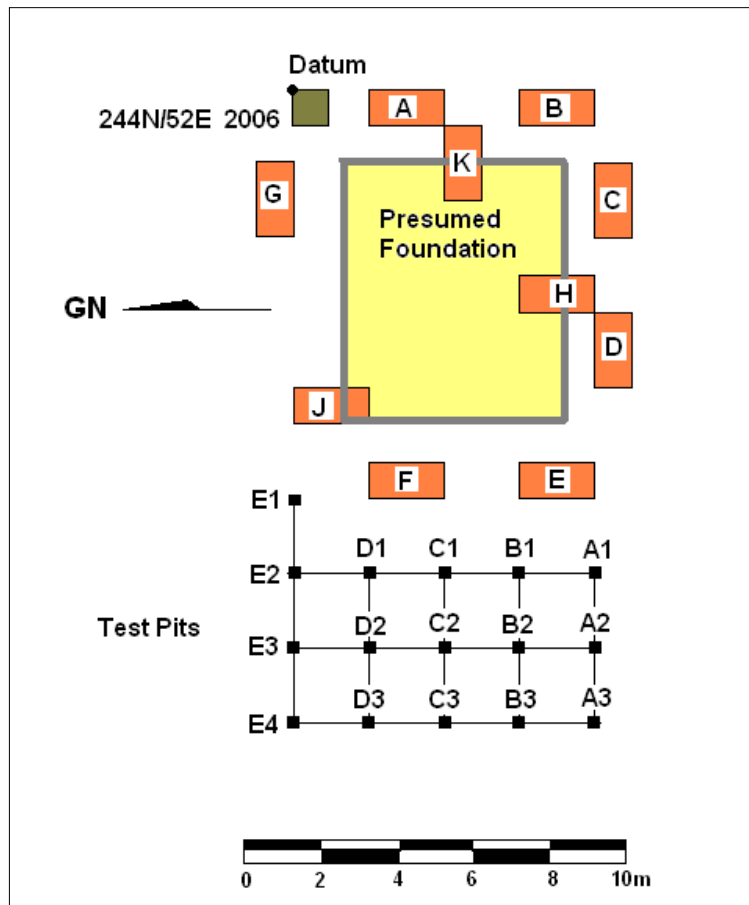
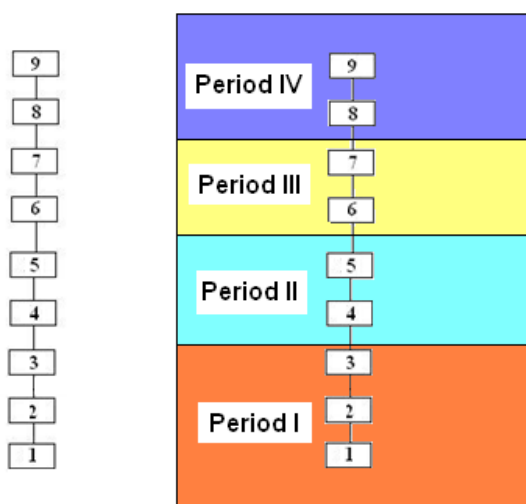


Figure 35 Plan of excavation units in Town Lot 2 area. Test pits were excavated July 28 to August 5 to determine downslope stratigraphy and artifact distribution.

The Boarding House Excavation Results

Excavation at Town Lot 2 began on July 7 and continued until August 7. Ten units measuring 1 x 2 metres were laid in around the perimeter of the building foundations presumed to be approximately 6 x 7 metres in size, although the precise dimensions could not be determined because of fill inside the structure. Units were laid out to investigate all sides of the structure. Test pitting in 2006 around the south and east sides of the building indicated that significant artifact bearing layers were present. The diversity of domestic items found suggested that the building may be one of the many boarding houses or hotels known to have existed in Indiana in the middle decades of the 19th century.



Stratigraphy

The area stratigraphy was divided into nine phases subsumed under four Periods (opposite). Individual lots for each period are presented on the correlation chart (Table 24). Period I represents the natural subsoil and A/B horizons; Period II is the construction of the building; Period III includes two fill layers dating to the occupation and demolition of the building; Period IV is the post-demolition landscaping layer.

Table 24 Correlation Chart Town Lot 2

	Period	Phase	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
Sod	IV	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Topsoil	IV	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burn episode (burnt timber)	III	7				4/6				3		
Occupation/Destruction layer	III	6	3,4	3,4,5	3,4	3/5	3	3	3,4	4	3	3
Thin layer of decayed wood - plank?	II	5				11						
Displaced clay subsoil from cellar excavation	II	4	5	6		7				5		
A Horizon	I	3				8			6			
B Horizon	I	2				9			5			
Subsoil	I	1	6		5	10	4	4	7			

Period	Provenience	Total
I	Unit A	5
	Unit G	1
I Total		6
II	Unit A	30
	Unit B	43
II Total		73
III	Unit A	792
	Unit B	713
	Unit C	208
	Unit D	207
	Unit E	74
	Unit F	115
	Unit G	185
	Unit H	622
	Unit J	37
	Unit K	84
III Total		3037
IV	Unit A	62
	Unit B	129
	Unit C	92
	Unit D	100
	Unit E	117
	Unit F	25
	Unit G	77
	Unit H	620
	Unit J	347
Unit K	283	
IV Total		1852
		4968

Artifacts

Almost 5000 artifacts were recovered from Town Lot 2 units

Period	Total
I	6
II	73
III	3037
IV	1852
	4968

(Table 25). These are distributed throughout the 10 excavation units unequally with the greatest number in Unit H on the south side of the structure; units A and B on the north east (or road) side of the building together comprising more than

Provenience	Total
Unit A	889
Unit B	885
Unit C	300
Unit D	307
Unit E	191
Unit F	140
Unit G	263
Unit H	1242
Unit J	384
Unit K	367
	4968

a third of the assemblage; and the fewest artifacts found at the downslope or west side of the building. Other units around the building contain between about 250 to 400 artifacts. When examined by Period (Table 26) it is clear that the greatest number of items is found in Period III, the layers associated with the occupation and destruction of the building. Very few artifacts are found in contexts associated with the construction Period II and earlier. More than a third of the material found is associated with the post-destruction and landscaping Period IV. On Table 27 it can be seen that units A and B only contain material from the construction phase of the building. These units also contain almost half of the material associated with the

Table 28 Period II				
	Class Name	Object Name	Total	
Unit A	Apparel	Heel	1	
		Sole	3	
	Bone	Mammal	2	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	1	
	Construction Materials	Sample	2	
	Glass Beverage Containers	Wine Bottle	1	
	Nails	Nail(s)	6	
	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	1	
	Pipes	Plain Stem, White Clay	1	
		Red Clay, Marked Stem	1	
		White Clay, Glazed Mouth	1	
		White Clay, Plain Bowl	1	
		Tableware	Tableware	2
	Window Glass	Unidentified	5	
		Pane Glass	2	
		Total	30	
	Unit B	Bone	Mammal	12
			Unsorted Bone	4
		Construction Materials	Sample	7
		Nails	Nail(s)	1
Tableware		Tableware	14	
Window Glass		Pane Glass	5	
	Total	43		
Grand Total			73	
Table 29 Period II Ceramics				
	Class Name	Datable Attribute Name	Total	
Unit A	Cooking/Storage	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	1	
		Tableware	Fine Stoneware	1
		Pearlware Moulded	1	
		RWE Bl. Trans. Printed	1	
		RWE Early Palette	1	
		RWE Plain	3	
		Unit A Total	8	
Unit B	Tableware	Pearlware Banded	1	
		RWE plain	12	
		RWE Blue Sponged	1	
	Unit B Total	14		

destruction/occupation of the building. Considering that the building would have fronted on the road, Colborne Street, Units A and B are also the only units at the front of the building.

Period II Artifacts

Period II artifacts represent materials deposited during the time of construction. Although few in number the artifacts found indicate a diverse range of activities represented by kitchen tableware, clothing items, smoking pipes, food bone, medicinal and alcohol bottles, as well as a small sample of architectural debris (nails and window glass). In this earliest of deposits, it is the diversity, rather than the quantity of material that suggests a domestic function.

Period II Ceramics

The small sample of ceramics recovered from this Period includes several decorative varieties as well

as four waretypes. The presence of pearlware in small numbers suggests an early date for the structure but a larger sample is needed to make conclusive statements regarding date of deposition.

Period III Artifacts

Table 30 Period III Artifacts Town Lot 2		
Prov.	Class Name	Total
Unit A	Ammunition/Artillery	1
	Apparel	7
	Bone	65
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	90
	Cleaning	1
	Construction Materials	12
	Fasteners	1
	General Storage	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	42
	Glass Tableware	4
	Metal Cookingware	7
	Miscellaneous Material	16
	Nails	120
	Pipes	67
	Shell	3
	Tableware	191
	Unspecified Glass Containers	37
	Window Glass	126
	Writing	1
	Unit A Total	792
Unit B	Ammunition/Artillery	1
	Bone	84
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	167
	Construction Materials	46
	Currency	1
	Fasteners	2
	Glass Beverage Containers	8
	Glass Storage Containers	6
	Lithic	1
	Metal Cookingware	17
	Miscellaneous Material	70
	Nails	59
	Pharmaceutical Containers	2
	Pipes	27
	Sewing	1
	Stable/Barn	2
	Tableware	147
	Uniform insignia	1
	Unspecified Glass Containers	12
	Window Glass	58
	Writing	1
	Unit B Total	713

The assemblage from most units in Period III is comprised of Kitchen-related artifacts; e.g., tableware, cooking and storage items, glass beverage containers, and food bone indicating a domestic occupation. The only exception to this is in unit H where architectural items, mostly nails, make up a greater part of the assemblage. Also of interest is the diversity of items found: clothing items, smoking pipes, pharmaceutical bottles, writing accoutrements, sewing artifacts, coins, stable-related items, and miscellaneous hardware are evidence for a wide range of activities. The high number of smoking pipe fragments in units A and B, at the front of the building, may indicate that this was the location for leisure activity, where a porch or verandah might have been located.



Figure 36 The Marcus Adams boarding house on the Erie canal, ca. 1827, serves as a typical example of an inn/hotel dating to the first half of the 19th century. The verandah on the front of the structure is clearly a centre of activity, and may explain the pattern of smoking pipes found at the front of the building on Town Lot 2.

Unit C	Agriculture/Horticulture	3
	Bone	20
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	22
	Construction Materials	18
	Glass Beverage Containers	13
	Glass Tableware	1
	Miscellaneous Material	11
	Nails	28
	Pharmaceutical Containers	13
	Pipes	6
	Stable/Barn	1
	Tableware	45
	Unspecified Glass Containers	3
	Window Glass	24
	Unit C Total	208
Unit D	Bone	25
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	4
	Construction Materials	7
	Fasteners	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	2
	Glass Tableware	2
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1
	Miscellaneous Items	1
	Miscellaneous Material	32
	Nails	52
	Pipes	17
	Tableware	49
	Unspecified Glass Containers	1
	Window Glass	13
	Unit D Total	207
Unit E	Bone	20
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1
	Construction Materials	7
	Lighting Devices	1
	Miscellaneous Material	8
	Nails	8
	Stable/Barn	1
	Tableware	26
	Unspecified Glass Containers	2
	Unit E Total	74

Unit F	Bone	61
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1
	Construction Materials	3
	Fasteners	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	1
	Miscellaneous Material	4
	Nails	8
	Other Fasteners	1
	Other Organic, Non-Man Made	2
	Pipes	4
	Shell	1
	Tableware	28
	Unit F Total	115
Unit G	Bone	32
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	5
	Construction Materials	12
	Glass Beverage Containers	6
	Glass Tableware	1
	Miscellaneous Material	8
	Nails	40
	Pipes	23
	Tableware	32
	Unspecified Glass Containers	8
	Window Glass	17
	Writing	1
	Unit G Total	185
Unit H	Agriculture/Horticulture	25
	Bone	13
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	7
	Construction Materials	12
	Currency	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	7
	Glass Storage Containers	14
	Metal Containers	3
	Miscellaneous Hardware	1
	Miscellaneous Items	22
	Miscellaneous Material	258
	Nails	177
	Other Fasteners	2
	Pipes	5
	Shell	3
	Tableware	68
	Window Glass	3
	Writing	1
	Unit H Total	622

Unit J	Bone	1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	2
	Construction Materials	5
	Glass Storage Containers	1
	Miscellaneous Material	1
	Nails	6
	Pipes	5
	Tableware	16
	Unit J Total	37
Unit K	Bone	6
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	8
	Construction Materials	3
	Glass Beverage Containers	2
	Glass Storage Containers	3
	Glass Tableware	1
	Miscellaneous Material	3
	Nails	4
	Pharmaceutical Containers	29
	Pipes	2
	Tableware	23
	Unit K Total	84
Unit K Total		3037

Despite the large number of pipes found, the only identifiable maker's mark was from a Henderson pipe, ca. 1846-1876. Also of note, however, are the 11 fragments of red clay pipe stems and bowls that were found, mostly in unit A, but also one fragment each in units B, G, and K. These are relatively rare on Ontario sites and their presence here is somewhat unusual. The nearest red-clay pipe manufacturer was located in Summit County, Ohio, where the company of E.H. Merrill was manufacturing red clay pipes in his factory established in 1880 (see www.akronporcelain.com/History/chapter1.pdf). The connection with the United States, particularly Ohio, is interesting also given the business and commercial connections that David Thompson had with Cleveland, Ohio. Connections with the U.S. are also indicated by an 1838 American penny found in unit B for this Period (Figure 36). On the other hand these finds are perhaps not too surprising given the Anglo-American hotel that was a fixture in Indiana during the 19th century (Quirk 2010).



Figure 37 American one cent coin found in unit B, lot 5.

Table 31		
Ceramics Period III		
Class Name	Datable Attribute Name	Total
Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Albany slip interior	4
	Coarse Earthenware Glazed	71
	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	172
	Coarse Salt-glazed Stoneware	8
	Coarse Stoneware	3
	Coarse Stoneware Bristol	1
	Course Red Earthenware Unglazed	27
	Fine Stoneware	4
	Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	3
	Yellowware Plain	15
	Yellowware Slip banded	3
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage Total	
Tableware	Creamware	11
	Creamware Edged	3
	Creamware Plain	1
	Pearlware Blue Transfer	7
	Pearlware Early Palette	2
	Pearlware Edged	4
	Pearlware Moulded	6
	Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	1
	Pearlware Other Decoration	1
	Pearlware Plain	103
	Pearlware Sponged	2
	Porcelaineous bone china	1
	Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	18
	Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	4
	Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	14
	Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1
	Refined EW Purple Trans. Printed	2
	Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	1
	Refined White Earthenware	81
	Refined White Earthenware Banded	8
	Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	7
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	23
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	78
	Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	3
	Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	8
	Refined White Earthenware Green Sponged	9
	Refined White Earthenware late palette	20
	Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	1
	Refined White Earthenware Plain	151
	Refined White Earthenware Red Sh. Edged	1
	Refined White EW other transfer	5
	RWE painted, unknown palette	1
	Soft Paste Porcelain Plain	1
Vitrified White Earthenware	1	
Vitrified White EW Blue Transfer	1	

	Yellowware Mochaware	3
	Yellowware Plain	29
	Yellowware Rockingham	4
	Yellowware Slip banded	3
	Tableware Total	620
		931

Ceramics make up more than 30% of the Period III assemblage and provide convincing evidence for the domestic nature of the building. It is the diversity of types, however, that argues for the structure being a hotel. For the tableware, creamware, pearlware, refined white earthenware, bone china, soft paste porcelain, vitreous white earthenware (ironstone) and yellowware are all present with more than 32 decorative varieties accounted for (excluding plain). In terms of socio-economic information, the presence of a high number of printed varieties compared to the smaller number of lower priced minimally decorated types (banded, sponged, painted, edged) suggests a moderate to high level. A detailed study of the number of vessels represented would provide further supporting data for the assertion that this is in fact a boarding house, but the sheer volume and diversity of the assemblage provides strong evidence for this. A mean ceramic date of 1829 was calculated for the assemblage (Appendix B, Table 4), the early date due largely to the high frequency of pearlware. In the absence of other dating information, it would seem that the hotel may date from the early years Indiana throughout the 19th century until the demise of the town around 1900.

Period IV Artifacts

Prov.	Class Name	Total
Unit A	Bone	4
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	5
	Construction Materials	5
	Cooking/Heating	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	2
	Miscellaneous Material	8
	Nails	5
	Pipes	6
	Tableware	12
	Unspecified Glass Containers	1
	Window Glass	13
	Unit A Total	62
	Unit B	Agriculture/Horticulture
Bone		7
Ceramic Cooking/Storage		40
Construction Materials		11
Cooking/Heating		1
Glass Beverage Containers		3
Metal Cookingware		2
Miscellaneous Material		11

	Nails	11
	Pharmaceutical Containers	2
	Pipes	1
	Shell	1
	Tableware	19
	Window Glass	19
	Unit B Total	129
Unit C	Bone	8
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	12
	Construction Materials	4
	Glass Beverage Containers	2
	Metal Containers	1
	Miscellaneous Material	19
	Nails	19
	Pipes	1
	Stable/Barn	1
	Tableware	12
	Unspecified Glass Containers	6
Window Glass	7	
	Unit C Total	92

Unit D	Bone	9	Glass Storage Containers	7	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	3		Glass Tableware	2
	Construction Materials	2		Hardware	1
	General Storage	5		Lithic	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	9		Metal Containers	2
	Miscellaneous Items	1		Miscellaneous Hardware	6
	Miscellaneous Material	4		Miscellaneous Material	53
	Nails	28		Nails	155
	Other Fasteners	1		Personal Items	1
	Pipes	2		Pharmaceutical Containers	1
	Tableware	23		Pipes	13
	Unspecified Glass Containers	1		Shell	14
	Window Glass	12		Stable/Barn	1
	Unit D Total	100		Tableware	158
	Unit E	Bone		10	Unspecified Glass Containers
Construction Materials		2	Utensils	1	
Miscellaneous Hardware		1	Window Glass	40	
Miscellaneous Material		83	Unit H Total	620	
Nails		9	Unit J	Bone	73
Pipes		1		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	26
Tableware		7		Construction Materials	31
Unspecified Glass Containers		2		Glass Beverage Containers	3
Window Glass		2		Glass Storage Containers	2
Unit E Total		117		Lighting Devices	1
Unit F	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	10		Miscellaneous Hardware	1
	Construction Materials	1		Miscellaneous Material	59
	Nails	12		Nails	37
	Tableware	1		Other Fasteners	1
	Window Glass	1	Pipes	11	
	Unit F Total	25	Shell	1	
Unit G	Bone	4	Tableware	88	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	1	Window Glass	13	
	Construction Materials	20	Unit J Total	347	
	Fasteners	1	Unit K	Bone	13
	Glass Beverage Containers	4		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	43
	Miscellaneous Hardware	2		Construction Materials	13
	Miscellaneous Material	5		Glass Beverage Containers	2
	Nails	22		Glass Storage Containers	26
	Pipes	2		Glass Tableware	2
	Tableware	4		Lighting Devices	1
	Toys and Leisure	1		Miscellaneous Material	15
	Unspecified Glass Containers	1		Nails	19
	Window Glass	10		Pharmaceutical Containers	1
Unit G Total	77	Pipes		13	
Unit H	Bone	65		Tableware	100
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	43		Unspecified Glass Containers	3
	Construction Materials	14	Window Glass	32	
	Door and Window Hardware	1	Unit K Total	283	
	Fasteners	1	Grand Total	1852	
	Glass Beverage Containers	38			

In Period IV units H, J, and K, contain the greatest number of artifacts. All units intersect the foundation walls, although the wall itself was not exposed, and the deposits from this Period represent material deposited into the cellar after the destruction of the building. The deposits contain 19th century artifacts as well as modern material. In unit H the quantity of Architectural debris, nails and window glass predominantly, is significantly higher than in other units. However, tableware in this unit and in units J and K, is present in considerable quantity. As with Period III the unit assemblages from this Period include a diversity of items reflecting a range of activities.

Table 33 Ceramics Period IV		
Class Name	Datable Attribute Name	Total
Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Albany slip interior	1
	Coarse Earthenware Glazed	22
	Coarse Earthenware Unglazed	1
	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	169
	Coarse Stoneware Derbyshire	1
	Course Red Earthenware Unglazed	13
	Coarse Salt-glazed Stoneware	1
Ceramic Cooking/Storage Total		208
Tableware	Canaryware	1
	Creamware	1
	Creamware Transfer	2
	Fine Stoneware	5
	Jackfield	5
	Pearlware Banded	1
	Pearlware Blue Transfer	5
	Pearlware Early Palette	1
	Pearlware Edged	4
	Pearlware Late Palette	1
	Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	2
	Pearlware Plain	61
	Pearlware Sponged	1
	Porcelain	1
	Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	2
	Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	2
	Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	3
	Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1
	Refined EW Polychrome Trans. Printed	3
	Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	1
	Refined White Earthenware	23
	Refined White Earthenware Banded	7
	Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	5
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	1
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	8
	Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	40
	Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	1
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	8	

	Refined White Earthenware Green Sponged	1
	Refined White Earthenware late palette	5
	Refined White Earthenware Moulded	1
	Refined White Earthenware Plain	138
	Vitrified Earthenware, Plain	16
	Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	4
	Yellowware Mochaware	1
	Yellowware Plain	27
	Yellowware Rockingham	3
	Yellowware Slip banded	1
	Tableware Total	393
		601

Ceramics found in Period IV include the same wide range of waretypes and decorative varieties as in Period III. Also similar to Period III, tableware makes up about two thirds of the assemblage and utilitarian wares the remainder. Utilitarian wares are mostly redware, glazed and unglazed, and only a handful of stoneware sherds. Tablewares include creamware, pearlware, refined white earthenware, ironstone, yellowware, canaryware (bright yellow), and a single sherd of porcelain and Jackfield. Based on the decorative types a mean ceramic date of 1843 was calculated (Appendix B, table 5) which is in keeping with the predominance of refined white earthenware, the most common type in the middle decades of the 19th century. The presence of only 20 sherds of ironstone, post-1860s, indicates that the assemblage is contemporary with the building, even if the context is a secondary fill deposit. Transfer printed varieties are most in evidence although minimally decorated types such as banded, edged, sponged and painted also occur as in Period III.

Excavation Unit Summaries

Location: **Town Lot 2** Dates Exc.: July 7-Aug 5
 Provenience: **Unit A** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Keely Maddock

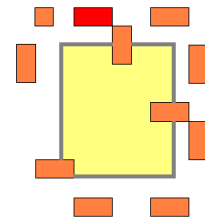


Table 34 Unit A Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	Fuel	1
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	5
	1 Total	
2	Architectural	18
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	18
	Smoking	5
	Unassigned Material	3
2 Total		48
3	Activities	1
	Architectural	259
	Arms and Military	1
	Clothing Group	4
	Domestic Activities	2
	Faunal/Floral	68
	Food Preparation/Consumption	368
	Smoking	66
	Unassigned Material	14
	3 Total	
4	Architectural	1
	Clothing Group	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	Smoking	1
4 Total		9
5	Architectural	10
	Clothing Group	4
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	9
	Medicinal/Hygiene	1
	Smoking	4
5 Total		30
6	Architectural	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
6 Total		5
	Total	889



Figure 38 View looking north, Close of Unit, showing subsoil.

Five lots were excavated in this unit, all of which contained artifacts. Lots 1 and 2, sod and topsoil, are about 20 cm thick and contain an assortment of items dating from the earliest occupation in the 1830s up to the present in secondary context. A 30 cm thick layer of displaced clay subsoil contains the majority of artifacts found in the unit. In addition to the tableware, food bone, and smoking pipes, items of special interest include a slate pencil, musket ball, clothing eyelets, a shoe heel, brass button, blacking bottle, bucket bale, a glass dish and tumbler. Lot 4 is a thin (> 7 cm thick) layer of reddish clay, possibly a former ground surface with brick, charcoal and wood fragments in the surface. Lot 5 is another 40 cm thick deposit of displaced clay subsoil overlying lot 6 the subsoil itself.

Location: **Town Lot 2** Dates Exc.: July 7-Aug 6
 Provenience: **Unit B** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Sarah Nagy

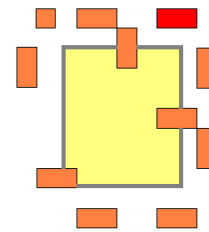


Table 35 Unit B Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	19
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	15
	Unassigned Material	7
	1 Total	43
2	Activities	1
	Architectural	22
	Faunal/Floral	6
	Food Preparation/Consumption	49
	Fuel	1
	Medicinal/Hygiene	2
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	4
2 Total	86	
3	Architectural	73
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	34
	Food Preparation/Consumption	217
	Medicinal/Hygiene	2
	Smoking	4
	Unassigned Material	13
3 Total	344	
4	Activities	1
	Architectural	31
	Architectural	1
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	19
	Food Preparation/Consumption	35
	Native	1
	Smoking	9
	Unassigned Material	31
	4 Total	129

5	Activities	2
	Architectural	61
	Arms and Military	2
	Domestic Activities	1
	Faunal/Floral	31
	Food Preparation/Consumption	110
	Personal Group	1
	Smoking	14
	Unassigned Material	18
5 Total		240
6	Architectural	13
	Faunal/Floral	16
	Food Preparation/Consumption	14
6 Total		43
		885

Unit B, has similar stratigraphy to unit A given the proximity (Table 24, Correlation chart). However, excavation here did not reach the same depth as Unit A due to time constraints and work was terminated at a depth of 70 cm. in the southern section on the



Figure 39 View looking north, Close of Unit, showing surface of displaced subsoil, lot 6.

unit, lot 6. Together lots 3, 4, and 5 contain the majority of artifacts. Food Preparation artifacts are found in abundance together with Architectural Group materials and Faunal Bone. Unusual artifacts include a brass, gilded Naval Officer's button, a slate pencil, horseshoe nail, a bone needle case, and an 1838 US penny. Lot 6, which correlates with Unit A lot 5, similarly has very few artifacts. This layer of displaced subsoil was probably deposited during the excavation of the foundations for the boarding house.



Figure 40 Bone needle case found in Unit B, lot 5.



Figure 41 Shoe eyelets found in Unit A.



Figure 42 Examples of 19th century needle cases.



Figure 43 Mid-19th century women's footwear.



Figure 44 Naval Officer's button, brass with gilt. Similar buttons have been found at the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene in an 1820s context (Triggs 1992).

Location: **Town Lot 2**
 Provenience: **Unit C**
 Excavator(s): James Dixon

Dates Exc.: July 7- 25
 Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres

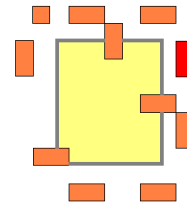


Table 36 Unit C Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	3
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	6
	Smoking	1
1 Total		14
2	Activities	1
	Architectural	27
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	27
	Unassigned Material	19
2 Total		78
3	Activities	4
	Architectural	70
	Faunal/Floral	20
	Food Preparation/Consumption	84
	Medicinal/Hygiene	13
	Smoking	6
	Unassigned Material	11
3 Total		208
		300



Figure 45 Close of unit, view looking east, showing test square excavated to investigate subsoil depth.

This unit was one of the first to be completed in the Town Lot 2 area and as such the stratigraphy informed the excavation of other units. Lots 1, 2 and 3 correlate with Units A and B, and represent fill layers deposited after the destruction of the building. Lot 4 was a 50 cm. thick layer of clay that overlay subsoil. This layer of displaced subsoil was thought initially to be *in situ* subsoil until a test pit excavated in the south section of the unit revealed subsoil, lot 5, below lot 4. No artifacts were recovered from the fill layer and it is likely that this represents the backfill from the excavation of the cellar for the hotel. Artifacts found in lots 1-3 include mostly Food Preparation items, ceramic tablewares predominantly. Other objects include a rare red clay smoking pipe stem, horseshoe nails, tin can pieces, beverage and pharmaceutical bottle fragments, and white clay smoking pipe bowl and stem pieces. Architectural items, nails and window glass, are numerous and provide convincing evidence that this is a destruction deposit.

Location:	Town Lot 2	Dates Exc.:	July 7- 31
Provenience:	Unit D	Unit Size:	1 x 2 metres
Excavator(s):	Naomi Rupke		

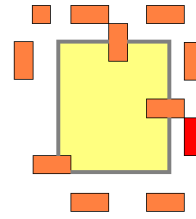


Table 37 Unit D Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	24
	Domestic Activities	4
	Faunal/Floral	7
	Food Preparation/Consumption	29
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	4
1 Total		69
2	Architectural	19
	Domestic Activities	1
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	7
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	1
2 Total		31
3	Architectural	36
	Faunal/Floral	9
	Food Preparation/Consumption	39
	Smoking	8
	Unassigned Material	24
3 Total		116
4	Architectural	23
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	5
	Smoking	5
	Unassigned Material	4
4 Total		40
5	20th Century	1
	Architectural	13
	Faunal/Floral	14
	Food Preparation/Consumption	13
	Smoking	3
	Unassigned Material	1
5 Total		45
6	Unassigned Material	4
6 Total		4
3/5	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Smoking	1
3/5 Total		2
		307



Figure 46 Close of unit, view looking east, showing test square excavated to investigate subsoil depth (lower right) and bottom of post feature lot 4/6.

Stratigraphy in this unit is more complex than any other unit and every phase in the history of the area is represented. Lots 9 and 10 are the natural clay subsoil and B-horizon as determined in a test square excavated in the southwest corner of the unit. The original A-horizon, lot 8, was exposed at a depth of about 55-60 cm below the current ground surface. This was covered by a layer of displaced subsoil, probably the backfill from the excavation of the cellar, lot 7, which in turn was superimposed by a thin layer of decayed wood. Designated lot 11 during the post excavation analysis, this lot may represent an exterior plank boardwalk as it appears to be roughly level although probably raised above

the ground by a timber infra-structure when in use. It is not visible in the south wall of the unit and disappears in the east profile indicating a walkway about 4 feet wide on this side of the building. Figure 35 provides some idea of the how a verandah of this type may have appeared although it would have been necessary to support the feature on posts as the ground sloped towards the west at the rear of the building. Lot 4/6, a 25-30 cm diameter post hole and interface with rotted and burnt wood is probably such a support. Nails and a few other artifacts were found in this feature during excavation. A layer of clay fill, lot 3/5, about 35 cm thick, was found overlying the presumed plank walkway/verandah. Material found in this deposit is associated with the destruction of the building. Finally, lots 1 and 2 are the post-destruction fill layers found over the entire excavation area.

Most artifacts were found in lots 3/5, which were differentiated during excavation but the distinction was not visible when then stratigraphic profiles were drawn. As with other units, this fill deposit contained material dating from the earliest years of occupation in the 1830s up to the 20th century. Tableware and Architectural Group artifacts are most in abundance, together with smoking pipes, faunal bone, and container glass. A hard rubber button was also recovered in Lot 4, Period III, with the backmark "N.R. Co. Goodyear's P=T 1851". The Novelty Rubber Company manufactured buttons of this kind between 1855 and 1870 (Arkush et al. 2007: 212). The inclusion of a piece of plastic from lot 5 suggests that the building may have been demolished in the 20th century, although it is more likely that this is intrusive into the layer from the post hole feature. Only one other piece of plastic was recovered from the adjacent unit H3, in a shallow context below lot 2. On balance, it appears that the destruction layer is late 19th /early 20th century based on the majority of artifacts found.

Location: **Town Lot 2** Dates Exc.: July 7- 25
 Provenience: **Unit E** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Bailey Urso

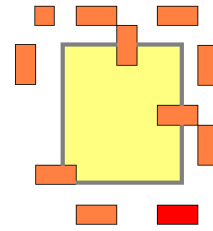


Table 38 Unit E Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	8
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	1 Total	14
2	Architectural	5
	Faunal/Floral	7
	Food Preparation/Consumption	6
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	84
2 Total	103	
3	Activities	1
	Architectural	11
	Faunal/Floral	20
	Food Preparation/Consumption	33
	Furniture Group	1
	Unassigned Material	8
3 Total	74	
		191



Figure 47 Close of unit, view looking north, showing surface of subsoil.

This unit, located at the base of the slope, at the rear of the building, consists of only 4 layers. Lots 1 and 2 are the modern post-destruction layers; Lot 3 is the displaced subsoil from the excavation of the cellar – about 30-35 cm thick in this area; and lot 4 is the natural clay subsoil. Considerably fewer artifacts were recovered here compared to the front and sides of the building. Lot 3 contains mostly ceramic tableware, followed by faunal bone and then the Architectural group artifacts (nails and window glass). A horseshoe nail and a lamp chimney fragment are the only unusual items recovered. Lots 1 and 2 numbers are inflated due to the recovery of more than 80 pieces of scrap metal. When this is discounted, ceramic tableware and food bone make up the majority of the assemblage.

Location:	Town Lot 2	Dates Exc.:	July 8-Aug 7
Provenience:	Unit F	Unit Size:	1 x 2 metres
Excavator(s):	Nadine Kopp		

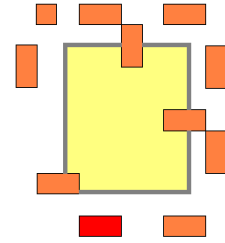


Table 39 Unit F Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	1
1	Total	1
2	Architectural	13
	Food Preparation/Consumption	11
2	Total	24
3	Architectural	16
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	64
	Food Preparation/Consumption	30
	Smoking	4
3	Total	115
		140



Figure 48 Open of Lot 3 showing the surface of the hard packed clay fill.

Stratigraphy in this unit is identical to unit E located 2 metres to the south. Also located on the south side of the building there is a 25 cm thick layer of displaced subsoil from the excavation of the building overlying subsoil. This in turn is overlain by sod and topsoil, lots 1 and, which together are about 30 cm thick. The lot 3 assemblage is made up of a sizeable proportion of faunal bones, similar to unit E. Although only a moderate quantity was found compared to other units there is a suggestion of patterned refuse disposal of this type of material at the rear of the building. No unusual or rare artifacts were found in this unit and the sample of tableware and Architectural Group material is in keeping with the rest of the units around the building.

Location:	Town Lot 2	Dates Exc.:	July 7-Aug 6
Provenience:	Unit G	Unit Size:	1 x 2 metres
Excavator(s):	Megan Garcia		

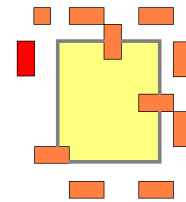


Table 40 Unit G Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	35
	Clothing Group	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	7
	Personal Group	1
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	2
1 Total		47
2	Architectural	17
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	5
2 Total		30
3	Architectural	40
	Faunal/Floral	11
	Food Preparation/Consumption	27
	Smoking	10
	Unassigned Material	3
3 Total		91
4	Activities	1
	Architectural	32
	Faunal/Floral	21
	Food Preparation/Consumption	25
	Smoking	13
	Unassigned Material	2
4 Total		94
6	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
6 Total		1
		263



Figure 49 Close of unit, view looking east, showing subsoil and test pit to verify depth of subsoil.

Stratigraphy in this unit is similar to units C and D on the southern side of the excavation area. Lot 6, the original A-horizon overlies the B-horizon and subsoil, lots 5 and 7, which are visible in the northwest corner of the unit in a small test square. Lots 3 and 4 represent the displaced backfill from the excavation of the cellar and the post-destruction fill layers. Lots 1 and 2 are the same post-destruction layers found in all units. The original A-horizon, lot 6 is about 50 cm below the contemporary ground surface at the upslope, or east, end of the unit, and about 70 cm below the present ground surface at the down-slope, or west, end. Most artifacts from the fill layer are Architectural materials) nails and window glass, followed by ceramic tableware, faunal material and smoking pipes. The high frequency of smoking pipe fragments is similar to units A and B located on the front of the building. With the exception of a single red clay smoking pipe stem, no unusual artifacts were recovered from the unit.

Location: **Town Lot 2** Dates Exc.: July 22-Aug 7
 Provenience: **Unit H** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Brenna Cook

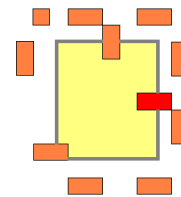


Table 41 Unit H Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	20th Century	1
	Activities	1
	Architectural	63
	Architectural	54
	Faunal/Floral	47
	Food Preparation/Consumption	164
	Furniture Group	1
	Medicinal/Hygiene	1
	Native	3
	Personal Group	1
	Smoking	11
	Unassigned Material	22
1 Total		369
2	20th Century	7
	Architectural	93
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	32
	Food Preparation/Consumption	87
	Industrial/commercial activities	10
	Smoking	2
	Unassigned Material	19
	2 Total	
3	20th Century	2
	Activities	11
	Architectural	111
	Faunal/Floral	10
	Food Preparation/Consumption	66
	Smoking	5
	Unassigned Material	188
3 Total		393
4	Activities	15
	Architectural	104
	Faunal/Floral	6
	Food Preparation/Consumption	32
	Personal Group	1
	Unassigned Material	71
4 Total		229
		1242



Figure 50 Open of Lot 3. View looking north. The light-coloured strip across the centre of the unit is the presumed location of the foundation wall. Excavation had to be terminated due to time constraints and the wall was not exposed.

This unit intersects the south foundation wall of the building. Although the unit was not completed due to time constraints and the wall was not exposed, one structural feature was found that may relate to the wooden walkway, or verandah. A burned timber lying in an east/west orientation was found on the interior side of the wall. The feature is presumably not *in situ* but overlies a fill layer, lot 5.

Nevertheless, the proximity of this timber to the post feature exposed in unit D, assumed to be

related to the plank walkway, provides further support for the building having a wood plank

verandah around the south side. Many of the artifacts found are from fill layers that contain a mixture of 19th century and 20th century, modern materials. Interesting artifacts include a drawer pull, pharmaceutical bottle sherds, a clasp knife, spoon, door hinge, and a stoneware ink bottle. The recovery of many 19th century artifacts in the same context as 19th century materials, in lot 4; i.e., beer bottle shards, pieces of plastic, a pull tab, modern pop can, ardox and modern wire nails, and a 1971 Canada penny, are clear evidence of the disturbed nature and late deposition of the fill deposits.

Location: **Town Lot 2** Dates Exc.: July 22-Aug 7
 Provenience: **Unit J** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Nathan Laanstra

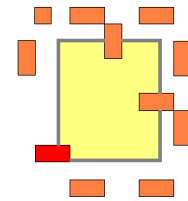


Table 42 Unit J Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	20th Century	1
	Architectural	24
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	19
	Smoking	2
	Unassigned Material	7
1 Total		57
2	Architectural	58
	Faunal/Floral	84
	Food Preparation/Consumption	100
	Furniture Group	1
	Smoking	9
	Unassigned Material	38
2 Total		290
3	Architectural	11
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	19
	Smoking	5
	Unassigned Material	1
3 Total		37
		384



Figure 51 Open of Lot 3. View looking north. The light-coloured strip across the centre of the unit is the presumed location of the south foundation wall. Excavation had to be terminated due to time constraints and the wall was not exposed.

Located at the northwest corner of the building, the architectural rear side of the structure, unit J was also not completed due to time constraints. Only 3 lots were excavated: the sod and topsoil, lot 1, a loam and clay layer, lot 2, and a reddish-brown clay fill layer, lot 3. At the opening of lot 3, about 30 cm below the surface, a lighter linear stain in the soil was noted that probably marks the location of the buried south wall foundation (Figure 50). Artifacts are mostly found in lot 2 and include Food Preparation Group items, ceramic tableware chiefly, followed by faunal bone and architectural artifacts. The substantial number of faunal bones recovered is similar to unit F on the south side of the structure and again points to a preferred pattern of refuse disposal of this kind of food waste at the back of the building. Artifacts of interest include three red clay pipestem fragments, a lamp chimney glass fragment, in addition to a wide range of refined earthenware tables.

Location: **Town Lot 2** Dates Exc.: July 24-Aug 7
 Provenience: **Unit K** Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Katie Edwards

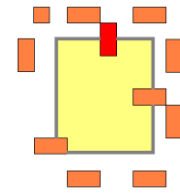


Table 43 Unit K Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	47
	Faunal/Floral	10
	Food Preparation/Consumption	107
	Furniture Group	1
	Medicinal/Hygiene	1
	Smoking	9
	Unassigned Material	11
1 Total		186
2	Architectural	17
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	72
	Smoking	4
	Unassigned Material	1
2 Total		97
3	Architectural	7
	Faunal/Floral	6
	Food Preparation/Consumption	37
	Medicinal/Hygiene	29
	Smoking	2
Unassigned Material	3	
3 Total		84
		367



Figure 52 Open of Lot 3. View looking east. The east foundation wall is assumed to be running through the mid-section of the unit but excavation had to be terminated due to time constraints and the wall was not exposed.

As with units H and J, this unit was opened late in the season and was not completed due to time constraints. Only three lots were excavated in this unit and the total depth below the surface reached at the close of lot 3 was about 40 cm. The unit was situated to intersect the east wall of the hotel which was assumed to run through the centre of the unit. Unlike other units, most of the artifacts were recovered from lot 1, and these are in secondary context. A considerable number of tableware ceramics were found in this lot and in fact tableware ceramics comprise the majority of artifacts found in all three lots. Nails and window glass also serve to identify these deposits as post-destruction layers, and all artifacts contained within are assumed to be in secondary context. Unusual artifacts include lamp chimney glass, a red clay pipe stem, and a broken pharmaceutical bottle with hand-tooled finish (29 fragments from the same bottle).

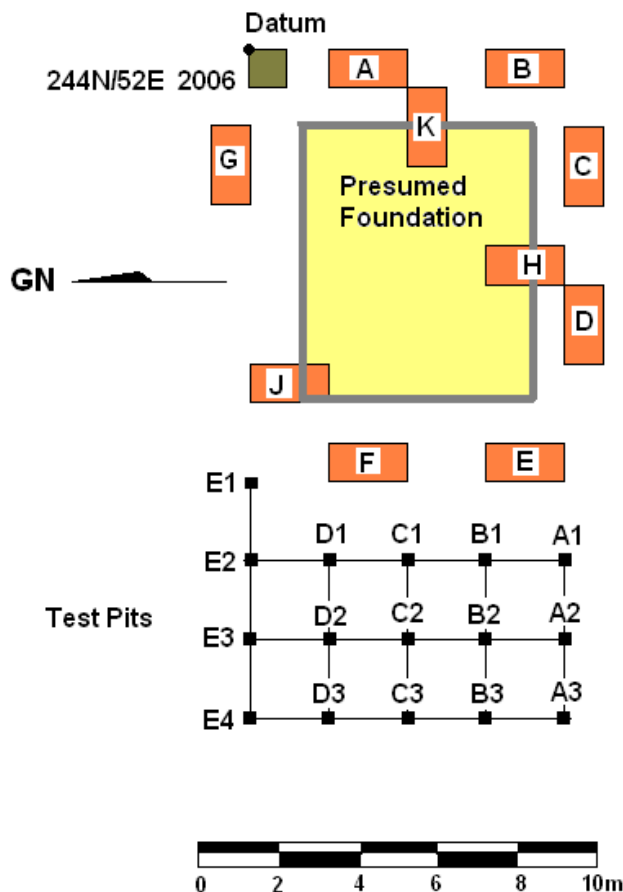
Test Pitting Survey



Figure 53 Test pits were excavated on the slope behind the hotel (right side of image and out of view).

Sixteen test pits were excavated between July 29 and August 5. These were located on the west side of the Hotel site, on the slope behind the building. The pits, excavated on a 2 metre grid, were about 40 centimetres in diameter and ranged in depth from about 40-50 centimeters on average to 90 centimetres in D3. Typical stratigraphy in the pits was characterized by a 5-10 cm thick layer of sod overlying one to three layers of clay fill containing few artifacts and some building debris such as brick or mortar pieces as well as window glass and nails. Ceramics and food bone were also recovered (see Appendix D; Artifact Catalogue). Of the 21 tableware and utilitarian ceramics found, most are plain refined white earthenware with a few blue transfer printed pieces and a handful of coarse red earthenware sherds.

All sediment was screened through ¼ inch mesh. Schematic representations of stratigraphy showing layer thickness with sediment descriptions were drawn on for each pit. The test pits confirmed that cultural deposits are present on the hillside at the rear of the hotel, to a considerable depth. Although no evidence of a midden layer was found there is sufficient evidence to indicate that this was a preferred location for disposal of household refuse, which probably dates to the earliest period of occupation when the clay subsoil was displaced and redeposited during the cellar excavation.



Summary Town Lot 2

Although there is no definite identification of this structure as a hotel in the documentary record the archaeological information does provide convincing proof that this was indeed one of the many boarding houses in the Village of Indiana. Town Lot 2 is so designated because this was the legal description of the lot as shown on an 1879 Town Plan of Indiana from the Illustrated Historical County Atlas for Haldimand. Today the town lot is divorced from its former context as a significant location on the former Colborne Street (Highway 54), the main

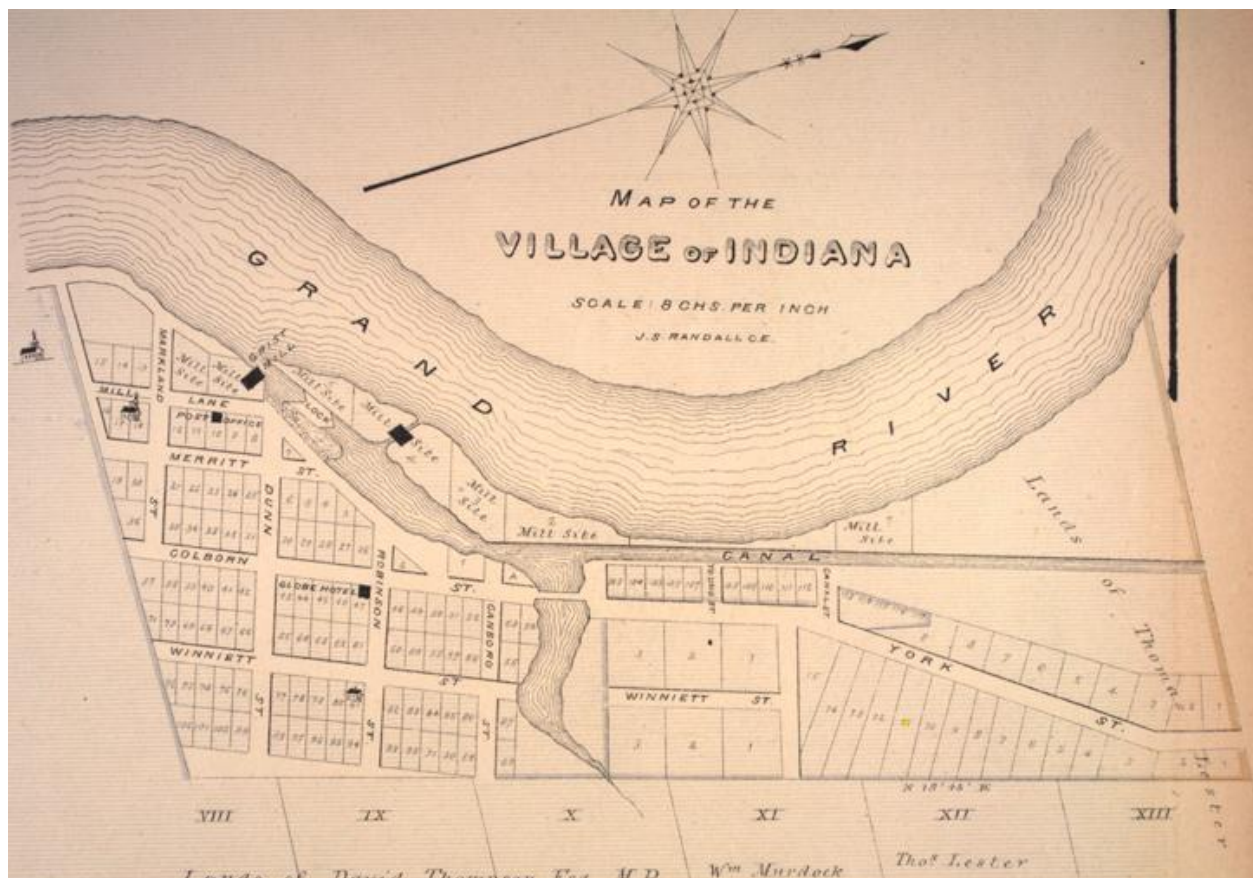


Figure 54 Plan of Village of Indiana from the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Haldimand County. Colborne Street, the main road through the village, is today Highway 54.

transportation route linking Indiana to Caledonia and Cayuga. Beginning in the mid-1830s continuing until the 1870s/1880s three ‘hotels’ were known to have existed in Indiana. Seneca Township census records indicate that in the 19th century such establishments functioned more as rooming houses for the predominantly male industrial workers up until the 1870s. Although it is uncertain whether this is the Anglo-American hotel, specifically, since the existing land registry and census records are not clear on this point, there are certain pieces of evidence that suggest this may be so. Artifacts recovered in the vicinity of the stone foundation of the roughly 400 square foot building suggest a large number of occupants – rooming houses usually had as many as 12 single males - as would be expected for a hotel. Artifacts such as the terracotta clay smoking pipes stand as something unique in comparison to the more common white clay

smoking pipes, the former manufactured in the United States. Also, the recovery of an 1838 U.S. penny provides another United States connection that, in terms of coinage, represents a unique discovery to date. Several varieties of tableware ceramic dating from the middle decades of the 19th century, container glass from pharmaceutical, soda water and liquor bottles represent the everyday material culture of the past residents. The sheer diversity of items found also argues strongly for the building being used as a hotel/boarding house. Artifacts from the Personal, Furniture, Leisure Groups are present in almost every unit.

The building itself also differs in almost every regard to the workers' housing so far investigated within the town of Indiana. On lots 13, 14, and 15 in the west Field (Triggs 2006) the architectural evidence indicates that the houses were frame buildings, raised above the ground on brick or timber piers. These were much smaller, 1.5 storey structures with a central doorway flanked by two windows. Hill House is assumed to be the only surviving example of the original workers' houses (Stokes 1995) which were probably sold and moved off site when the Grand River Navigation Company went bankrupt in 1861. The hotel by contrast was a larger two-storey structure built on stone foundations with a cellar.



Figure 55 Hill House, ca. late 1830s/early 1840s (Stokes 1995) in Ruthven Park N.H.S., is considered to be the only surviving example of Grand River Navigation Canal Co. tenant housing.

Presbyterian Church Investigations

A wooded area situated between the West Field excavation area (2004 and 2006) and the North Field excavation area

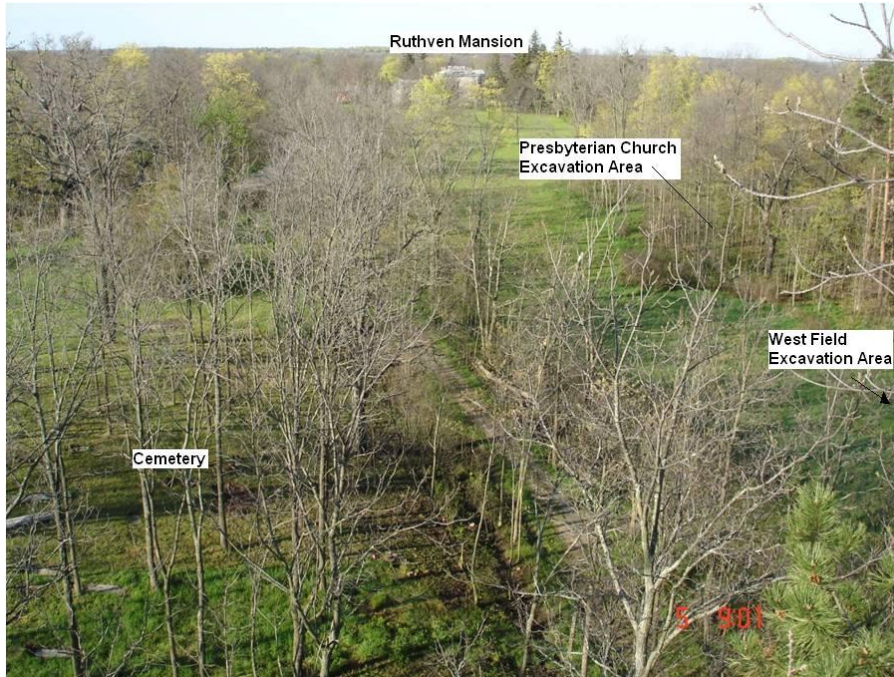


Figure 56 View from atop a 'cherry picker' in the cemetery looking south towards Ruthven mansion.

Field excavation area (2008) (Figures 56-58) was investigated during the six week period between July 7 and August 8, 2008.

During a pedestrian survey of the woodlot in 2006 a depression was noted that seemed to correspond to the presumed location of the small Presbyterian Church constructed by David Thompson I ca. 1850. Within the depression an assortment of building materials; i.e., tin shingles, brick, glass and metal strapping, was observed suggesting that the feature was possibly a cellar pit. When compared to an 1867 property survey

(Figure 59), the location of the depression corresponded closely, if not precisely, to the marked location of the church.



Figure 57 The church is located in the lower left corner. The gridded area on the left is the West Field. Hill House is mid-right side.

In 2008, prior to excavation, this area was completely overgrown and had to be cleared before a grid could be surveyed. To begin a baseline was established across the depression running east to west for a distance of 12 metres. This line stretched from the level ground on the east side of the depression to the level ground on the west. The point below the transit, was designated the 0 N-S/OE-W grid point, or primary datum for the site, and from this point another north-south baseline was established (Figure 60). The grid for the church is a local grid that is at a slight angle to that used in the West Field excavations in 2004 and 2006, located to the north of the church site (Figure 57). Based on the 1867 plan of the Ruthven property the church is on the same orientation as the mansion and adjoining outbuildings,

which is also the same grid orientation used for the West Field and the North Field excavations in 2008.

Reference to the church first appears in David Thompson I's Last Will and Testament, dated October 25, 1850:

. . . My Will is and I order and direct my Executors out of any assets that may come into their hands to finish the Church commenced by me in the village of Indiana near my residence, and I hereby authorize and empower my Executors and Trustees or the majority of them or the survivors or survivor or the Executors or administrators of such survivor to convey to Trustees or otherwise in a proper manner a piece of ground surrounding said Church; one chain wide [66 feet] in front on the street in front of the Church, and extending back two chain and a half [165 feet] to be laid off in such manner that each side of the Church shall be at an equal distance from the side line opposite. Provided always that no corpse or dead body shall be buried in said piece of ground so attached to said Church to the use or for the support of the united Presbyterian Church at Indiana for ever with the privilege however of any other protestant Christian denomination, to hold worship therein on days when the same is not required for service by the united Presbyterian denomination; and until I shall have no child living under the age of Twenty one years I will and order that my Executors pay to the person or persons entitled to receive the same; the sum five pounds currency annually for the support of the Gospel to be preached therein by such united Presbyterian denomination . . .

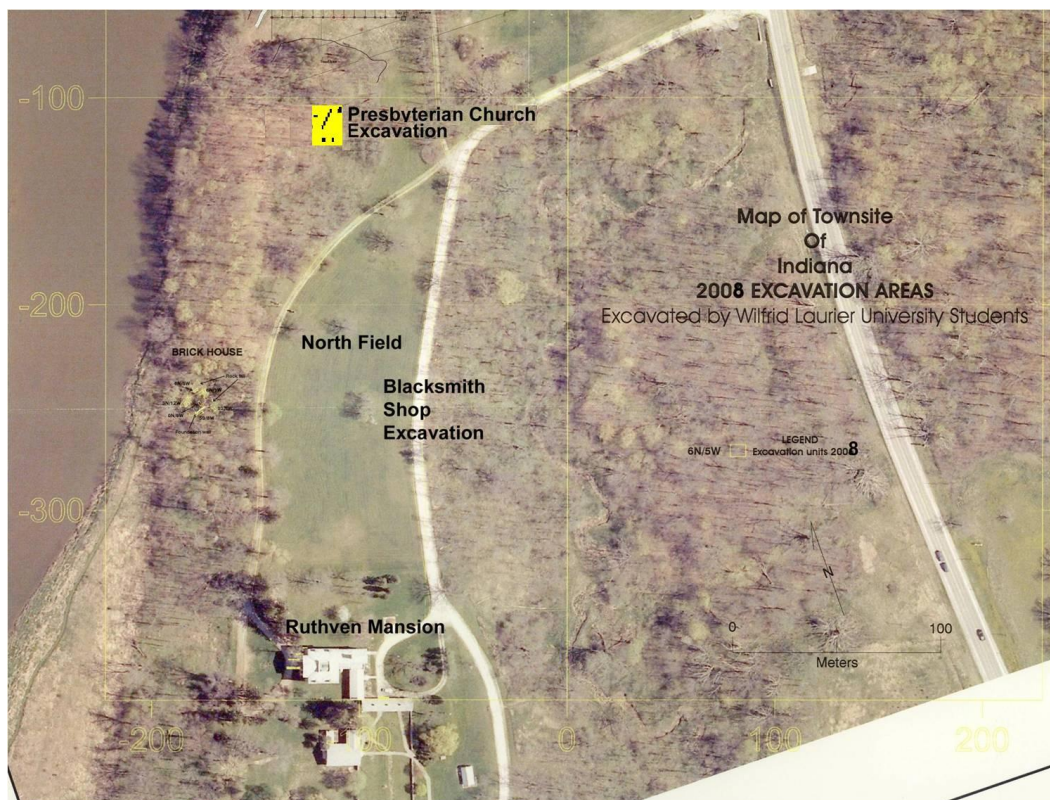


Figure 58 View showing the Presbyterian church in relation to the North Field excavation area.

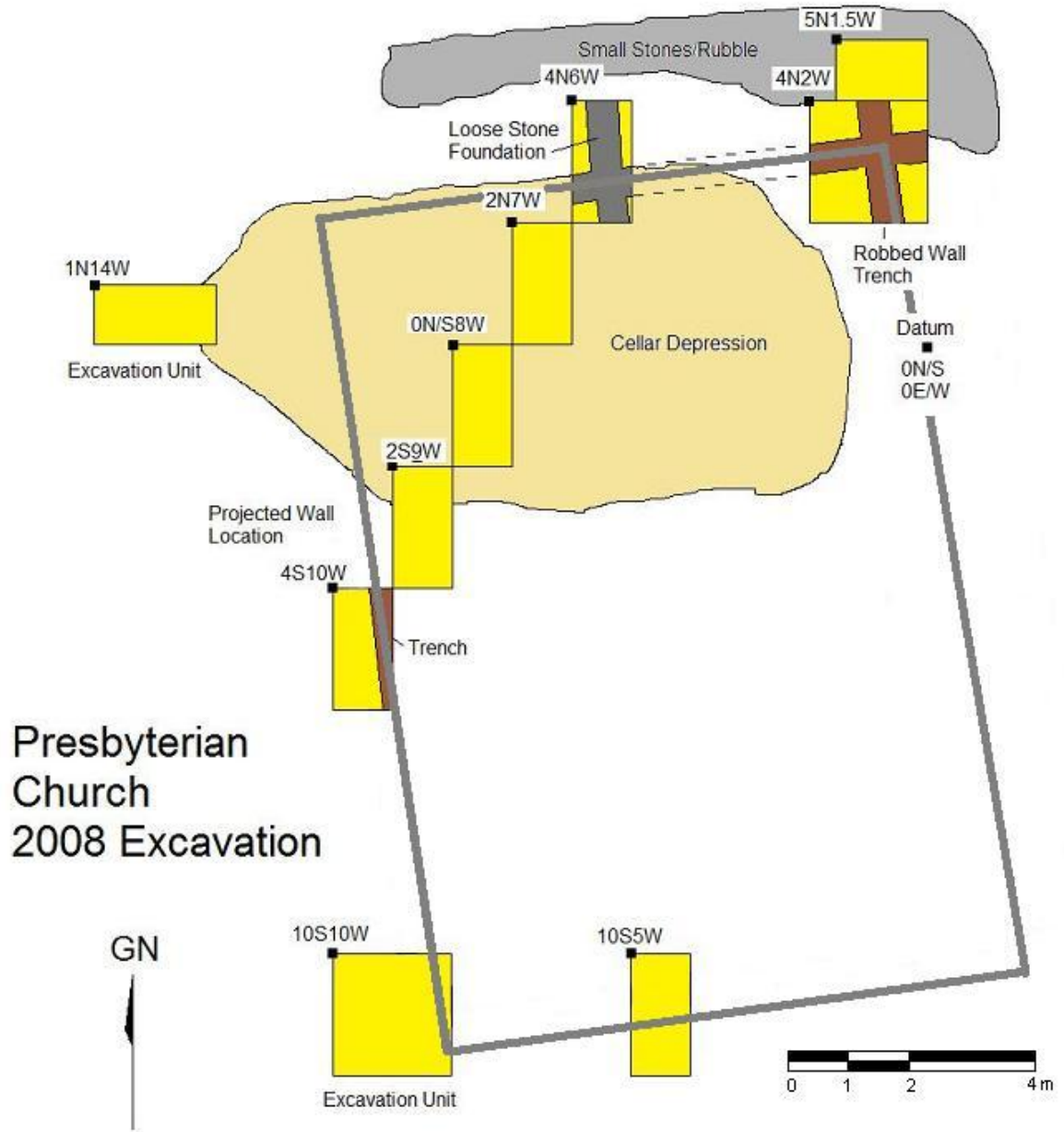


Figure 60 Map of Excavation area showing all units excavated in 2008. Features discussed in the text are shown as is the presumed outline of the building. The location of the structure is based on features noted during excavation in all units where the presumed building outline is shown. Units are labeled according to the northwest grid point.

Other documentation relating to the church indicates that it was a one storey frame building with a shingle roof measuring 45 by 30 feet.⁵ Repairs to the structure were carried out in 1868 when the furnace was fixed, a cellar dug, masonry and carpentry work was carried out, and a stove and pipes were installed. A total of 3100 bricks was invoiced for and paid by D. Thompson II.⁶ In 1872 John McMullen was paid to dig a cellar under the church.⁷ Sometime in the early 20th century the building was torn down and the useable materials were reportedly recycled in the building of the "Leitch farm". An article in the



Figure 61 The small Presbyterian church is shown on the 1879 map from the Illustrated Historical County Atlas.

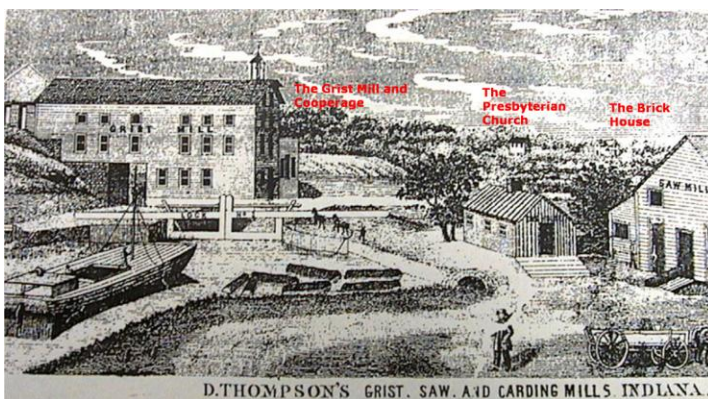


Figure 63 The church is depicted in this view of 'Lock No. 1 on the Grand River Navigation Canal at the Town of Indiana' from an 1863 engraving by William Carroll in the 1879 Illustrated Historical County Atlas of Haldimand County.

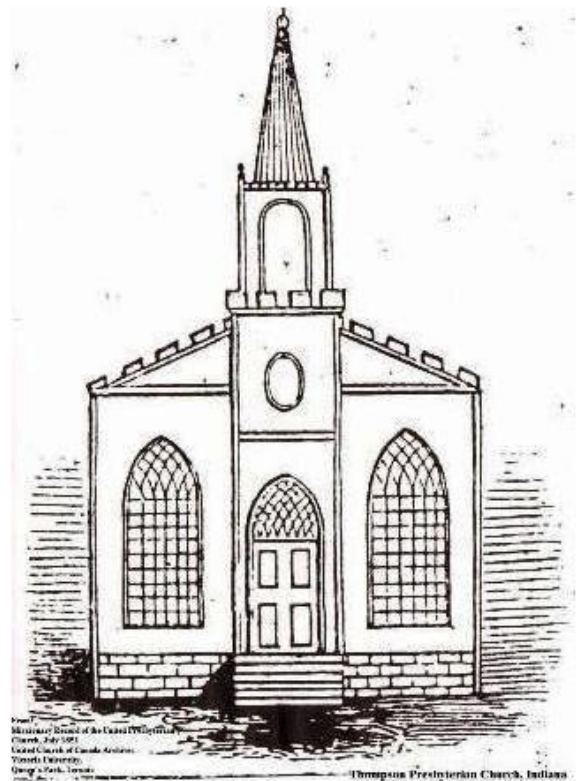


Figure 62 The Presbyterian Church at Indiana, ca. 1891? (United Church Archives). The structure is clearly shown with the front steeple and a stone foundation which raised the floor above ground level, allowing for a shallow or 'English-cellar' such as was found during excavation. In such a cellar the height would have been about 6 feet from floor to ceiling with about half of the cellar above ground and the other half below. The steps leading to the front door would have elevated the church well above the west field street side where the land slopes down to house lots 13-15.

⁵ This information is contained in an insurance policy found among D. Thompson's papers. L. Quirk, pers. comm., June 2008.

⁶ See documents found in 'attic pigeonhole 59, #2 front', total cost = \$102.30.

⁷ Indiana Day Book 1871-1877.

Haldimand Weekly Star, October 7, 1954, describes the interior of the church as “along the lines of similar ones in Scotland. There were two square family pews with cushions, one for the Thompson family and one for the Rogers family. The others had to sit on hard seats, with very straight backs, but everyone seemed to think that was quite all right. Early in the present century the church fell into a state of disrepair, and as there were only a handful of people left to attend it, most of them poor, and as Cayuga had a thriving Presbyterian Church, the old edifice was torn down and the material used to build a house.”



Figure 64 Excavation area during clearing and initial surveying. View looking west across cellar depression.



Figure 65 North wall foundation (bottom) and perpendicular wall of the vestibule.

Ten excavation units were laid out to investigate the church in 2008. The objective of the excavation was to determine the footprint of the building on the landscape, to investigate the cellar, and to collect a representative sample of material associated with the structure. Early in the excavation the north wall of the church was found in unit 4N6W. All that remained of the former stone foundation in this area was some small limestone slabs and blocks within a clearly marked trench. Another wall, composed of slightly larger stones, at right angles to the north wall foundation, was also exposed. This wall is probably related to the narthex or vestibule as indicated on the picture of the church (Figure 62). On the northeast corner of the church in unit 4N2W two intersecting trenches excavated into the subsoil were exposed (Figure 66). Although aligned with the north and presumably east walls of the church, the trenches were filled with clay and small stones, except for three large, flat-lying stones at the very bottom. At the time of excavation this was assumed to be evidence of a ‘robber-trench’ where the stones had been salvaged. Later in the excavation the 1954 newspaper article came to light verifying the supposition based on the archaeological evidence. After the northeast corner of the structure was located, a unit was placed at the presumed southwest corner of the excavation area based on the documented dimensions of



Figure 66 The robbed wall trenches at the northeast corner of the building in unit 4N2W and 5N1.5W opened later (top of picture). View looking north.



Figure 67 Debris from the presumed south wall of the church, unit 10S5W. The stones are in the same alignment as the measured location of the south wall.



Figure 68 Wall collapse and brick pier collapse in unit 2N7W.

the building (30 x 45 feet). Unit 10S10W, measuring 2 x 2 metres, was laid in and soon thereafter the southwest wall trench was identified. No stones remained of the structure in this location, although in unit 10S5W, a few metres to the east, a line of stones was exposed that appears to be the remains of the south foundation wall (Figure 67).

The cellar itself was investigated by two units placed along the western side of the feature. At the bottom of one unit, 2N7W, brick and mortared stones that appear to be an *in-situ* wall collapse were exposed (Figure 68). A linear arrangement of large stones unit 0N8W is probably a continuation of the same wall collapse (Figure 69). The northern edge of the cellar was found in unit 4N6W where a vertical interface cut into the subsoil was identified on



Figure 69 Wall collapse in cellar visible in profiles of unit 0N8W.



Figure 70 The cellar entranceway cut into the natural subsoil in 1N14W.

the south side of the north foundation wall. There is no indication of a brick cellar wall and it appears to have had only an earthen wall.

What is thought to be the cellar entrance was found in unit 1N14W where a vertical interface cut into the subsoil was found in the same alignment as a surface depression visible on the west side of the structure (Figure 70). The entrance is thought to have been a bulkhead-type with slightly sloped doors supported by a brick superstructure perhaps 10-30 centimetres above ground level (Figure 71).



Figure 71 Bulkhead style cellar door such as may have been on the west side of the Presbyterian Church based on features found in N1W14.

Stratigraphy

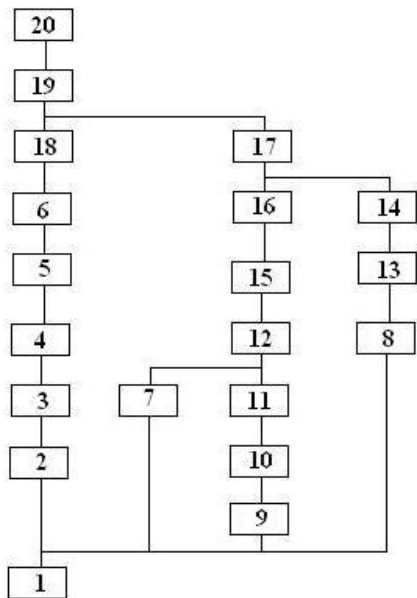


Figure 72 Stratigraphic matrix for the Presbyterian Church representing all superpositional relationships for all layers, features and interfaces for all 10 excavation units.

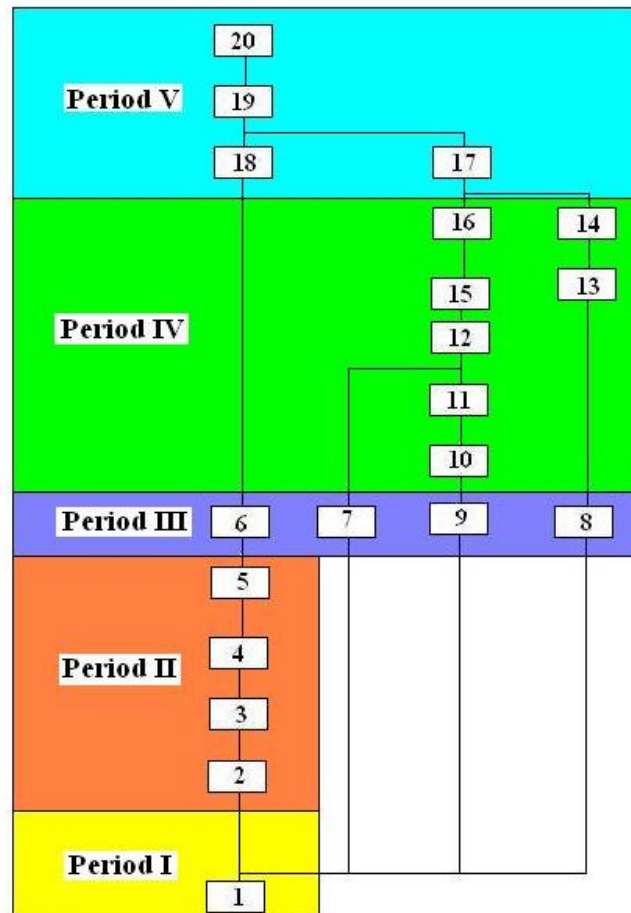


Figure 73 The stratigraphic matrix was periodized on the basis of archaeological evidence for construction, destruction and occupation episodes.

The stratigraphic sequence for the Presbyterian Church was constructed by correlating the records of excavation for each unit (Table 44). A total of 20 phases or stratigraphic events were identified for the area and these were organized into a single matrix diagram representing the archaeological chronology of the excavation area (Figure 72). Related phases were then grouped into larger chronological units or Periods which defined construction, destruction and occupation events (Figure 73). An absolute date of 1850 can be assigned to Period III, since the date of the church construction is known from the documentary record. Period II represents an occupation that pre-dates the church construction and may in fact be evidence of an earlier structure in this location. The recovery of a significant quantity of ceramics and other domestic debris, in addition to a single silver tinkling cone such as that found in the North Field excavation area, suggests that this Period may be contemporary with the blacksmith shop occupation; i.e., late 18th/early 19th century up to ca. 1840. Period IV encompasses the time the church was in existence until its destruction sometime in the early 20th century. Period V represents the post-destruction period where debris seems to have been thrown into the cellar pit for several decades.

Table 44 Presbyterian Church Stratigraphic Correlation

<i>Period</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>0N8W</i>	<i>10S10W</i>	<i>10S5W</i>	<i>1N14W</i>	<i>2N7W</i>	<i>2S9W</i>	<i>4N2W</i>	<i>4N6W</i>	<i>4S10W</i>	<i>5N1.5W</i>	<i>Layer/Feature Description</i>
V	20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	sod
V	19								4a	9a			destruction interface foundation wall
V	18									3			stones on surface - collapse from walls
V	17	Modern Deposition in cellar pit		2	2/3	2		2	2	2	2		topsoil
IV	16								4/8			9	robbed wall trench fill
IV	15								9			8	interface for robbed wall trench
IV	14		2-7		4		2-5						stone rubble collapse and interior cellar fill
IV	13		8							10			fill in cellar
IV	12			4	6a	3		3	3/5, 6/7	4/6			clay fill destruction layer and stones from walls
IV	11					4							cellar entrance fill loose yellow-brown clay
IV	10	Church Occupation and Demolition				5							cellar entrance fill grey brown clay loam
III	9					6							interface for cellar entrance
III	8									11			interface for cellar
III	7			5									south foundation wall trench interface
III	6	Church Construction 1850			6					8/9			foundation wall
II	5				7			4			3		early structure destruction/occupation layer
II	4			3	5			5,6		5	4		A-horizon
II	3							7			6		sleeper trench fill
II	2	Early Structure Pre-1840						8			7		sleeper trench interface
I	1	Pre-Settlement	9		8	7	6	9		7	5		subsoil

Presbyterian Church Artifacts

Period	Provenience	Total
I	2N7W	2
	4N6W	6
	4S10W	15
I Total		23
II	10S10W	15
	10S5W	31
	2S9W	587
	4N6W	34
	4S10W	660
II Total		1327
III	10S5W	27
III Total		27
IV	0N8W	276
	10S10W	51
	10S5W	17
	1N14W	48
	2N7W	548
	2S9W	80
	4N2W	434
	4N6W	44
	5N1.5W	48
IV Total		1546
V	0N8W	122
	10S10W	716
	10S5W	63
	1N14W	55
	2N7W	781
	2S9W	214
	4N2W	169
	4N6W	278
	4S10W	433
	5N1.5W	236
Surface Collection		919
V Total		3986
		6909

Presbyterian Church		
Provenience	Total	%
0N8W	398	5.8
10S10W	782	11.3
10S5W	138	2.0
1N14W	103	1.5
2N7W	1331	19.3
2S9W	881	12.8
4N2W	603	8.7
4N6W	362	5.2
4S10W	1108	16.0
5N1.5W	284	4.1
Surface	919	13.3
	6909	100.0

Period	Total	%
I	23	0.3
II	1327	19.2
III	27	0.4
IV	1546	22.4
V	3986	57.7
	6909	100.0

Almost 7000 artifacts were recovered from the Presbyterian Church area. About 900 of these were surface finds recovered over the course of the excavation from the cellar pit, undergrowth and rubble in the general vicinity (Table 46). The remaining material was found in 10 excavation units distributed throughout the site. Unit 2N7W, within the cellar pit contains the most artifacts, however, units on the exterior of the cellar pit to the south of the building; e.g., 4S10W, 2S9W, and 10S10W together comprise almost 40% of the entire assemblage. When examined by Period (Table 47) it is clear that about 60% of the finds date after the demolition of the church sometime in the early 20th century, Period V. Most of these are found in the cellar pit but a significant number are also found in the unit at the southwest or rear corner of the building. Another 20% approximately date to the time when the church was being used up to when it was dismantled, Period IV. Most of these are found in the interior cellar units, 2N7W and 0N8W, and the unit on the northeast corner, 4N2W, where the robber trench was identified (Table 45).

Only a very small number of finds are associated with the construction of the church ca. 1850, Period III, and fewer still are found in the earliest layer, subsoil in Period I.

Of interest are the almost 20% of the remaining artifacts that date to Period II, the time before the church was built. These are thought to be associated with an earlier domestic occupation, perhaps contemporary with the blacksmith shop in the North Field. Most of the Period II

artifacts are found in two units located immediately south of the church cellar pit in two layers, one a fill layer and the other the original ground surface or A-horizon (Table 45).

Period II Artifacts

Table 48 Period II Artifacts			
Unit	Class Name	Object Name	Total
10S5W	Bone	Mammal	6
	Construction Materials	Sample	2
	Gunflints	Gunflint	1
	Jewellery/Ornamentation	Tinkling Cone	1
	Nails	Nail(s)	17
	Tableware	Tableware	3
		Unidentified	1
	Total	31	
10S10W	Bone	Mammal	2
	Nails	Nail(s)	2
	Tableware	Unidentified	10
	Window Glass	Pane Glass	1
	Total	15	
2S9W	Bone	Mammal	42
		Teeth	1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	2
		Unidentified	3
	Construction Materials	Sample	7
		Wall Finishing	2
	General Storage	Blacking Bottle	1
	Glass Beverage Containers	Liquor Bottle	1
	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	1
	Miscellaneous Material	Sample	15
		Scrap Metal	10
	Nails	Nail(s)	176
	Pipes	Plain Stem, White Clay	6
		White Clay, Marked Bowl	1
		White Clay, Plain Bowl	1
	Shell	Shell	1
	Tableware	Tableware	13
		Unidentified	162
	Unspecified Glass Containers	Bottle	4
		Unidentifiable	1
Window Glass	Pane Glass	137	
	Total	587	
4N6W	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	1
	Nails	Nail(s)	22
	Window Glass	Pane Glass	11
	Total	34	
4S10W	Bone	Avian	1
		Mammal	82
		Nail/Claw	1

	Teeth	5
Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	14
Construction Materials	Sample	7
Fasteners	Button	2
General Storage	Blacking Bottle	1
Glass Beverage Containers	Wine Bottle	1
Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	1
Gunflints	Gunflint	2
Jewellery/Ornamentation	Trade Bead	1
Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	3
	Strapping	1
Nails	Nail(s)	188
Pharmaceutical Containers	Stopper	1
Pipes	Plain Stem, White Clay	6
	White Clay, Glazed Mouth	6
	White Clay, Marked Bowl	7
	White Clay, Other Bowl	2
	White Clay, Plain Bowl	12
Shell	Mollusc Shell	4
	Shell	13
Tableware	Cup	4
	Flatware	7
	Hollowware	2
	Plate Small	1
	Saucer	4
	Tableware	12
	Tea pot/coffee pot	2
	Unidentified	211
Tableware Total		243
Toys and Leisure	Jew's Harp	1
Unspecified Glass		
Containers	Bottle	1
	Unidentifiable	5
Window Glass	Pane Glass	49
		660
	Grand Total	1327

The earliest occupation in the area is Period II which comprises almost 20% of the entire assemblage (Table 48). Artifacts are confined to five excavation units but are mostly found within two units on the west side of the church. In both of these contiguous units there are layers of fill above subsoil that are not in evidence on other units. Architectural materials, nails and window glass, followed by Tableware ceramics comprise the majority of the finds. Also a high number of food bone fragments and also smoking pipe fragments points to a domestic occupation. The architectural materials provide convincing evidence for a building that was demolished, but significantly this building debris is found below later layers associated with the destruction of the church in the early 20th century. At the time of excavation the sheer quantity of ceramics was surprising given the assumption that there were associated with a church, but it soon became evident that the ceramics dated from an earlier period of occupation. Other

significant finds were a silver tinkling cone, similar to that found in the North Field blacksmith shop area, a trade bead, three gunflints and a Jew's harp.

Ceramics from this Period II are found in three units only and are mostly tableware in a variety of ware and decorative types. Most common is refined white earthenware but pearlware is strongly represented as are rarer types such as Jasperware, porcelain, tin-glazed (18th century), Jackfield and a single sherd of ironstone. Although the higher priced transfer printed wares are found (blue, brown, red, pink, black and green), these occur in small numbers and are exceeded by the lower priced varieties such as banded, painted, sponged and edged. In terms of dating, a mean ceramic value of 1842 was calculated for the assemblage (Appendix B). Interestingly, the date is in agreement with the North Field ceramic dates and argues strongly for the two areas being contemporaneous. Indeed, when the Period II contexts from the Presbyterian Church are compared with the North Field contexts, the ceramic dates, the similar ceramic ware/decorative types, the presence of items that indicate a native presence (e.g., silver tinkling cones, trade bead), as well as items such as musket flints and balls, all point to an early 19th century frontier-type settlement that pre-dates Indiana.

Provenience	Class Name	Datable Attribute Name	Total
10S10W	Tableware	Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	1
		Refined White Earthenware Plain	9
		Total	10
2S9W	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	7
		Course Red Earthenware Banded	1
		Fine Stoneware	1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage Total	9
	Pearlware	Fine Stoneware, Jasperware	1
		Pearlware Banded	1
		Pearlware Blue Transfer	2
		Pearlware Edged	1
		Pearlware Green Transfer	2
		Pearlware Late Palette	1
		Pearlware Moulded	1
		Pearlware Other Decoration	5
		Pearlware Plain	27
		Pearlware Sponged	7
		Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	1
		Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	4
		Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1
		Refined White Earthenware Banded	4
		Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	3
		Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	1
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	1		
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	1		
Refined White Earthenware late palette	11		
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	1		
Refined White Earthenware Plain	62		

		Refined White Earthenware Red Sponged	26
		Refined White Earthenware Sponged	6
		Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	1
	Tableware Total		171
		Total	180
4S10W	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Coarse Red Earthenware glazed	11
		Course Red Earthenware Unglazed	3
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage Total		14
	Tableware	Fine Earthenware Tin Glazed	1
		Fine Stoneware	1
		Jackfield	2
		Pearlware Blue Painted	1
		Pearlware Blue Transfer	1
		Pearlware Early Palette	1
		Pearlware Edged	1
		Pearlware Moulded	1
		Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	7
		Pearlware Sponged	7
		Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	5
		Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	2
		Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	2
		Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	3
		Refined White Earthenware Banded	5
		Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	6
		Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	4
		Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	24
		Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	8
		Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	1
		Refined White Earthenware late palette	4
		Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	3
		Refined White Earthenware Plain	139
		Refined White Earthenware Red Sponged	5
		Refined White Earthenware Sponged	7
		Refined White EW Multi-coloured Sponged	1
		Soft Paste Porcelain Plain	1
	Tableware Total		243
		Total	257
		Grand Total	447

Table 50 Period III Artifacts			
Unit	Class Name	Object Name	Total
10S5W	Bone	Mammal	3
		Unsorted	
		Bone	2
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	1
	Miscellaneous Material	Sample	1
	Nails	Nail(s)	13
	Tableware	Tableware	2
	Window Glass	Pane Glass	5
10S5W	Total		27

Period III Artifacts

A small number of artifacts were recovered from the sediment found amongst the small stones defining the foundation wall running through the mid-section of the unit. It is possible that the

deposit and contained artifacts may actually be related to the *destruction* of the wall rather than

the *construction* but the artifacts were assigned to this period because they were recovered from a few centimeters below the surface of the small stones. Nails and window glass certainly suggest destruction activities although these are thought to be from the destruction of the pre-existing building from Period II.

Period IV Artifacts

Table 51 Period IV Artifacts			Total	17	
Unit	Object Name	Total			
0N8W	Bottle	10	1N14W	Bottle	1
	Food Can	7		Button	1
	Hollowware	2		Flooring Material	2
	Mammal	2		Hollowware	1
	Mollusk Shell	1		Mammal	3
	Nail(s)	70		Nail(s)	7
	Oil Lamp Chimney	1		Pane Glass	3
	Pane Glass	91		Plain Stem, White Clay	1
	Plain Stem, White Clay	1		Sample	14
	Pots and Pans	1		Tableware	5
	Rod	1		Unidentified	10
	Sample	19		Total	48
	Scrap Metal	27	2N7W	Belt Buckle	1
	Scrap, sheet metal	1		Bottle	6
	Screw	1		Flooring Material	28
	Shell	1		Flower Pot	1
	Spike	1		Mammal	3
	Strapping	1		Nail(s)	198
	Tableware	6		Pane Glass	32
	Unidentifiable	4		Plate	1
Unidentified	14		Pots and Pans	1	
Wall Finishing	10		Rod	1	
White Clay, Plain Stem	1		Sample	31	
Wire	3		Scrap Metal	85	
Total	276		Shell	120	
10S10W	Bottle	1		Spike	1
	Mammal	11		Tableware	7
	Nail(s)	5		Unidentifiable	5
	Pane Glass	1		Unidentified	10
	Sample	4		Wall Finishing	11
	Shell	2		Wine Bottle	1
	Tableware	23		Wire	3
	Unknown, corroded piece of metal	1		Total	546
	White Clay, Plain Bowl	3	2S9W	Nail(s)	20
Total	51		Pane Glass	48	
10S5W	Hollowware	1		Sample	9
	Mammal	1		Scrap Metal	1
	Nail(s)	11		Unidentified	2
	Tableware	4		Total	80
			4N2W	Bottle	2
				Flooring Material	1

Mammal	14
Nail(s)	145
Nail/Claw	1
Pane Glass	190
Sample	14
Scrap Metal	25
Tableware	12
Unidentified	23
Wall Finishing	6
Whetstone	1
Total	434
4N6W	
Nail(s)	32
Pane Glass	5
Sample	1

Scrap Metal	2	
Unidentifiable	1	
Wall Finishing	2	
Wine Bottle	1	
Total	44	
5N1.5W		
Nail(s)	33	
Pane Glass	11	
Scrap Metal	1	
Spike	1	
Tableware	1	
Wall Finishing	1	
Total	48	
Grand Total		1544

Artifacts assigned to Period IV make up more than 20% of the total sample and are found in 9

Presbyterian Church Table 52 Ceramics Period IV	Frequency
Creamware Plain	1
Pearlware Edged	1
Pearlware Late Palette	1
Pearlware or RWE	3
Pearlware Plain	3
Pearlware Sponged	1
RWE Bl. Trans. Printed	1
RWE Gr. Trans. Printed	3
RWE Pink Trans. Printed	1
RWE Red Trans. Printed	2
RWE Teal Trans. Printed	2
RWE Plain	2
RWE Banded	4
RWE Bl. Sh. Edged	2
RWE Blue Sponged	1
RWE Blue Transfer	1
RWE Early Palette	2
RWE Flow Blue	1
RWE late palette	4
RWE Mocha Ware	1
RWE or Vitrified Earthenware	1
RWE Other Decoration	2
RWE Plain	57
RWE Red Sponged	2
RWE Sponged	2
RWE banded/flow	2
	103

excavation units. This Period marks the occupation and destruction of the church and consequently the proportion of building materials is quite high. Most of the debris is found in units located in the cellar depression and the northeast corner. The high percentage of nails points to scavenging activity as recorded in the documentary record. Had the church simply been moved from its location, as were many of the houses in Indiana nails, the number of nails would be much lower. There are some domestic items found in this Period and it seems quite likely that these are associated with the church during its period of occupation in the 19th century. Tableware ceramics, faunal bone, container glass and smoking pipes provide good evidence of the multiple functions of a church as a place of social gatherings of a more secular nature. The ceramics are mostly low-cost, minimally decorated types; the higher priced transfer-printed varieties comprise only 10% of the sample. A Mean Ceramic date of 1848 was calculated for the assemblage, later than the Period II assemblage, providing further support for the existence of an earlier building.

Period V Artifacts

Table 53 Period V Artifacts		
Unit	Object Name	Total
0N8W	Bottle	4
	Food Can	2
	Glassware	1
	Hinge	1
	Nail(s)	13
	Pane Glass	54
	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1
	Sample	9
	Scrap Metal	16
	Spike	1
	Tableware	7
	Unidentified	8
	Wall Finishing	3
	Wire	1
		121
	10S10W	Bottle
Flake		1
Hinge		1
Hollowware		6
Hook		1
Mammal		68
Nail(s)		183
Pane Glass		61
Plain Stem, White Clay		10
Sample		26
Scrap Metal		5
Shell		8
Strapping		2
Tableware		80
Teeth		6
Unidentified		199
Unsorted Bone		19
Wall Finishing		9
White Clay, Glazed Mouth		1
White Clay, Marked Bowl		8
White Clay, Plain Bowl		7
Wine Bottle	3	
Wire	2	
	716	
10S5W	Avian	3
	Mammal	4
	Nail(s)	38
	Tableware	1
	Wall Finishing	16
	62	
1N14W	Bottle	1

	Flake	1
	Hollowware	1
	Horseshoe nail	1
	Mollusc Shell	1
	Nail(s)	29
	Pane Glass	1
	Sample	13
	Tableware	6
		54
2N7W	Auto part	1
	Barbed Wire	2
	Beer Bottle	1
	Bottle	52
	Closure	2
	Eyelet	3
	Food Can	1
	Furniture Tack	4
	Grommet	3
	Hook	1
	Hook and Eye	1
	Liquor Bottle	3
	Mammal	2
	Nail(s)	318
	Pane Glass	56
	Pharmaceutical Bottle	15
	Pop Bottle	2
	Sample	13
	Scrap Metal	166
	Screw	2
	Staple	1
	Strapping	8
	Tableware	45
	Toiletry/Perfume Bottle	9
	Umbrella came	1
	Unidentified	29
Unsorted Bone	8	
Wall Finishing	1	
Washer	2	
Wine Bottle	1	
Wire	21	
	774	
2S9W	Horseshoe	1
	Nail(s)	50
	Pane Glass	149
	Sample	7
	Unidentified	5
	2	
	214	

4N2W	Flatware	5
	Musket Ball	1
	Nail(s)	73
	Pane Glass	52
	Scrap Metal	18
	Screw	1
	Unidentified	13
	Wall Finishing	6
		169
4N6W	Auto part	1
	Avian	2
	Bottle	27
	Hollowware	1
	Nail(s)	127
	Pane Glass	34
	Sample	26
	Scrap Metal	53
	Spike	2
	Wall Finishing	2
	Wine Bottle	1
		276
4S10W	Bottle	41
	Flake	1
	Hollowware	22
	Horseshoe nail	5
	Mammal	40
	Nail(s)	75
	Pane Glass	51
	Plain Stem, White Clay	5
	Plaster	7
	Sample	25
	Scrap Metal	3
	Shell	12
	Tableware	23
	Teeth	9
	Trade Bead	1
	Unidentified	93
	Unsorted Bone	11
	White Clay, Glazed Mouth	2
	White Clay, Marked Bowl	2
White Clay, Plain Bowl	5	
		433
5N1.5W	Bottle	1
	Mammal	1
	Nail(s)	68
	Pane Glass	153
	Sample	3
	Scrap Metal	2
	Spike	1
	Strapping	1

	Tableware	6
		236
Surface	Barbed Wire	1
	Beer Bottle	5
	Beverage bottle	8
	Bolt	1
	Bottle	267
	Bucket/Bucket Part	3
	Chamber Pot	2
	Colander	2
	Decorative glass	1
	Dish	2
	Flower Pot	6
	Handle	1
	Horseshoe nail	15
	Jar	5
	Lid	19
	Liquor Bottle	13
	Mammal	1
	Melted Glass	1
	Milk bottle	1
	Miscellaneous hardware	1
	Nail(s)	60
	Oil Lamp Chimney	13
	Pane Glass	151
	Panel Bottle	9
	Plate	1
	Platter	2
	Pop Bottle	5
Pots and Pans	1	
Rod	1	
Safety pin	1	
Sample	20	
Saucer	1	
Scrap Metal	40	
Serving Tableware	5	
Strapping	4	
Tableware	44	
Toiletry/Perfume Bottle	21	
Tumbler, cylindrical	1	
Unidentifiable	65	
Unidentified	92	
Unsorted Bone	1	
Vial	2	
Wall Finishing	9	
Watch	1	
Wine Bottle	4	
Wire	7	
	Surface Collection Total	916
		3971

Presbyterian Church Table 54 Tableware Ceramics	
Decorative Type	Frequency
Pearlware Blue Painted	2
Pearlware Blue Transfer	6
Pearlware Early Palette	1
Pearlware Edged	4
Pearlware Green Transfer	1
Pearlware Late Palette	2
Pearlware Moulded	1
Pearlware or RWE	19
Pearlware Plain	36
Pearlware Sponged	1
Porcelain	9
Porcelaineous bone china	1
RWE Bl. Trans. Printed	3
RWE Gr. Trans. Printed	44
RWE Pink Trans. Printed	4
RWE Polychrome Trans. Printed	4
RWE Red Trans. Printed	5
RWE Plain	18
RWE Banded	10
RWE Bl. Sh. Edged	11
RWE Blue Painted	3
RWE Blue Sponged	8
RWE Blue Transfer	43
RWE Early Palette	13
RWE Flow Blue	3
RWE Gilded	2
RWE Gr. Sh. Edged	3
RWE Green Painted	1
RWE late palette	10
RWE Moulded	1
RWE Other Decoration	3
RWE Plain	350
RWE purple stamped	1
RWE Red Sponged	4
RWE Red Stamped	1
RWE Sponged	5
Refined White EW Multi- coloured Sponged	4
RWE gilded	2
Soft Paste Porcelain Painted	1
Soft Paste Porcelain Plain	2
Vitrified Earthenware, Plain	15
Vitrified White Earthenware	2
Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	4
Total	663

Artifacts from Period V represent the material deposited after the church was scavenged for materials in the early 20th century. The cellar depression appears to have been used as a dump of sorts where material continued to be thrown into the open hole for several decades up to very recently. The assemblage from Period V also includes the material found on the surface in and around the cellar pit which was collected sporadically throughout the excavation. Surface collected debris makes up about 25% of the almost 4000 artifacts in Period V. Building materials, nails, window glass, sheet metal, unidentifiable metal pieces and brick/mortar samples make up the majority of each unit assemblage. The high number of unidentifiable items listed in the inventory reflects the large number of rusted iron pieces found. Some of the buildings materials are undoubtedly associated with the church but modern materials are also in evidence. The high number of container glass fragments, many of which are 20th century machine-made clear glass containers, indicates the use of the depression as a modern dump. Food bone is also found along with ceramics although the association of these materials with the church is suspect. Modern items such as pop cans, car parts, flower pots and metal hardware make it difficult to separate modern from 19th century deposition. Also, material from unit 4S10W, although assigned to Period V because of their lot 2 provenience; i.e., topsoil, may actually be related to the 19th century church occupation rather than the post-destruction period. A Mean ceramic date of 1847 was calculated for the assemblage, which is in agreement

with the Period IV assemblage. This provides some evidence for continuity between Periods IV and V where earlier materials are also incorporated into the cellar pit refuse, although it is quite possible that the provenience of this debris is associated with some of the domestic buildings in Indiana which were moved out of the town beginning in the late 19th century and continuing into the 20th century after the church had already been scavenged. The sample is quite large consisting of more than 660 sherds. Decorative types are more varied and include some obviously later types such as gilded decoration. The assemblage continues to be dominated by less-expensive, minimally decorated varieties such as banded, edged, sponged, painted and plain, but transfer-printed types are more in evidence making up about 15% of the total assemblage compared to about 10% in Period IV.

Excavation Unit Summaries

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 7 - July 23
 Provenience: 4N2W Unit Size: 2 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Lisabeth Robinson, John Triggs, Olivia Robinson

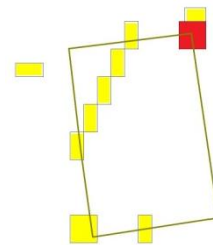


Table 55 4N2W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
3	Architectural	6
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	8
	3 Total	17
4	Activities	1
	Architectural	95
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	5
	Unassigned Material	31
4 Total	136	
5	Architectural	31
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Unassigned Material	4
5 Total	36	
6	Architectural	7
	Faunal/Floral	5
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	10
6 Total	22	
7	Architectural	186
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	2
7 Total	188	
9	Architectural	21
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	12
9 Total	35	
Grand Total		434



Figure 74 View looking north showing the builder's trenches for the northeast corner of the church that have been robbed of stone.

This unit was located in the flat area to the north and east of the cellar depression. Upon excavation two wall trenches, devoid of stone, were identified as the northeast corner of the building. The two trenches differ in that the large stones remaining in the north-south trench are not found in the east-west trench. The unit was eventually extended to the north, 5N1.5W, where the north-south wall trench was found to extend another 1.5 metres in that direction. The north-south trench may be associated with the narthex or vestibule of the church as shown on the one historical image of the structure (Figure 62). Other layers in the unit

represent the destruction deposits assigned to Period IV, lots 3, 5, 6 and 7, which are found on the ground surface outside of the trenches. Artifacts in these contexts are mostly architectural items consisting of nails (wrought and machine-cut) and window glass. Interesting artifacts found include a musket ball in lot 2, a whetstone, and several sherds of pearlware.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 24 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 5N1.5W Unit Size: 1.5 x 1 metres
 Excavator(s): Lisabeth Robinson, John Triggs, Olivia Robinson

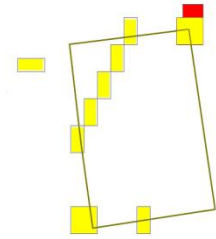


Table 56 5N1.5W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	225
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	7
	Unassigned Material	3
	1 Total	236
9	Architectural	46
	Food	
	Preparation/Consumption	1
	Unassigned Material	1
	9 Total	48
Grand total		284

This unit was opened after completion of unit 4N2W to expose the further extent of the north-south wall trench. A layer of small stones was removed and the wall trench was exposed below. Most of the artifacts found were window glass (n=151) and nails (mostly machine-cut and a few wrought). No other artifacts of interest were recovered.



Figure 75 View looking north showing the extension of the north-south robbed wall trench found in unit 5N1.5W. This is thought to be the narthex or vestibule situated on the front of the church as shown on the one historic image of the building (Figure 62).



Figure 76 View looking east showing the small stones scattered on the surface of the unit before excavation. Unit 4N2W is at right of photograph. A piece of roofing tin can be seen in the upper corner of this unit.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 7 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 4N6W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Laura Inglis

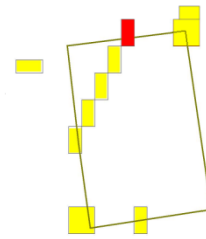


Table 57 4N6W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	1
	Architectural	137
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	25
	Unassigned Material	44
1 Total		209
2	Architectural	38
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	Unassigned Material	12
2 Total		52
3	Architectural	9
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
	Unassigned Material	4
3 Total		17
4	Architectural	20
	Unassigned Material	2
4 Total		22
5	Architectural	34
5 Total		34
6	Architectural	13
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	Unassigned Material	1
6 Total		16
7	Architectural	5
	Unassigned Material	1
7 Total		6
10	Architectural	6
10 Total		6
		362



Figure 77 View looking south showing the narthex/vestibule foundation running north-south and the building foundation running east-west in the background. The different size stones indicate different phases of construction. The edge of the cellar pit was discovered on the inside of the foundation wall and is shown partially excavated here (upper).

Architectural items clearly dominate every lot assemblage in this unit. These consist mostly of nails with lesser numbers of window glass shards and scrap metal. The few objects of domestic refuse include a few ceramics, wine and other beverage bottles from Period IV and V contexts.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 7 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 2N7W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Alyssa Woods

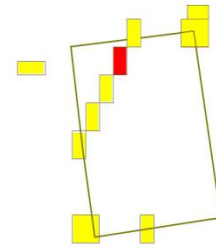


Table 58 2N7W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Activities	3
	Architectural	384
	Clothing Group	7
	Faunal/Floral	10
	Food Preparation/Consumption	141
	Furniture Group	4
	Medicinal/Hygiene	24
	Personal Group	1
	Unassigned Material	207
1 Total		781
2	Activities	1
	Architectural	114
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
	Unassigned Material	22
2 Total		142
3	Activities	2
	Architectural	70
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	17
	Unassigned Material	59
3 Total		151
4	Architectural	76
	Faunal/Floral	120
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Unassigned Material	11
4 Total		208
5	Architectural	25
	Food Preparation/Consumption	9
	Unassigned Material	13
5 Total		47
6	Architectural	2
6 Total		2
		1331

architectural debris, container glass, a few ceramics, clothing items (eyelet, grommet, and hook and eye) and a buckle.



Figure 78 View looking north, showing the foundation wall collapse in foreground and the brick agglomerations that may be from interior piers for supporting the floor. An invoice for 3100 bricks dated 1868 provides confirmation of these being used in the construction of the cellar.

This unit contained the most artifacts of any unit in this area, almost 20% of all finds from the church. Lots 2-5 are associated with the destruction of the church and contain mostly nails and window glass, together with metal fragments, hardware and brick/mortar samples. The wide assortment of materials found in lot 1 includes

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 7 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 0N8W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Aubrey Singleton

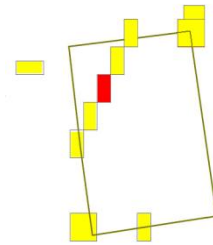


Table 59 0N8W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	79
	Food Preparation/Consumption	22
	Medicinal/Hygiene	1
	Unassigned Material	20
1 Total		122
2	Architectural	58
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	11
	Unassigned Material	20
2 Total		90
3	Architectural	22
	Food Preparation/Consumption	9
	Unassigned Material	9
3 Total		40
4	Architectural	14
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
4 Total		16
5	Architectural	7
	Smoking	2
	Unassigned Material	2
5 Total		11
6	Architectural	46
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	6
	Unassigned Material	1
6 Total		54
7	Architectural	31
	Food Preparation/Consumption	9
	Furniture Group	1
	Unassigned Material	5
7 Total		46
8	Architectural	12
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	5
8 Total		19
		398



Figure 79 View looking north showing the large rubble fill at the top of the cellar. More rubble was exposed below this indicating that the foundation walls had been scavenged and the un-used stones pushed into the cellar.

As with the previous unit, 2N7W, this unit is situated in the interior of the church and the stratigraphy is predominantly cellar fill deposits from Period IV. Most of these items are architectural in nature, nails and window glass, as well as brick/mortar samples, hardware and various scrap metal pieces. Items of interest include a hinge, pharmaceutical bottle, a marked Murray/Glasgow smoking pipe stem, a fragment of an oil lamp globe, and several sherds of

ceramic tableware with various decorative styles.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 7 – July 31
 Provenience: 2SN9W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Danielle LeBlanc

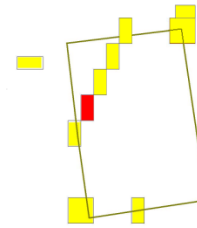


Table 60 2S9W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	51
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
	Unassigned Material	2
	1 Total	54
2	Activities	1
	Architectural	155
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
	2 Total	160
3	Architectural	73
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	Unassigned Material	5
	3 Total	80
4	Architectural	238
	Domestic Activities	1
	Faunal/Floral	17
	Food Preparation/Consumption	98
	Furniture Group	1
	Smoking	4
	Unassigned Material	19
	4 Total	378
5	Architectural	65
	Faunal/Floral	21
	Food Preparation/Consumption	71
	Smoking	3
	Unassigned Material	2
5 Total	162	
6	Architectural	10
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	15
	Smoking	1
	Unassigned Material	4
6 Total	33	
7	Architectural	9
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	7 Total	14
		881



Figure 80 View looking north showing sleeper trench filled with stone rubble (right) & another partially visible (left). These are thought to be associated with an earlier structure. Lot 4, the artifact rich layer contemporary with the earlier structure, was removed to expose the sleeper trenches which were dug into the clay subsoil.

Unlike the cellar fill units previously discussed this unit is located to the south of the cellar depression but probably below the church. Lots 1-3 are associated with the church and its destruction, but lots 4-9 are features and layers associated with the structure that pre-dates the church. The difference between the two buildings can be seen in the Groups that make up the assemblages. Architectural items are the predominant type for the church contexts while a diverse range of activities is evident in the lots associated with the earlier structure. Architectural objects, nails and window glass mostly, are still in abundance in these earlier layers, but domestic

items such as ceramics, faunal bone, and smoking pipes are also in evidence. Objects that stand out as unique are a stoneware blacking bottle and an example of Jasperware ceramic, a fine, red stoneware.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 7 – July 21
 Provenience: 4S10W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Bill Carruthers

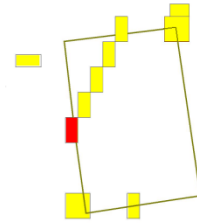


Table 61 4S10W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	59
	Faunal/Floral	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	26
	Smoking	2
1 Total		92
2	Activities	4
	Architectural	92
	Architectural	10
	Faunal/Floral	67
	Food Preparation/Consumption	153
	Native	2
	Smoking	12
2 Total		340
3	Architectural	98
	Arms and Military	1
	Faunal/Floral	43
	Food Preparation/Consumption	95
	Personal Group	1
	Smoking	9
3 Total		247
4	Architectural	114
	Arms and Military	1
	Domestic Activities	1
	Faunal/Floral	41
	Food Preparation/Consumption	124
	Smoking	21
4 Total		302
5	Architectural	4
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	7
5 Total		15
6	Architectural	36
	Clothing Group	2
	Faunal/Floral	22
	Food Preparation/Consumption	46
	Medicinal/Hygiene	1
	Native	1
	Smoking	3
6 Total		111
		1107



Figure 81 View looking north showing sleeper trench excavated into subsoil (right). This is thought to be associated with a structure that pre-dates the church.

Similar to unit 2S9W, this unit also has evidence of an earlier occupation and structure. Artifacts recovered from an original ground surface, lot 4 and fill layers, lots 3 and 6, exhibit a diversity of activities dominated by Architectural items but also with a high frequency of ceramics and faunal bone. It is possible that some of the ceramics from lot 2, assigned to the church destruction Period IV, may be attributed to the earlier structure because of a similarity in decorative styles, however, these are from a later layer. Several unusual artifacts were recovered from the early contexts including a trade bead, two gunflints, a Jew's harp, scrap copper, a blacking bottle, and two buttons.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 17 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 1N14W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): James Dixon

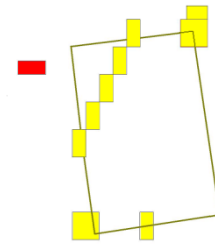


Table 62 1N14W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	2
	Native	1
1 Total		8
2	Activities	1
	Architectural	38
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	7
2 Total		47
3	Architectural	11
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
3 Total		15
4	Architectural	6
	Clothing Group	1
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	8
	Smoking	1
4 Total		17
5	Architectural	8
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	5
	Unassigned Material	1
5 Total		16
		103



Figure 82 View looking east showing cellar entrance situated at the northwest corner of the church. This appears to have been a ‘bulkhead’ style entrance with exterior steps leading down to the cellar which were probably covered with a wooden frame structure with sloped doors (Figure71).

This unit was situated to investigate a depression on the west side of the building though to be a cellar entranceway. Lots 1 and 2 represent post-destruction layers and include mostly Architectural Group items, nails predominantly, and only a few shards of window glass. Lots 3-5, Period IV, also have a significant number of Architectural items, mostly nails, as well as ceramics, all of which are refined white earthenware varieties except one sherd of creamware (1760-1820). Fill within the cellar entrance was devoid of artifacts and there were no traces of wood from steps which presumably would have been set into the trench dug for the entrance. It seems likely that if steps existed, these were scavenged during the dismantling of the church at the turn of the century, especially if these were constructed as a single framework which could be easily removed. The depth of the cellar entrance at the eastern end of the unit, towards the western foundation, was about 0.80 metres below ground surface.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 21 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 10S10W Unit Size: 2 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Meghan Voisin and Meaghan Nichols

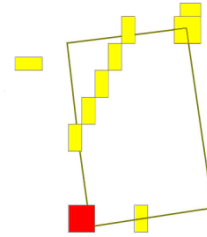


Table 63 10S10W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	5
	Faunal/Floral	4
	Food Preparation/Consumption	8
	Unassigned Material	4
1 Total		21
2	Architectural	162
	Architectural	102
	Faunal/Floral	97
	Food Preparation/Consumption	290
	Native	1
	Smoking	26
	Unassigned Material	17
2 Total		695
3	Architectural	3
	Faunal/Floral	2
	Food Preparation/Consumption	10
3 Total		15
4	Architectural	9
	Faunal/Floral	15
	Food Preparation/Consumption	24
	Smoking	3
4 Total		51
		782



Figure 83 Surface of lot 3, the buried A-horizon, or original ground surface above subsoil.

Most artifacts from this unit are found in lot 2, the topsoil layer. This material is assigned to Period V, the post-destruction phase of the church's history. Interestingly, in contrast to other units, Food Preparation items are in greater abundance than Architectural artifacts. The latter Group consists of nails mostly, almost all machine-cut, but also a significant number of

window glass shards. Tableware ceramics are especially numerous and include a variety of decorative types on pearlware and refined white earthenware. Faunal bone and smoking pipes also point to a domestic occupation. The assemblage is very similar to that found in Period II contexts associated with the pre-existing structure. However, the stratigraphic position of lot 2 is late, and consequently the artifacts are in a secondary context. They may be taken as representative of the Period II occupation, but later disturbances have resulted in the deposition of the material at the southwest corner of the church, in a very inaccessible space at the rear of the structure. The corner of the building is marked by a soil stain on the east side of the unit, and an interface cut into the subsoil for a shallow foundation trench. No stones were recovered from the trench and it appears that these too were robbed as in unit 4N2W located at the northeast corner of the structure.

Location: Presbyterian Church Dates Exc.: July 21 – Aug. 5
 Provenience: 10S5W Unit Size: 1 x 2 metres
 Excavator(s): Natalie McGhee

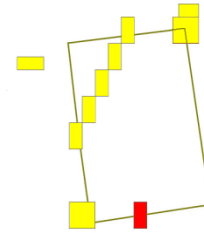


Table 64 10S5W Artifacts		
Lot	Group	Total
1	Architectural	21
	Faunal/Floral	3
	Food Preparation/Consumption	1
1 Total		25
2	Architectural	18
	Faunal/Floral	4
2 Total		22
3	Architectural	16
3 Total		16
4	Architectural	11
	Faunal/Floral	1
	Food Preparation/Consumption	5
4 Total		17
5	Architectural	19
	Arms and Military	1
	Faunal/Floral	6
	Food Preparation/Consumption	4
	Native	1
5 Total		31
6	Architectural	18
	Faunal/Floral	5
	Food Preparation/Consumption	3
	Unassigned Material	1
6 Total		27
		138



Figure 84 Close of excavation showing subsoil on both sides of the small stone rubble which is thought to be infilling the south foundation wall trench of the church.

This unit was placed at the south end of the building to locate the south foundation wall. Its precise location is based on the 45 x 30 foot dimensions of the structure found in the documentary record, using the north foundation wall found in units 4N2W and 4N6W as a starting reference point. The exposure of a line of broken small stones running across the unit from east to west confirmed the size of the building as recorded in the insurance policy on the building (see footnote 1). Unfortunately, time constraints did not permit the completion of the unit and the wall was left unexcavated. Layers on either side of the wall were however excavated and within these Architectural Group artifacts again form the majority of items recovered. Nails are found in abundance but only a few shards of window. This suggests that the rear side of the church, where the altar would have been situated, did not have a window. Unusual artifacts found in this unit include a gunflint and a silver tinkling cone, similar to that found in the North Field blacksmith shop excavation. These are assumed to be associated with the earlier building/occupation.

Summary Presbyterian Church

The investigation of the Presbyterian Church marks the second excavation of such a structure. In 2007 the Catholic Church, St. Rose of Lima, located in the Indiana Catholic Cemetery, was located and a preliminary excavation carried out (Triggs 2007a). Unlike the Presbyterian Church, the Catholic Church did not yield artifacts of a domestic nature. A trench excavated across the short axis of the building located the two foundation walls, which were timber sills set in the ground, as opposed to the stone foundations of the Presbyterian Church. Hundreds of nails and pieces of wall plaster were recovered, but almost no ceramics, container glass, smoking pipes or other domestic items were found. The nails, mostly lath nails, with a few large framing nails, suggested that the Catholic Church had not been demolished or scavenged for materials. Instead some of the interior walls may have been taken down, the floor taken up, and the building moved to another location, still largely intact.

The contrasts between the two churches are numerous. The construction styles are first of all quite different. The stone foundations of the Presbyterian Church mark it as a more substantial building than the timber frames set in the ground for the St. Rose of Lima Church. The dimensions of the former (45 x 30 feet) are also quite large compared to the smaller Catholic Church which was about 16-18 x 32-36 feet. In terms of the footprint the Presbyterian was a shorter rectangle; a ratio of 1:1.5 width to length, than the longer axis of the Catholic Church with a width to length ratio of 1:2. The presence of a cellar, a stove, and bricks used in the infrastructure of the Presbyterian Church also stand in marked contrast to the Catholic Church. Considered in its entirety the evidence points to a the Presbyterian Church, built by David Thompson I, as being a more imposing, and expensive building, than the St. Rose of Lima Church, built and maintained by the Catholic parishioners. Artifacts found at the Presbyterian Church also point to a domestic function while these are absent from the Catholic Church. It is certainly the case that the majority of the objects found at the former are from the earlier occupation but there is good evidence to indicate that some of the ceramics from later periods were used and deposited at the church.

The evidence for a structure to have been located on the site of the Presbyterian Church is overwhelming. Thousands of artifacts indicating a diverse range of activities were found towards the mid-section and south end of the building in fill deposits overlying subsoil directly or overlying an original ground surface. These materials were seemingly displaced during the construction of the church and the excavation of the church cellar beginning in 1850. Ceramics from these contexts are dated to the early 1840s based on the Mean Ceramic Dating formula but many of the types, pearlware for example, date to the early decades of the 19th century. Also, the presence of gunflints, a musket ball, a silver tinkling cone, and a few trade beads identifies the earlier occupation as similar to that found in the North Field in association with the blacksmith shop. As with this area, the evidence suggests an occupation that pre-dates the village of Indiana (pre-1832) and one which perhaps was a small settlement, agricultural in nature (the blacksmith

shop), but also frontier-like where hunting was carried out. The evidence for a native presence within this settlement is incontrovertible but the extent or nature of the native population has yet to be determined. Large portions of land along the Grand River originally granted to the Six Nations were settled by Euro-Canadians beginning as early as the 1780s and future investigations planned for 2010 are designed to investigate questions such as who were the former occupants of this settlement, what was the extent and nature of the settlement, and when was it occupied.

4.0 Conclusions

The 2008 excavations at Indiana conducted by the Wilfrid Laurier University Field School were successful in locating and excavating three structures: the blacksmith shop, a hotel/boarding house, and the Presbyterian church. Analysis of artifacts and stratigraphy provides convincing evidence for 19th century occupations associated with the town of Indiana and also a settlement that pre-dates the establishment of the village ca. 1832.

Investigation in the North Field provided evidence of a blacksmith shop thought to pre-date the town of Indiana. Analysis of thousands of artifacts suggests that the structure dates to the late 18th/early 19th century and may be associated with a settlement centred around a Lower Cayuga Nation Longhouse mentioned in documentary sources. The recovery of smithing debris identifies the building as such, and the recovery of a small numbers of trade items usually attributed to native peoples provides the basis for this conjecture. Further testing is necessary in this area to confirm the hypothesis. The results of a GIS study conducted in winter 2010, using the 2008 test-pitting survey data, will guide the placement of excavation units for the upcoming 2010 spring excavation. Areas of high artifact concentration will be investigated as will further exploration of the smithy itself be conducted by expanding the 2008 excavation into the small copse of trees where the evidence suggests further structural features may be located.

The boarding house on Town Lot 2, now located on private property outside of Ruthven Park N.H.S. was investigated over a six week period. This building is visible on the landscape today as a foundation about 20 feet square, the cellar of which is filled with debris almost to the ground surface. Excavation around the exterior of the building foundations resulted in the recovery of thousands of artifacts dating to the middle decades of the 19th century. Although the foundation of the structure was not exposed there is sufficient evidence to locate the building precisely. Structural features that were exposed include a porch and raised verandah around the south side of the building. The boarding house may be the Anglo-American hotel known historically based on a few artifacts of obvious American origin although this is speculative. The architectural elements, and the diversity of artifacts recovered, however, do support the identification of the building as a boarding house. There are no further plans for excavating around the structure in the 2010 season.

The small Presbyterian Church, constructed by David Thompson I in 1850, was investigated over the same six week period. The precise situation of the building on the landscape was confirmed as well as additional information about the church mentioned in the documentary record. The presence of a cellar entrance, bulkhead-style, on the west side of the building at the northwest corner, specifically, was identified. The cellar itself was probably an English-style cellar with equal parts above and below ground. The historical depiction of the church confirms this arrangement. The stone foundations also indicated on the image were confirmed by

excavation although in some areas these had been robbed; i.e., the northeast corner where the narthex or vestibule was located. In an interesting case where the historical record confirmed the archaeological interpretation, the conclusion that the building had been scavenged (based on the robber trenches which had no building stones) was arrived at prior to a 1954 newspaper article coming to light which described the church's demise in this way.

Another interesting aspect of the church excavation was the recovery of artifacts that clearly were representative of a domestic occupation. Ceramic dates and artifact types indicated a close similarity between these finds and those in the North Field excavation around the smithy. This structure, probably a small cabin, was apparently demolished, or more likely the ruins of the former structure were disturbed, during the construction of the church in 1850. It is unlikely that the building would have been left standing after the establishment of the town of Indiana and the overarching re-landscaping of the Ruthven estate in the mid-1840s. The presence of items normally associated with native people, trade artifacts dating from the late 18th and early 19th century, again leads to speculation about the nature of the settlement in this general area of the much larger site of Ruthven Park. Further investigation of the church specifically is not planned for 2010, although the results of the planned North Field excavation may lead to further excavation in the church area at a future date.

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Appendix A

GIS Analysis of North Field Stage 2 Test Pits

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04/14/10
For Dr. John Triggs
AR 440J

Background

The Town of Indiana in Haldimand County, Ontario used to be a bustling industrial town in the 19th century (Figures 1 and 2). Founded around 1835 it flourished as a company town owned by the Grand River Navigation Canal company. The town, a place of around 500 – 600 people at its peak, started to decline with the loss of the canal trade in the 1870s and disappeared off the maps by the turn of the century. Wilfrid Laurier has been running field schools there every other year since 2004 under the supervision of Dr. John Triggs.

As part of the 2006 field school a pedestrian survey was conducted on a ploughed field that was once part of the town, twenty-five hundred artefacts were recorded, catalogued, and their spatial locations mapped. In the 2008 field school the North Field outside of town and by Ruthven mansion was test-pitted at ten meter intervals, the artefacts were catalogued, and grid coordinates were assigned. The goal of this exercise has been to plot the artefacts onto a 2006 SWOOP ortho-imagery photographs of the modern landscape and see how their distribution compared to each other and to the town itself. As methodologies, observations, and interpretations for the pedestrian survey and the test pits were quite different they will be divided into two separate sections.

2008 Test Pitting

Problem

Mapping the test pits was fairly straight forward. The North Field where the test pits were dug was outside of the town of Indiana and no historic maps of the area were available. Given only verbal descriptions and field notes of the test pitting from 2008 the goal was to plot the test pits on the 2006 SWOOP Ortho-imagery and connect it to the artefact spreadsheet and then create a series of pie charts representing each test pit and what was found in it. Later excavation units from the 2008 field season were drawn to show the area that has been excavated when compared to the test pits dug.

Methodology

The test pits were drawn in the same file the pedestrian survey was done. As the location of the test pits was only recorded by a grid the grid had to be recreated and the test pits mapped in by hand. Using CorelDraw and the file originally created by Pam Schaus, ten meters was measured and ten by ten meter squares were drawn to provide a grid.

Then the CorelDraw grid was imported into Arc Map and overlaid on the SWOOP ortho-imagery which gave the rough positions of the test pits which were created as a shape-file in Arc Map. Using Sarah Daniels's notebook the amount of test pits that were dug in each row was determined and the positive test pits were derived from the artefact catalogue. Later these rows were labelled with the letters for the rows being derived from the original test pitting exercise – A-H, J-N, P-U, Z, and AA.

To create pie charts the artefact catalogue had to be completely reworked into a table with each row representing one test pit and each column representing one type of artefact. It was an extremely tedious procedure as the spreadsheet got extremely long and later the Arc Map

software was being uncooperative in connecting the artefact spreadsheet to the test pit shape-file. However, after that was done it was quick and easy to create a number of maps representing key artefacts in North Field.

A mean ceramic date was done giving an average date of 1842 for the entire field. Later excavation units in the North Field were drawn in CorelDraw and imported the same way the test pit grid was. Drawing these showed that the test pit grid had to be adjusted slightly and a few test pits moved to correspond with the paper map of the excavation units. These were outlined as polygon shape-files into which data can easily be inputted in the future.

Challenges

One of the biggest challenges in this part of the project was trying to correlate verbal accounts and field notes with the 2006 ortho-imagery. Verbal accounts were not very reliable and some of the field notes were unsatisfactory. There was also trouble with communication between the map maker who worked with the aerial and archaeological data and those who were actually there on the excavation. While Sarah Daniels's notes were invaluable in answering some of the questions, the challenge emphasizes the need for good note taking and good knowledge of field work to create good maps; something some archaeologists and archaeology companies aren't critical of when they hire geography students with little archaeological training to do their maps for them.

Another challenge was trying to reformat the artefact catalogue into something usable in Arc Map. While the artefact catalogue wasn't strongly modified for the pedestrian survey, the pits needed to be treated as separate units and the spreadsheet had to be reworked to make it usable. While not particularly challenging, the task was extremely tedious.

Finally there were problems with bringing CorelDraw maps into Arc Map software though that can be resolved with more experience with CorelDraw. The synthesis of all the positive and negative test pits and the excavation units can be seen in Figure 12.

Observations

As predicted, Figures 13 – 18 show a very large concentration of artefacts around to the east of the cluster of trees where a blacksmith shop is thought to be located. The large amount of brick, blacksmithing debris, and very few ceramics and glass supports this idea as blacksmith shops don't have a very large variety of artefact types. What is interesting is that there is another small cluster around the test pit J1 which mirrors the artefact composition of the blacksmith shop by having a large amount of architectural and blacksmithing debris. There is also a very large cluster of coal and brick at B2 far away from other concentrations of artefacts.

The distribution of ceramics is unusual as the blacksmith shop only have eight pieces of ceramic around it while twenty/twenty-five meters away to the west a single test pit Q5 contains five pieces of ceramic. There is also a very interesting small cluster of ceramics at H3, H4, and H5 without any other associated artefacts. Glass is also interesting as the blacksmith shop contains only one piece of glass while there is an enormous cluster at T6 and S6 and a smaller cluster by the tree line at AA2 and AA3.

Native chert doesn't seem to have much of a pattern (Figure 19). The gunflint, included in the map, doesn't seem to be associated with the chert flakes (it was included with the assumption that somebody might have mistaken a gunflint flake for a native flake).

Interpretations

The blacksmith's shop between P4 and N2 is self-evident. Its presence was already known before the project. What is interesting is the "miniature blacksmith" located at J1. While it could be just an extension of the blacksmiths shop the distance between it and N2 is fifty meters and thus could not possibly be a part of the same building. The loose scatter of debris between the two pockets might suggest part of the same complex but the buildings would be completely separate. Due to the lack of household items like ceramics, faunal, and glass (though there are pipe remains) and lack of clearly fashioned items like horseshoe nails it could be the location of an iron smelter. While wrought iron could have been brought, in some blacksmiths who smelted or re-smelted iron could have placed their smelter in a different building. Giving a professional blacksmith who could identify smelting slag from smithing slag a chance to analyze the slag from J1 could test this hypothesis. Regardless, J1 presents a very interesting, "miniature blacksmith" non-residential addition to the blacksmith shop.

Q4 is also very interesting as it contains Refined White Earthenwares very similar to those found in the blacksmith shop just twenty meters away. It is a single test pit with a very dense collection of artefacts. This may suggest that this is actually either a midden for the blacksmith shop or a privy. It contains the largest number of ceramics out of all the excavated test pits and requires more investigation.

Finally the cluster around S7 – U7 presents a rather interesting find from the excavation. They are very bountiful test-units with a wide variety of glass, ceramic, architectural, and smoking remains. While there are few chronologically diagnostic ceramics the large amount of artefacts and the wide variety of finds suggests either a midden or a domestic area. While there is a lack of bricks, nails, and window glass that was found it could have been an encampment or a log cabin though its association with the blacksmith shop is unknown. There is also a similar though smaller cluster at AA1 – AA3 along the tree line which might suggest a similar phenomenon.

Conclusions

This project has shown the usefulness of GIS in archaeology. GIS can not only predict sites, as it is commonly used especially in CRM, but also aid in interpretation and excavation planning. The overlaying of the 1879 map on the 2006 SWOOP ortho-imagery and field walking data allowed both the field walking clusters to be identified and order given to an ploughed unordered field. The mapping of the 2008 test pits provided a clearer picture of the test pits and possible locations sites that predated the town of Indiana. Further, GIS provides answers to some questions and can guide the research to more questions by providing a powerful tool for spatial analysis.



Figure 1: Location of Indiana today

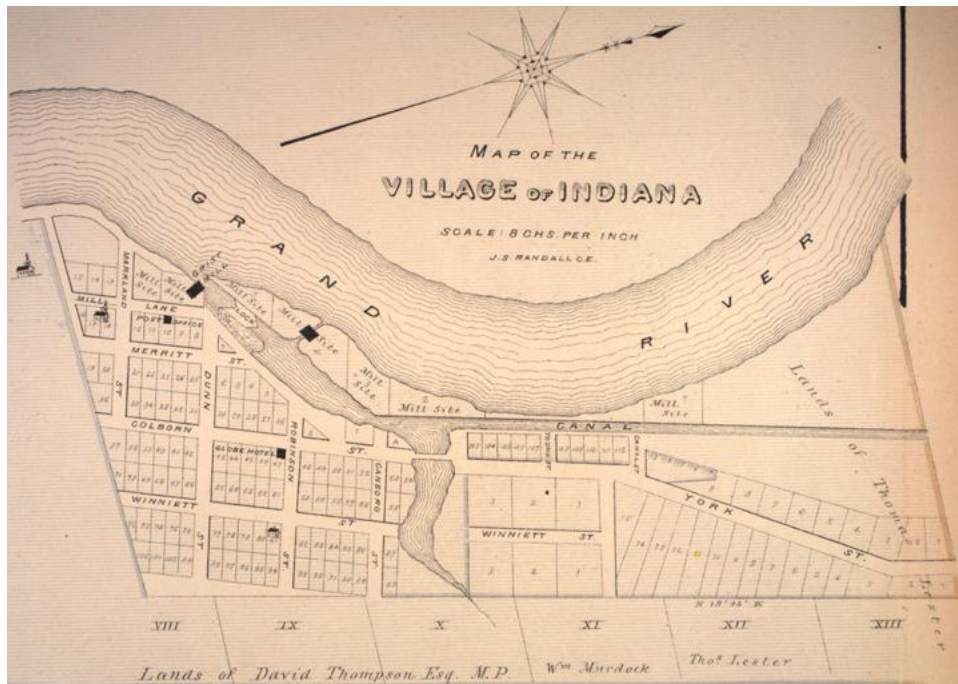
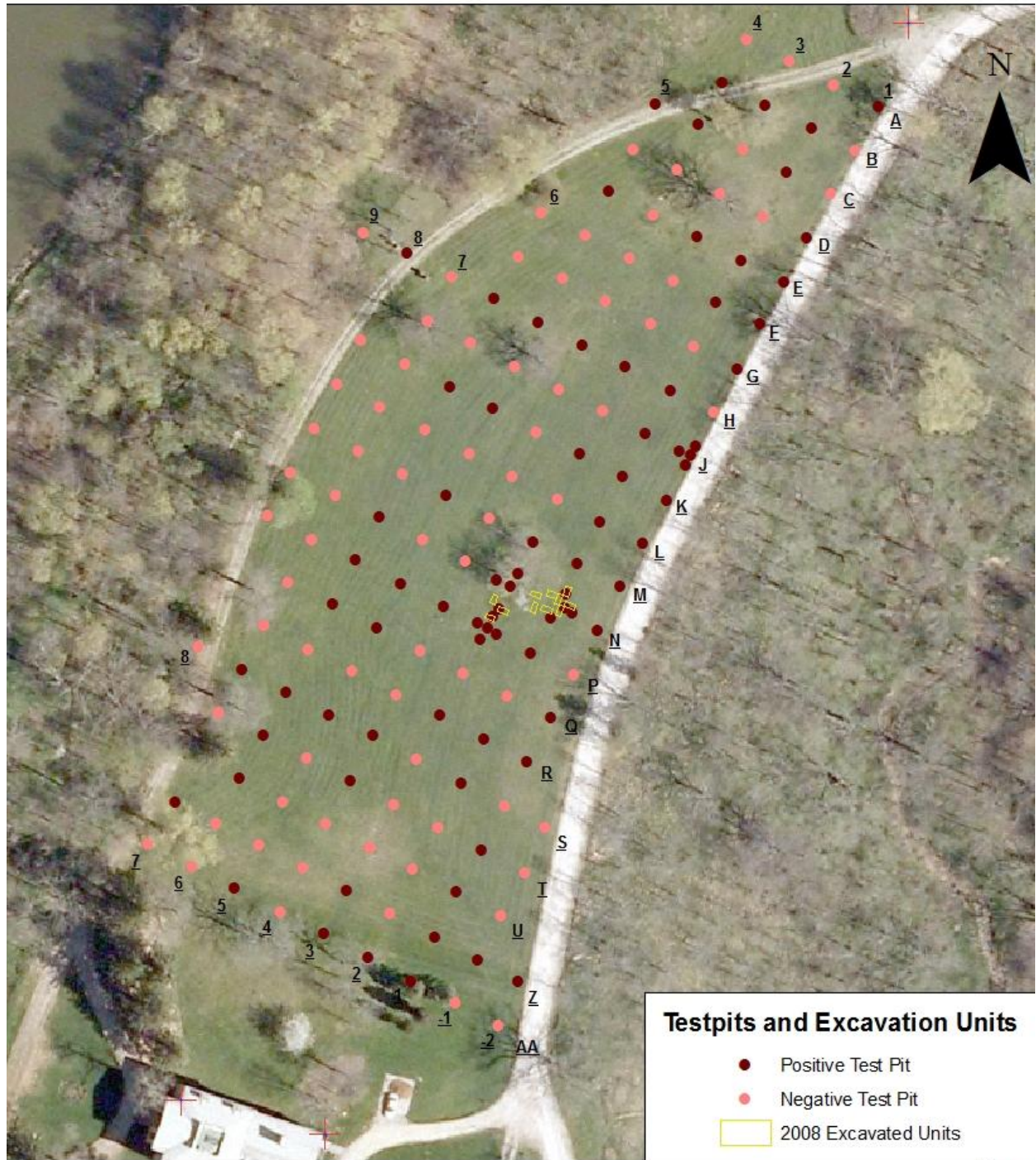


Figure 3: Indiana 1879

Excavations in the North Field at the Site of Indiana, 2008

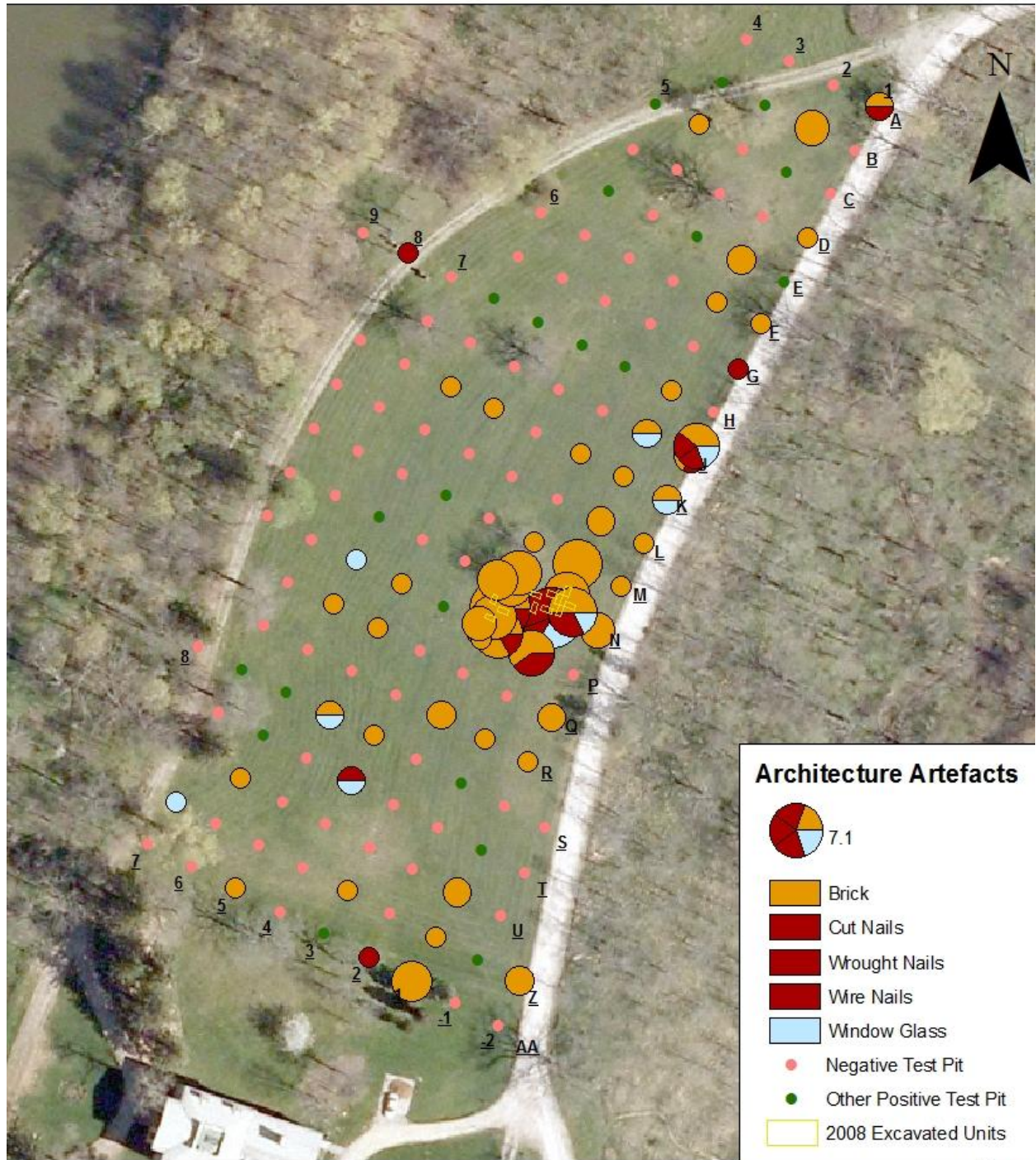


Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolij Venovcevs

Figure 12

Brick, Nails, and Window Glass in the North Field at Indiana, 2008

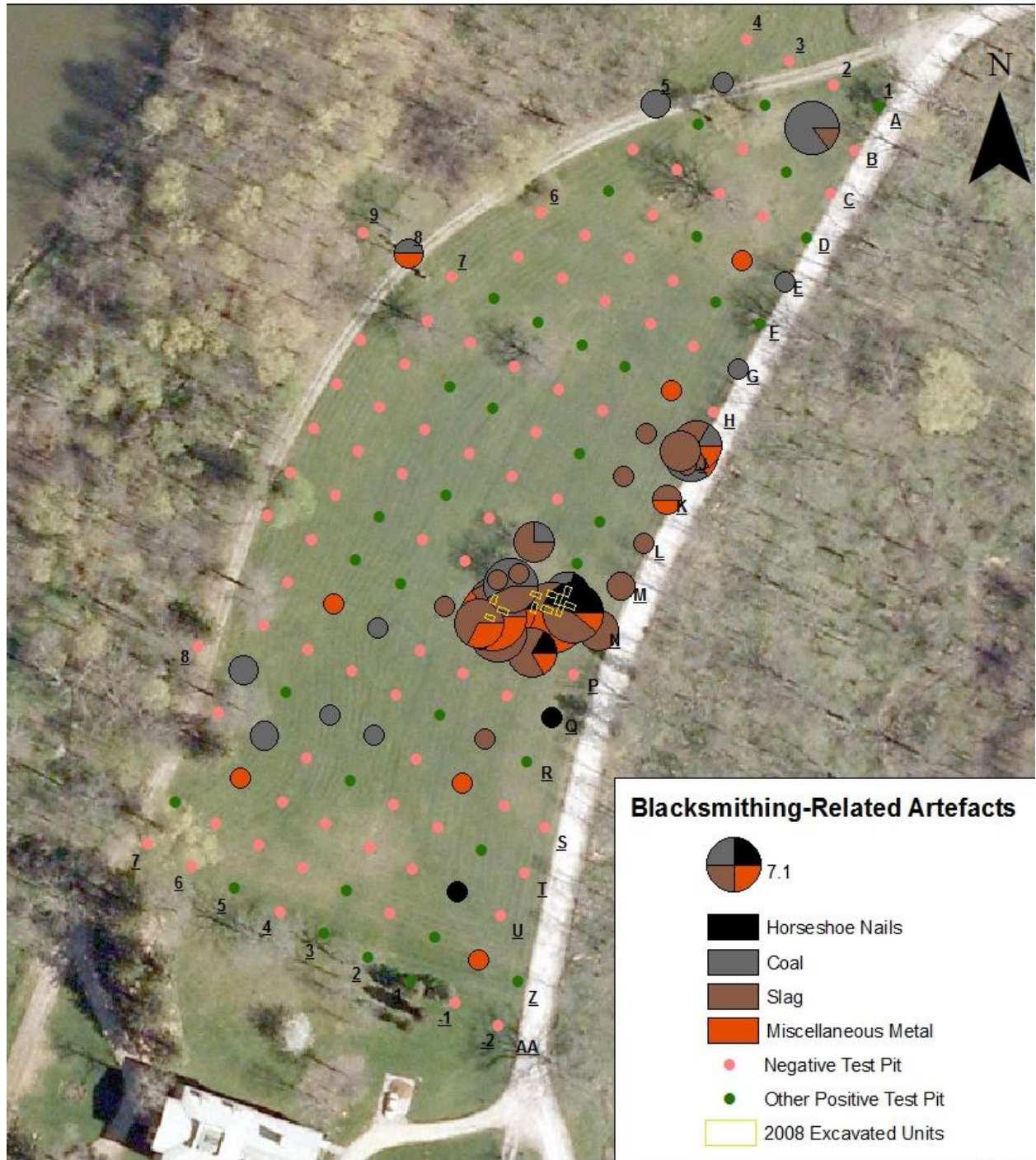


Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 13

Blacksmithing-Related Artefacts in the North Field at Indiana, 2008

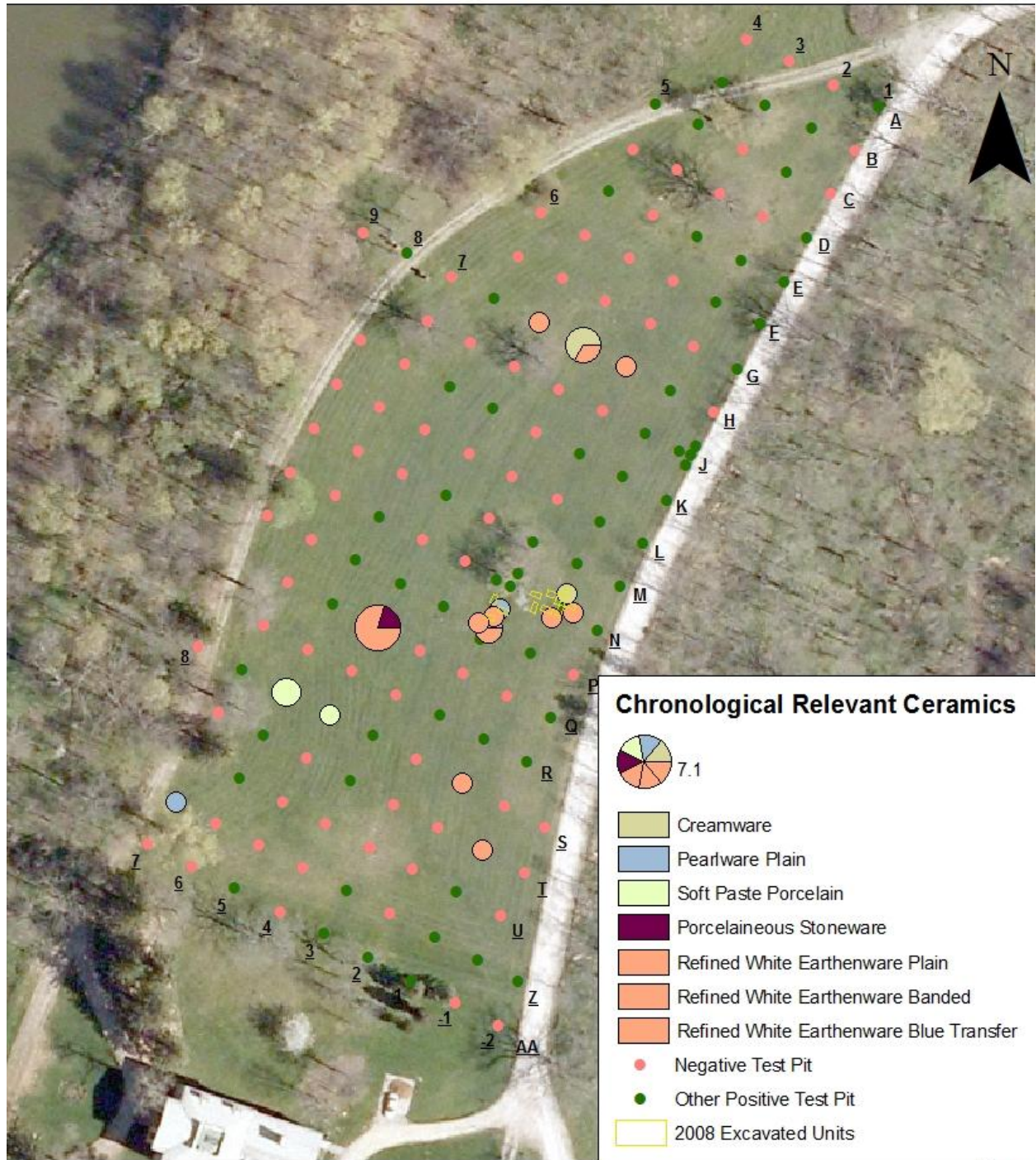


Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 14

Chronologically Relevant Ceramics in the North Field at Indiana, 2008

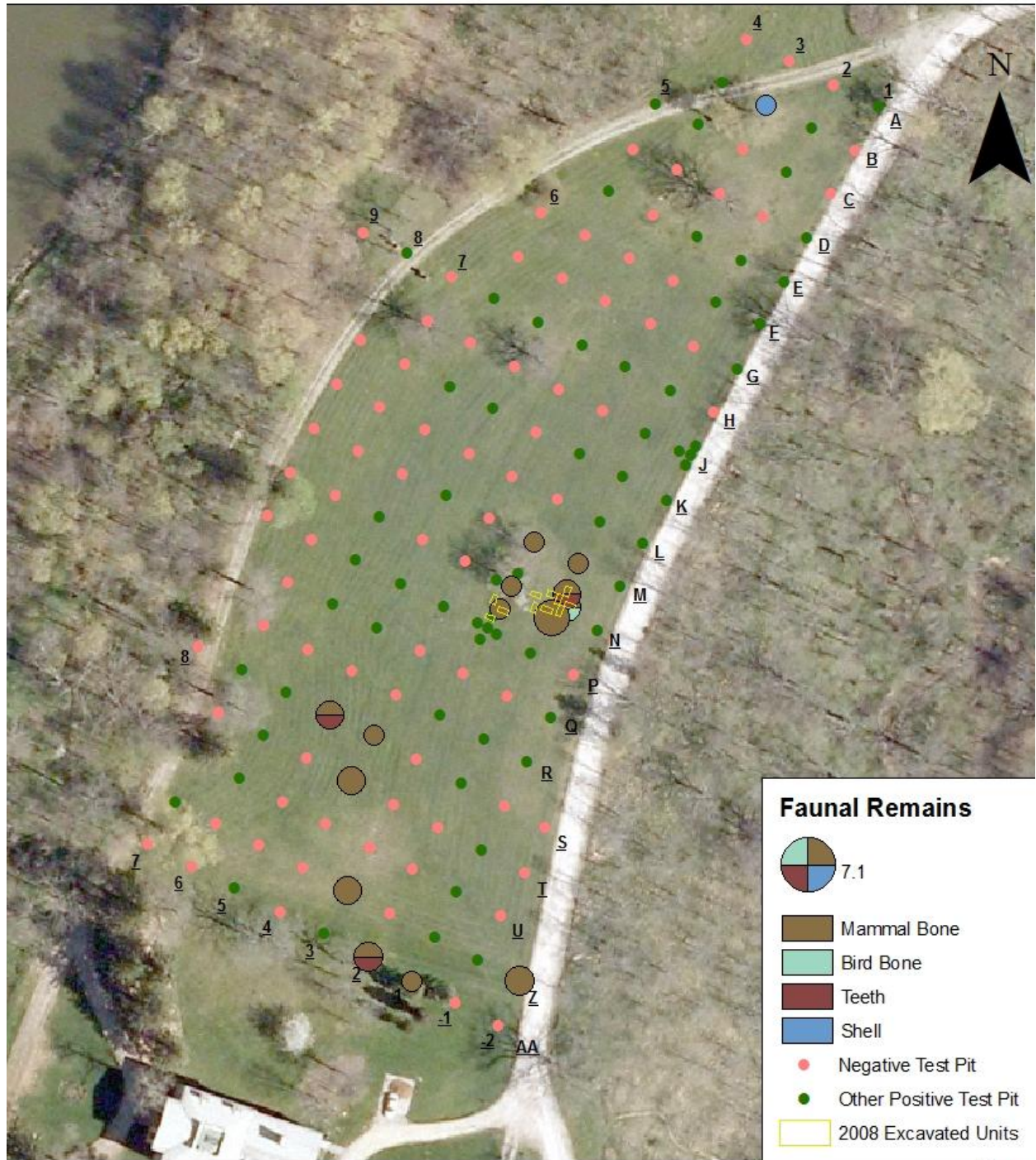


Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 15

Faunal Artefacts in the North Field at Indiana, 2008

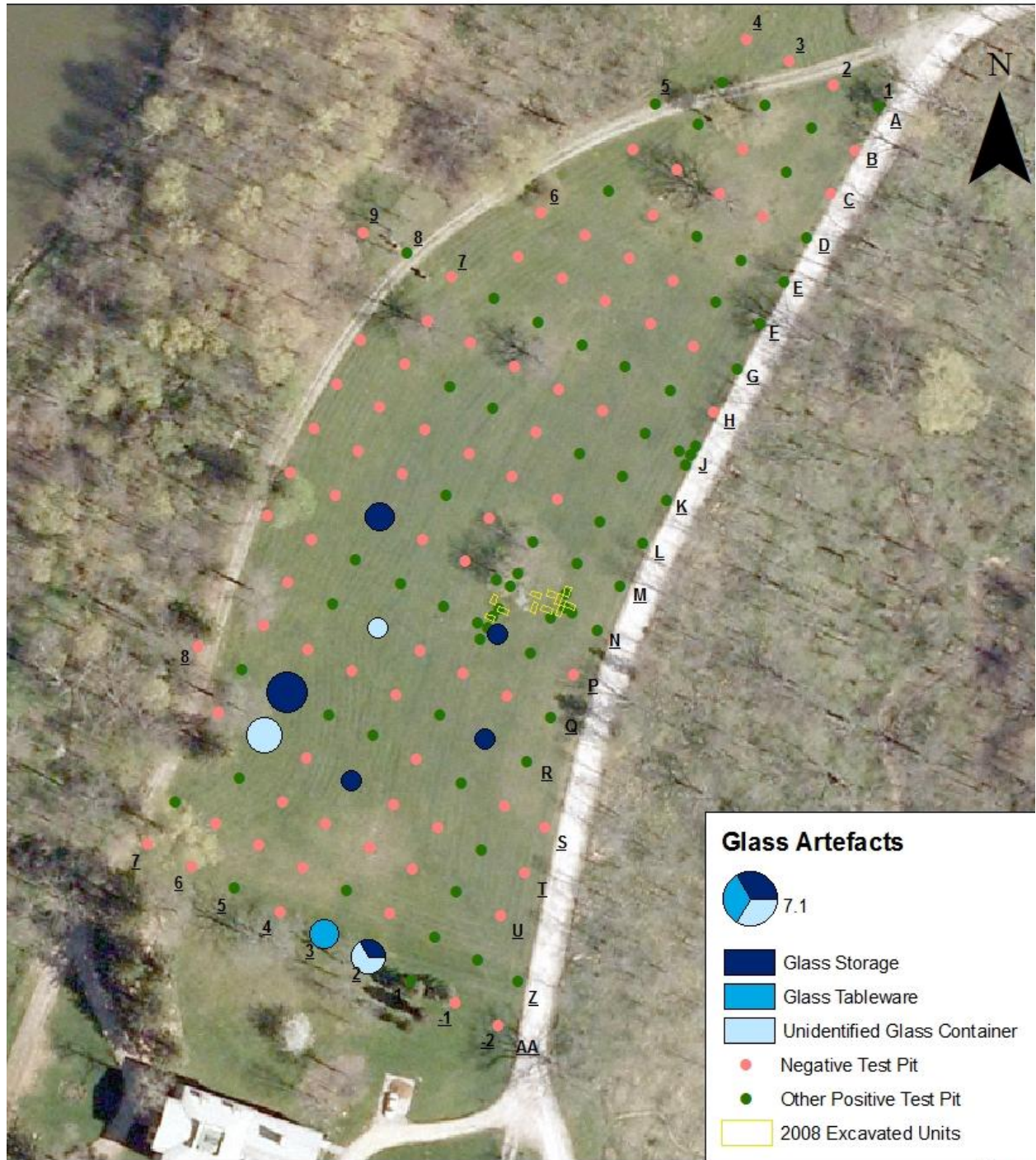


Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 16

Glass Artefacts in the North Field at Indiana, 2008

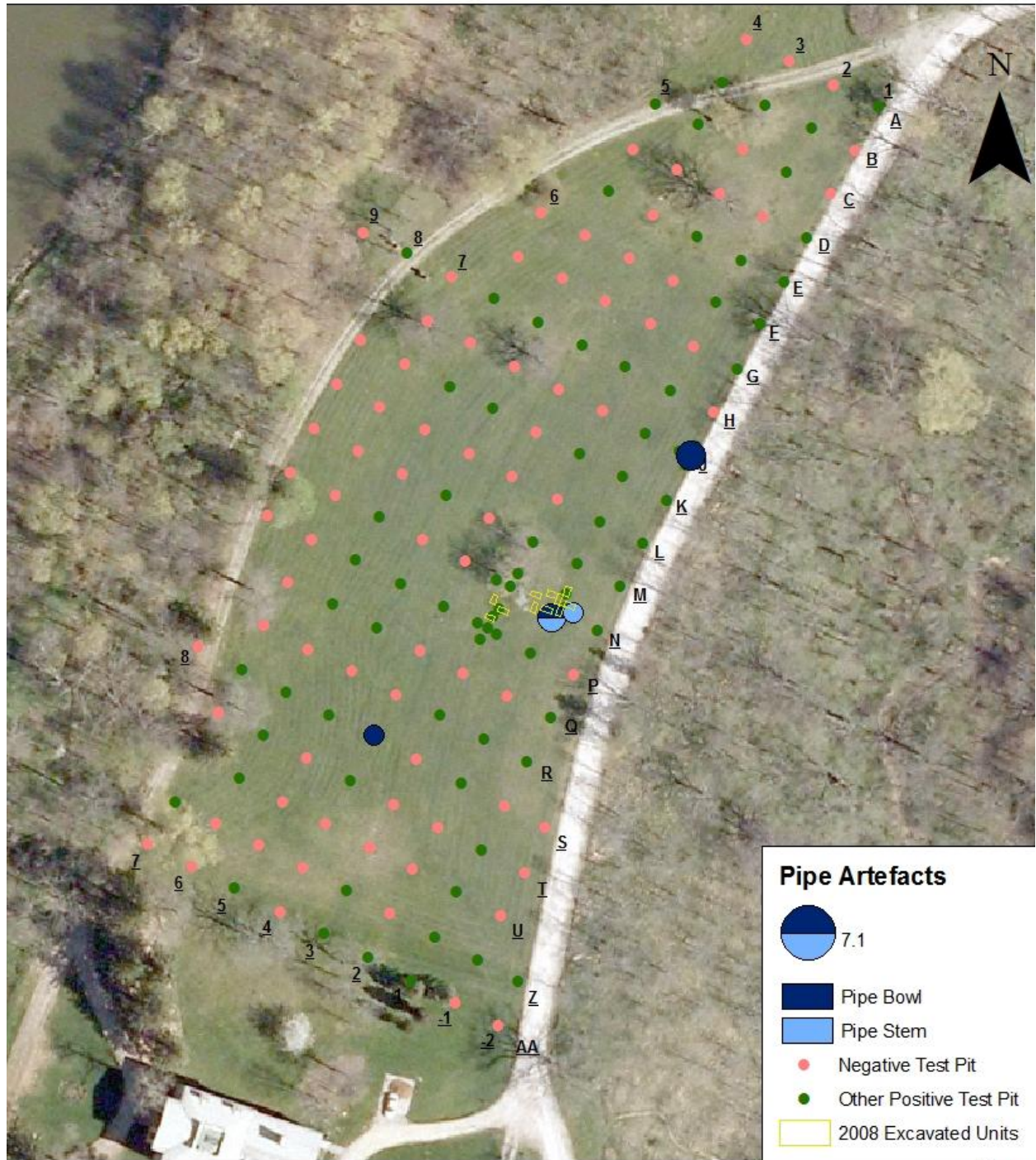


Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 17

Smoking Artefacts in the North Field at Indiana, 2008



Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 18

Lithic Artefacts in the North Field at Indiana, 2008



Source:
Dr. John Triggs, Wilfrid Laurier University's
Field School at Indiana 2008
SWOOP Imagery, 2006

By: Anatolijs Venovcevs

Figure 19

Special Thanks

The author would like to thank the following people: Dr. John Triggs for facilitating the project, providing him with guidance and with historical and excavation data; Pam Schaus for providing the 2006 SWOOP imagery and her tireless effort in providing a home copy of the Arc Map 9.3 software and assistance with some of its perks; Professor Jonathan Haxell for providing the image file of the artefact coordinates from the pedestrian survey; Dr. Laura Quirk for providing good historic background on Indiana and an asset to a future mapping project incorporating census data and land owners; Jessica Spalding and the other historical archaeology lab assistants for compiling a comprehensive artefact catalogue; Sarah Daniels for explaining the grid system for test pits in North Field; and the hardworking students that have dedicated their time, money, sweat, tears, and blood at the Indiana Field School throughout the years.

Appendix B

Mean Ceramic Dates

Appendix B**Table 1 North Field Period III Ceramics**

Datable Attribute Name	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product
Pearlware Edged	2	1780	1830	1805	3610
Pearlware Plain	7	1775	1830	1802.5	12617.5
Refined White Earthenware	6	1830	1870	1850	11190
Refined White Earthenware Banded	1	1830	1870	1850	1865
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	1	1830	1860	1845	1845
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	1	1843	1885	1864	1864
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	3	1830	1850	1840	5520
Refined White Earthenware Green Sponged	1	1843	1885	1864	1864
Refined White Earthenware Plain	1	1830	1870	1850	1850
	23			MCD	1836

Appendix B**Table 2 North Field Period IV Ceramics**

Datable Attribute Name	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product
Creamware	3	1769	1820	1794.5	5383.5
Creamware Plain	2	1769	1820	1794.5	3589
Pearlware Banded	2	1790	1830	1810	3620
Pearlware Blue Painted	1	1810	1830	1820	1820
Pearlware Blue Transfer	2	1810	1830	1820	3640
Pearlware Early Palette	3	1810	1830	1820	5460
Pearlware Edged	1	1780	1830	1805	1805
Pearlware Late Palette	1	1840	1845	1842.5	1842.5
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	5	1830	1840	1835	9175
Pearlware Plain	11	1775	1830	1802.5	19827.5
Pearlware, Edged	1	1780	1830	1805	1805
Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined White Earthenware	2	1830	1870	1850	3700
Refined White Earthenware Banded	5	1830	1870	1850	9250
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	2	1830	1860	1845	3690
Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	2	1830	1850	1840	3680
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	2	1843	1885	1864	3728
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	13	1830	1850	1840	23920
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	8	1840	1860	1850	14800
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	2	1844	1870	1857	3714
Refined White Earthenware late palette	8	1840	1872	1856	14848
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	1	1830	1870	1850	1850
Refined White Earthenware Plain	50	1830	1870	1850	92500
	129			MCD	1840

Appendix B						
Table 3 North Field Period V Ceramics						
Datable Attribute Name	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product	
Creamware Plain	5	1769	1820	1794.5	8972.5	
Pearlware Banded	2	1790	1830	1810	3620	
Pearlware Blue Painted	2	1810	1830	1820	3640	
Pearlware Blue Transfer	7	1810	1830	1820	12740	
Pearlware Early Palette	2	1810	1830	1820	3640	
Pearlware Edged	1	1780	1830	1805	1805	
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	1	1840	1845	1842.5	1842.5	
Pearlware Plain	20	1775	1830	1802.5	36050	
Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	1	1830	1870	1850	1850	
Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5	
Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5	
Refined White Earthenware	4	1830	1870	1850	7400	
Refined White Earthenware Banded	11	1830	1870	1850	20350	
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	1	1830	1860	1845	1845	
Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	7	1830	1850	1840	12880	
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	5	1843	1885	1864	9320	
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	21	1830	1850	1840	38640	
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	4	1840	1860	1850	7400	
Refined White Earthenware Flow Black	1	1844	1870	1857	1857	
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	4	1844	1870	1857	7428	
Refined White Earthenware Gr. Sh. Edged	4	1830	1860	1845	7380	
Refined White Earthenware late palette	6	1840	1872	1856	11136	
Refined White Earthenware Mocha Ware	2	1830	1870	1850	3700	
Refined White Earthenware Moulded	1	1830	1870	1850	1850	
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	2	1830	1870	1850	3700	
Refined White Earthenware Plain	169	1830	1870	1850	312650	
Refined White EW Multi-coloured Sponged	2	1843	1885	1864	3728	
	287			MCD	1844	

Appendix B					
Table 4 Town Lot 2 Period III Ceramics					
Frequency	Beginning		Median Date	Product	
	Date	End Date			
Creamware	11	1769	1820	1794.5	19739.5
Creamware Edged	3	1769	1820	1794.5	5383.5
Creamware Plain	1	1769	1820	1794.5	1794.5
Pearlware Blue Transfer	7	1810	1830	1820	12740
Pearlware Early Palette	2	1810	1830	1820	3640
Pearlware Edged	4	1780	1830	1805	7220
Pearlware Moulded	6	1775	1830	1802.5	10815
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	1	1830	1840	1835	1835
Pearlware Other Decoration	1	1775	1830	1802.5	1802.5
Pearlware Plain	103	1775	1830	1802.5	185657.5
Pearlware Sponged	2	1830	1840	1835	3670
Porcelaineous bone china	1	1790	1900	1845	1845
Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	18	1830	1870	1850	33300
Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	4	1835	1870	1852.5	7410
Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	14	1835	1870	1852.5	25935
Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined EW Purple Trans. Printed	2	1835	1870	1852.5	3705
Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined White Earthenware	81	1830	1870	1850	149850
Refined White Earthenware Banded	8	1830	1870	1850	14800
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	7	1830	1860	1845	12915
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	23	1843	1885	1864	42872
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	78	1830	1850	1840	143520
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	3	1840	1860	1850	5550
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	8	1844	1870	1857	14856
Refined White Earthenware Green Sponged	9	1843	1885	1864	16776
Refined White Earthenware late palette	20	1840	1872	1856	37120
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	1	1830	1870	1850	1850
Refined White Earthenware Plain	151	1830	1870	1850	279350
Refined White Earthenware Red Sh. Edged	1	1830	1860	1845	1845
Refined White EW other transfer	5	1835	1870	1852.5	9262.5
RWE painted, unknown palette	1	1830	1870	1850	1850
Soft Paste Porcelain Plain	1	1790	1900	1845	1845
Vitrified White Earthenware	1	1840	1885	1862.5	1862.5
Vitrified White EW Blue Transfer	1	1845	1885	1865	1865
Yellowware Mochaware	3	1830	1920	1875	5625
Yellowware Plain	29	1830	1920	1875	54375
Yellowware Rockingham	4	1830	1900	1865	7460
Yellowware Slip banded	3	1830	1920	1875	5625
	625			MCD	1829

Appendix B						
Table 5 Town Lot 2 Period IV Ceramics						
	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product	
Vitrified Earthenware, Plain	1	1845	1885	1865	1865	
Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	4	1850	1885	1867.5	7470	
Yellowware Plain	2	1830	1920	1875	3750	
Canaryware	1	1790	1850	1820	1820	
Creamware	1	1769	1820	1794.5	1794.5	
Creamware Transfer	2	1769	1820	1794.5	3589	
Pearlware Banded	1	1790	1830	1810	1810	
Pearlware Blue Transfer	5	1810	1830	1820	9100	
Pearlware Early Palette	1	1810	1830	1820	1820	
Pearlware Edged	4	1780	1830	1805	7220	
Pearlware Late Palette	1	1830	1840	1835	1835	
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	2	1830	1840	1835	3670	
Pearlware Plain	61	1775	1830	1802.5	109952.5	
Pearlware Sponged	1	1830	1840	1835	1835	
Porcelain	1	1790	1900	1845	1845	
Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	2	1835	1870	1852.5	3705	
Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	2	1835	1870	1852.5	3705	
Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	3	1835	1870	1852.5	5557.5	
Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5	
Refined EW Polychrome Trans. Printed	3	1835	1870	1852.5	5557.5	
Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5	
Refined White Earthenware	23	1830	1870	1850	42550	
Refined White Earthenware Banded	7	1830	1870	1850	12950	
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	5	1830	1860	1845	9225	
Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	1	1830	1850	1840	1840	
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	8	1843	1885	1864	14912	
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	40	1830	1850	1840	73600	
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	1	1840	1860	1850	1850	
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	8	1844	1870	1857	14856	
Refined White Earthenware Green Sponged	1	1843	1885	1864	1864	
Refined White Earthenware late palette	5	1840	1872	1856	9280	
Refined White Earthenware Moulded	1	1830	1870	1850	1850	
Refined White Earthenware Plain	138	1830	1870	1850	255300	
Vitrified Earthenware, Plain	15	1840	1885	1862.5	27937.5	
Yellowware Mochaware	1	1830	1920	1875	1875	
Yellowware Plain	25	1830	1920	1875	46875	
Yellowware Rockingham	3	1830	1920	1875	5625	
Yellowware Slip banded	1	1830	1920	1875	1875	
	383			MCD	1843	

Appendix B**Table 6 Presbyterian Church Period II Ceramics**

	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product
Jackfield	2	1770	1830	1800	3600
Pearlware Banded	1	1790	1830	1810	1810
Pearlware Blue Painted	1	1810	1830	1820	1820
Pearlware Blue Transfer	3	1810	1830	1820	5460
Pearlware Early Palette	1	1810	1830	1820	1820
Pearlware Edged	2	1780	1830	1805	3610
Pearlware Green Transfer	2	1830	1840	1835	3670
Pearlware Late Palette	1	1830	1840	1835	1835
Pearlware Moulded	2	1780	1830	1805	3610
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	7	1830	1840	1835	12845
Pearlware Other Decoration	5	1780	1830	1805	9025
Pearlware Plain	27	1780	1830	1805	48735
Pearlware Sponged	14	1830	1840	1835	25690
Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	5	1830	1870	1850	9250
Refined EW Br. Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	6	1835	1870	1852.5	11115
Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	3	1835	1870	1852.5	5557.5
Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	3	1835	1870	1852.5	5557.5
Refined White Earthenware Banded	10	1830	1870	1850	18500
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	10	1830	1860	1845	18450
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	5	1843	1885	1864	9320
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	25	1830	1850	1840	46000
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	9	1840	1860	1850	16650
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	1	1844	1870	1857	1857
Refined White Earthenware late palette	15	1840	1872	1856	27840
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	4	1830	1870	1850	7400
Refined White Earthenware Plain	213	1830	1870	1850	394050
Refined White Earthenware Red Sponged	31	1843	1885	1864	57784
Refined White Earthenware Sponged	13	1843	1885	1864	24232
Refined White EW Multi-coloured Sponged	1	1843	1885	1864	1864
Soft Paste Porcelain Plain	1	1790	1900	1845	1845
Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	1	1840	1885	1862.5	1862.5
	426			MCD	1842

Appendix B**Table 7 Presbyterian Church Period IV Ceramics**

	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product
Creamware Plain	1	1769	1820	1794.5	1794.5
Pearlware Edged	1	1780	1830	1805	1805
Pearlware Late Palette	1	1830	1840	1835	1835
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	3	1830	1840	1835	5505
Pearlware Plain	3	1775	1830	1802.5	5407.5
Pearlware Sponged	1	1830	1840	1835	1835
Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	3	1835	1870	1852.5	5557.5
Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	1	1835	1870	1852.5	1852.5
Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	2	1835	1870	1852.5	3705
Refined EW Teal Trans. Printed	2	1835	1870	1852.5	3705
Refined White Earthenware	2	1830	1870	1850	3700
Refined White Earthenware Banded	4	1830	1870	1850	7400
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	2	1830	1860	1845	3690
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	1	1843	1885	1864	1864
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	1	1830	1850	1840	1840
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	2	1840	1860	1850	3700
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	1	1844	1870	1857	1857
Refined White Earthenware late palette	4	1840	1872	1856	7424
Refined White Earthenware Mocha Ware	1	1830	1870	1850	1850
Refined White Earthenware or Vitrified Earthenware	1	1840	1860	1850	1850
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	2	1840	1870	1855	3710
Refined White Earthenware Plain	57	1830	1870	1850	105450
Refined White Earthenware Red Sponged	2	1843	1885	1864	3728
Refined White Earthenware Sponged	2	1843	1885	1864	3728
RWE banded/flow	2	1845	1870	1857.5	3715
	103			MCD	1848

Appendix B**Table 8 Presbyterian Church Period V Ceramics**

	Frequency	Beginning Date	End Date	Median Date	Product
Pearlware Blue Painted	2	1810	1830	1820	3640
Pearlware Blue Transfer	6	1810	1830	1820	10920
Pearlware Early Palette	1	1810	1830	1820	1820
Pearlware Edged	4	1780	1830	1805	7220
Pearlware Green Transfer	1	1810	1830	1820	1820
Pearlware Late Palette	2	1830	1840	1835	3670
Pearlware Moulded	1	1775	1830	1802.5	1802.5
Pearlware or Refined White Earthenware	19	1830	1840	1835	34865
Pearlware Plain	36	1775	1830	1802.5	64890
Pearlware Sponged	1	1830	1840	1835	1835
Porcelain	9	1790	1900	1845	16605
Porcelaineous bone china	1	1790	1900	1845	1845
Refined EW Bl. Trans. Printed	3	1830	1870	1850	5550
Refined EW Gr. Trans. Printed	44	1835	1870	1852.5	81510
Refined EW Pink Trans. Printed	4	1835	1870	1852.5	7410
Refined EW Polychrome Trans. Printed	4	1835	1870	1852.5	7410
Refined EW Red Trans. Printed	5	1835	1870	1852.5	9262.5
Refined White Earthenware	18	1830	1870	1850	33300
Refined White Earthenware Banded	10	1830	1870	1850	18500
Refined White Earthenware Bl. Sh. Edged	11	1830	1860	1845	20295
Refined White Earthenware Blue Painted	3	1830	1850	1840	5520
Refined White Earthenware Blue Sponged	8	1843	1885	1864	14912
Refined White Earthenware Blue Transfer	43	1830	1850	1840	79120
Refined White Earthenware Early Palette	13	1840	1860	1850	24050
Refined White Earthenware Flow Blue	3	1844	1870	1857	5571
Refined White Earthenware Gilded	2	1870	1900	1885	3770
Refined White Earthenware Gr. Sh. Edged	3	1830	1860	1845	5535
Refined White Earthenware Green Painted	1	1840	1860	1850	1850
Refined White Earthenware late palette	10	1840	1872	1856	18560
Refined White Earthenware Moulded	1	1830	1870	1850	1850
Refined White Earthenware Other Decoration	3	1830	1870	1850	5550
Refined White Earthenware Plain	350	1830	1870	1850	647500
Refined White Earthenware purple stamped	1	1845	1885	1865	1865
Refined White Earthenware Red Sponged	4	1843	1885	1864	7456
Refined White Earthenware Red Stamped	1	1843	1885	1864	1864
Refined White Earthenware Sponged	5	1843	1885	1864	9320
Refined White EW Multi-coloured Sponged	4	1843	1885	1864	7456
RWE gilded	2	1870	1900	1885	3770
Soft Paste Porcelain Painted	1	1790	1900	1845	1845
Soft Paste Porcelain Plain	2	1790	1900	1845	3690
Vitrified Earthenware, Plain	15	1840	1885	1862.5	27937.5
Vitrified White Earthenware	2	1840	1885	1862.5	3725
Vitrified White Earthenware Moulded	4	1840	1885	1862.5	7450
	663			MCD	1847

Appendix C

Patrick Shirreff's Observations on the Lower Cayuga Council House 1833

Patrick. Shirreff was the author of

A Tour Through North America: Together with a Comprehensive View of the Canadas and United States, as Adapted for Agricultural Emigration
Edinburgh : Oliver and Boyd, 1835.

The book was reprinted in the 1970s, and is available on microfilm in most university libraries as CIHM no. 40678

It can be read at the following site:

<http://openlibrary.org/details/tourthroughnortha00shirrich>

The preface (page iv) was dated January 10, 1835. His journey began (page 1) on April 20, 1833, travelling first to the U.S. Unfortunately, he it takes a bit of work to date his travels. He only names the day occasionally. More often, he says "next day" or "next morning". In any event, he had reached the Canadian side of Niagara Falls by the evening of July 1st (page 91). He traveled to Buffalo on July 3rd (page 97), and crossed over to Fort Erie on July.4th (page 98). He reached the Lake Erie entrance to the Welland Canal on July 5th (page 99). The next day [July 6], rather than wait for a boat to Dunnville by way of the feeder canal, he spent 15 hours walking there (page 100). He spent the next day [July 7] looking around. He had planned to walk up river and cross to Hamilton, but changed his plans and set out the next day [July 8] for Niagara Falls instead (page 101).

After various other travels, he was in Montreal August 2nd (page 133). He arrived in Cornwall at 1 a.m. on August 11th (page 143), and proceeded to Ogdensburg NY the same day (page 144). The following evening [August 12], he reached Kingston (page 144). He set out from Kingston at dusk the next day [August 13], but the vessel had to turn back, and reached Kingston again at about noon [August 14] (page 146). The replacement vessel traveled overnight, and reached York at 6 p.m. [August 15] (page 147). He took a steamer to Hamilton

the next day [August 16], arriving at 11 p.m. (page 148). Next morning [August 17], they set out past Albion mills for the Grand River (page 149), walking the last 4 or 5 miles of rough corduroy road. The road reached the river at Brant's tavern, and they walked a further two miles downstream to Mr. W's in the Nelles Settlement (page 150). Next morning [August 18], he rode on horseback further down river. He noted (page 151) that some Six Nations land [presumably the portions of North Cayuga surrendered in 1831] had been surveyed and were brought into market just a few weeks after his visit. He visited Fish Carrier (page 152), who was living in a log house. He noted (pages 152-3): "Some distance below Fish Carrier's is the Council-house of the tribes, a long narrow wooden building with an upper and lower range of benches round both sides, on which the senators recline during counsel." Next day [August 19], he set out to see some of the land the Government had obtained from the Indians, got lost, and reached the road to "Cranberry" [Canborough] four miles from the river. He returned to the Nellis Settlement that evening, and spent the following day [August 20] in the vicinity. He noted (page 156) that the dam at Dunnville had thrown back the water for 20 miles to the Nellis Settlement, and regretted (page 157) that additional locks would drown the islands and flats there as well. At 8 a.m. on August 21, he set out on foot for Brantford.

So, to make a long story short, the visit to the Council house seems to have been on August 18, 1833.

The 1828 "plan" seems to be that of the Anglican missionary, Rev. Robert Lugger. There is a convenient reproduction following page lxxxvi in

Charles M. Johnston, ed.

The Valley of the Six Nations: A Collection of

Documents on the Indian Lands of the Grand River
Toronto: Champlain Society, 1964

This map is obviously not based on an exact survey. It is not easy to match the islands and the various twists and turns of the river on this map to similar landmarks on current maps, and of course the improvement of the navigation would have occurred subsequently. The 1828 map seems to me to locate the "Long House where the Delawares & Cayugas councils are held & sacrifices offered" on the east side of the road, and opposite Young's Island, somewhat upstream from Indiana.

The Fishcarrier tract was surveyed as such, and is a wedge of land between the Nelles lands and the Young lands, with Indiana even lower down. Considering that Six Nations people left the Fishcarrier tract somewhat later than they did other locations, I would expect to find the long house there, rather than closer to Indiana. Hopefully there are still traces waiting to be discovered.

Appendix D

Artifact Catalogue

Appendix E

Field Drawings

Presbyterian Church Profiles

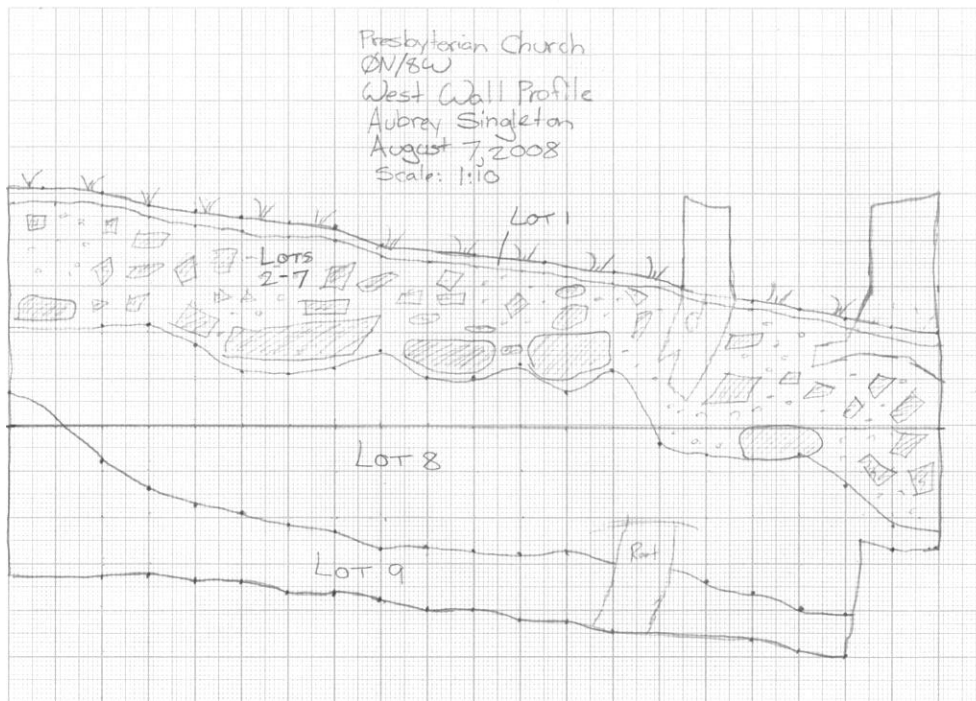


Figure 1 Typical cellar profile showing large rubble and depth of fill.

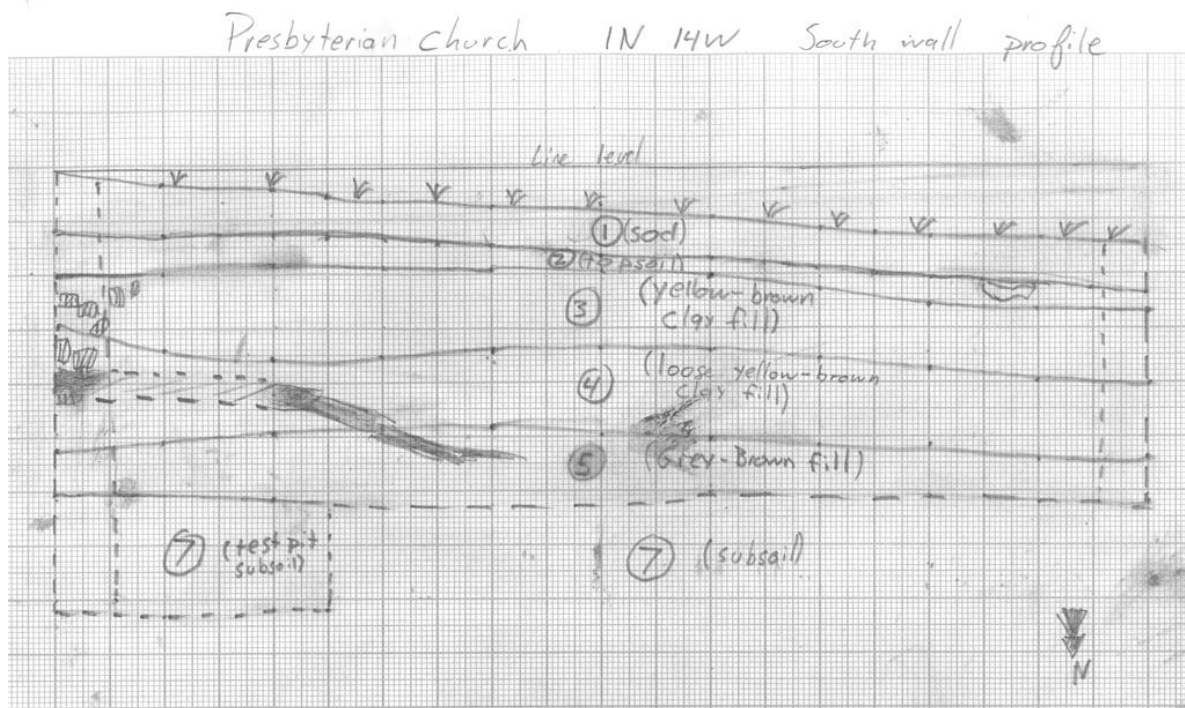


Figure 2 Soil profile showing depth of cellar entrance fill, lots 3-5.

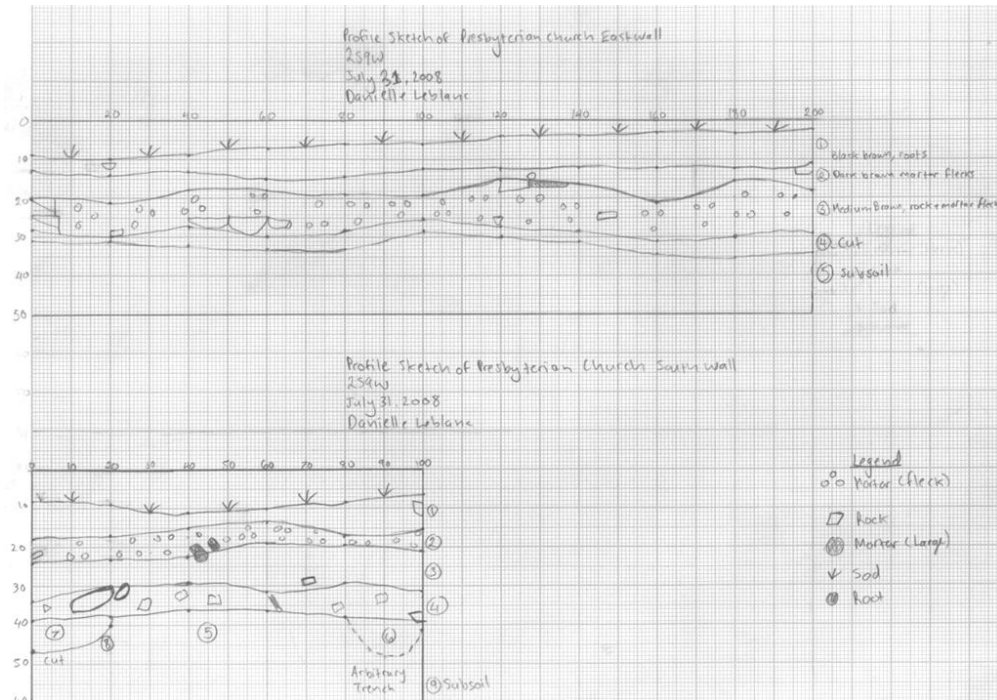


Figure 3 Lot 3 in this unit, located on the south of the cellar pit, is the layer associated with the earlier structure.

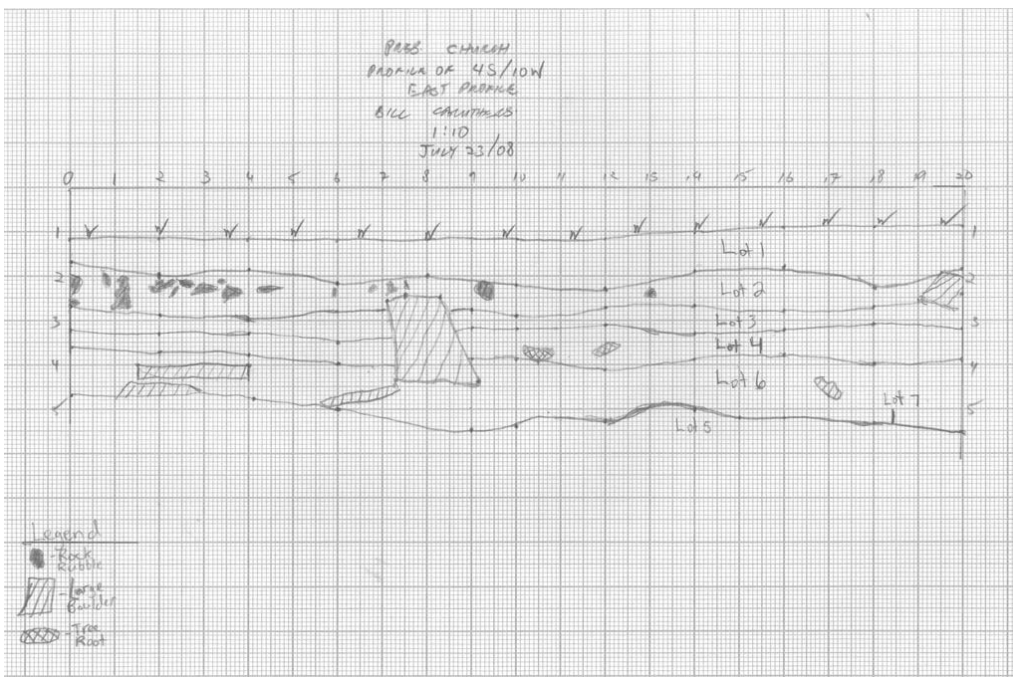


Figure 4 Lots 4 and 6 are associated with the early structure that pre-dates the church. This unit is located on the south side of the church cellar pit.

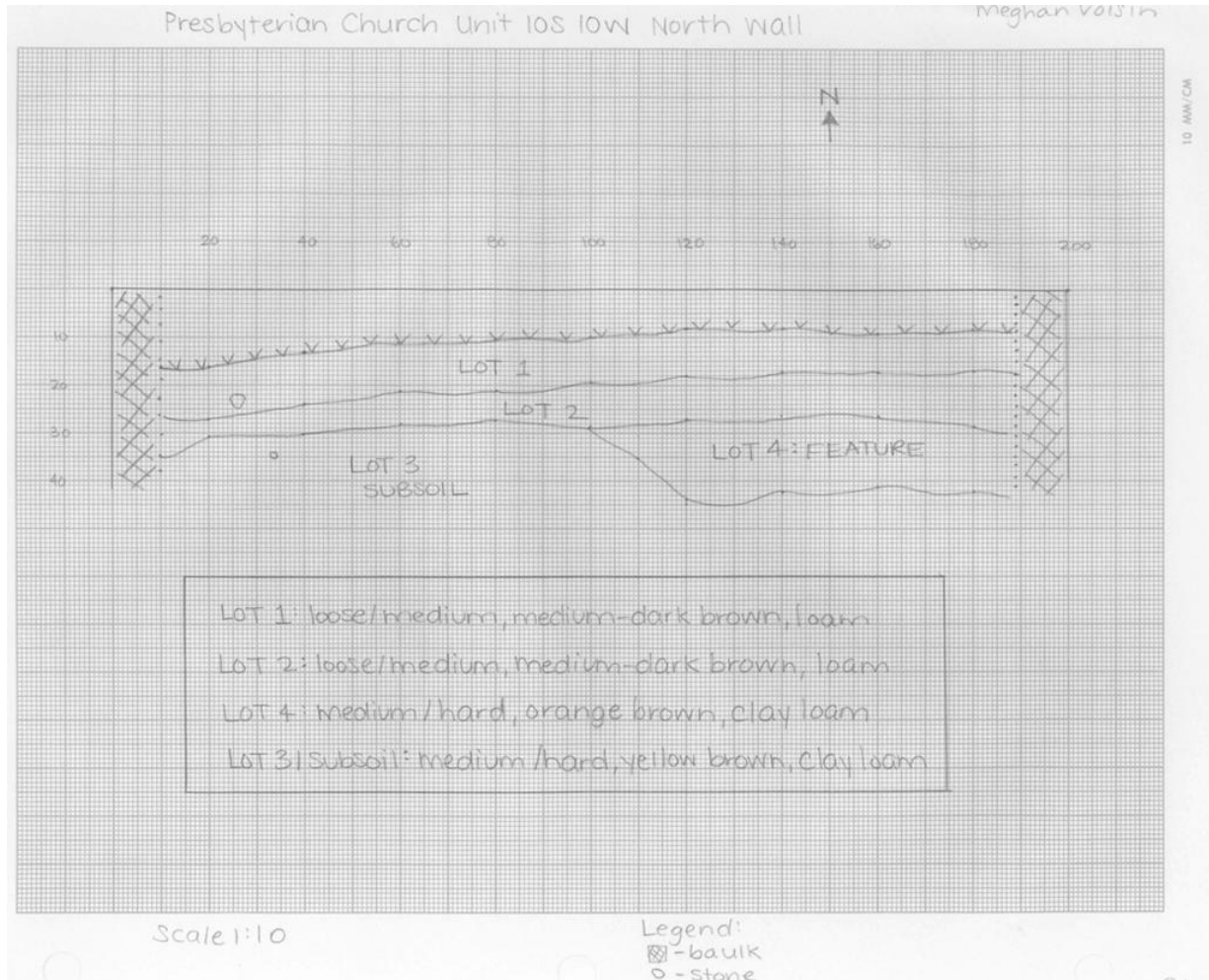


Figure 5 Profile showing the trench for the west wall of church where it intersects this unit located at the southwest corner of the building.

North Field Profiles

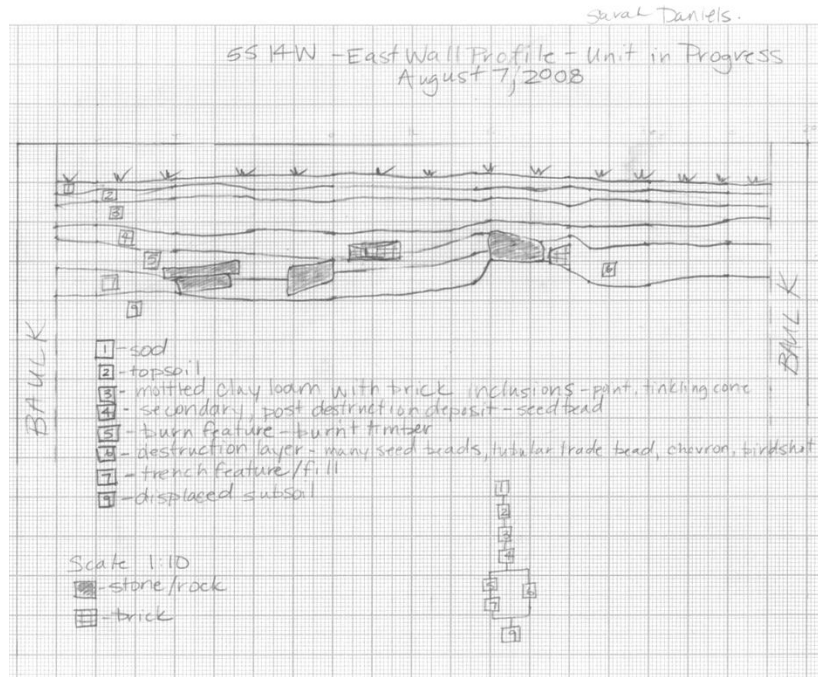


Figure 6 Profile showing architectural features, foundation stones and wall trenches, associated with the blacksmith shop.

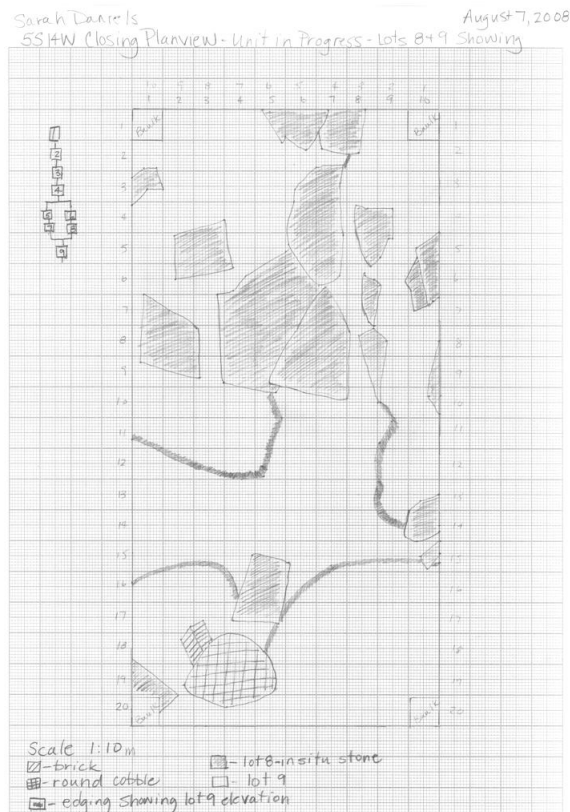


Figure 7 Plan view showing displaced foundation stones associated with blacksmith shop. Same unit as shown above. Unit in progress.

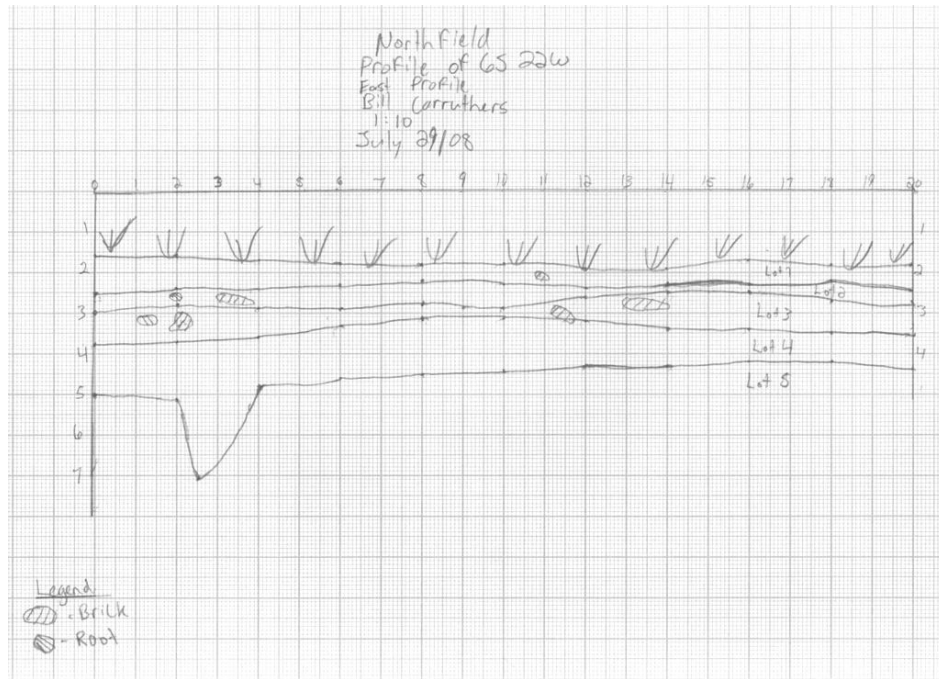


Figure 8 Profile showing one of the several pointed stakes found in association with the blacksmith shop.

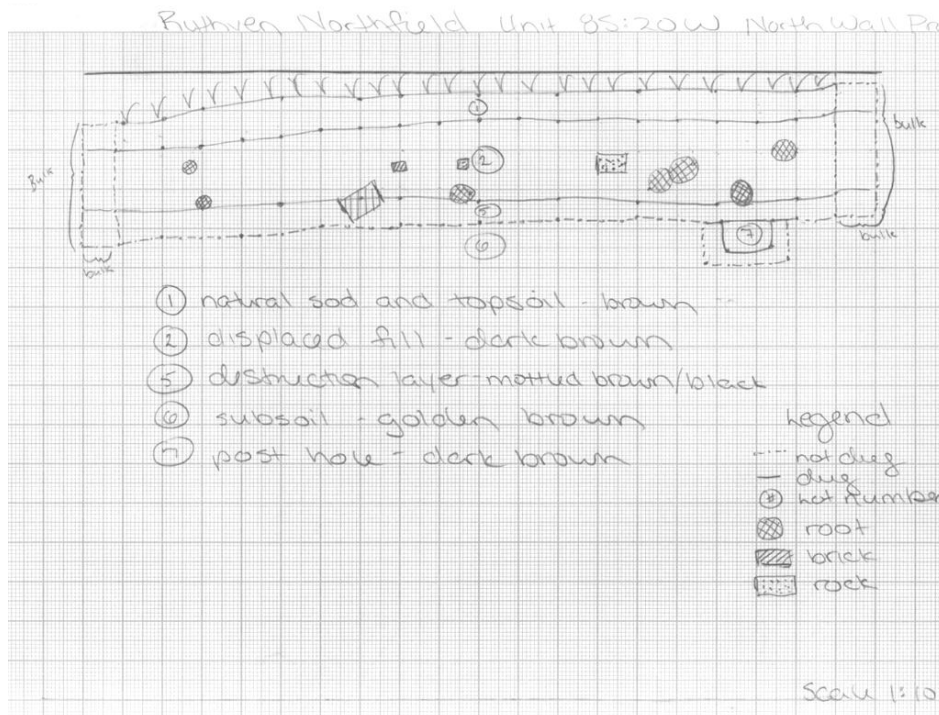


Figure 9 Profile showing the flat-bottomed post associated with the blacksmith shop.

Boarding House Profiles

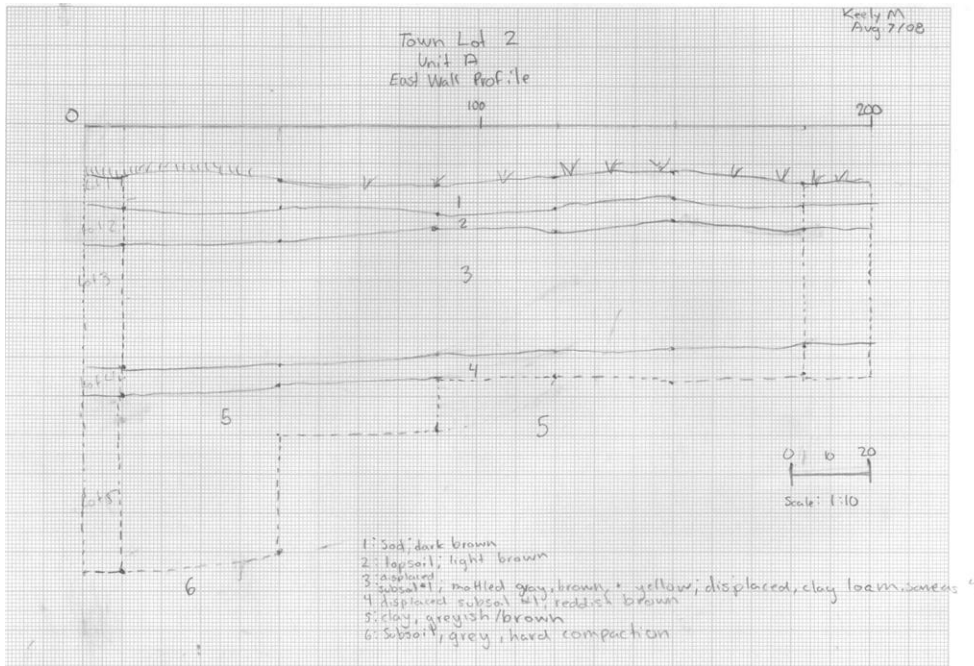


Figure 10 Profile from unit at front of the boarding house showing depth of fill deposits.

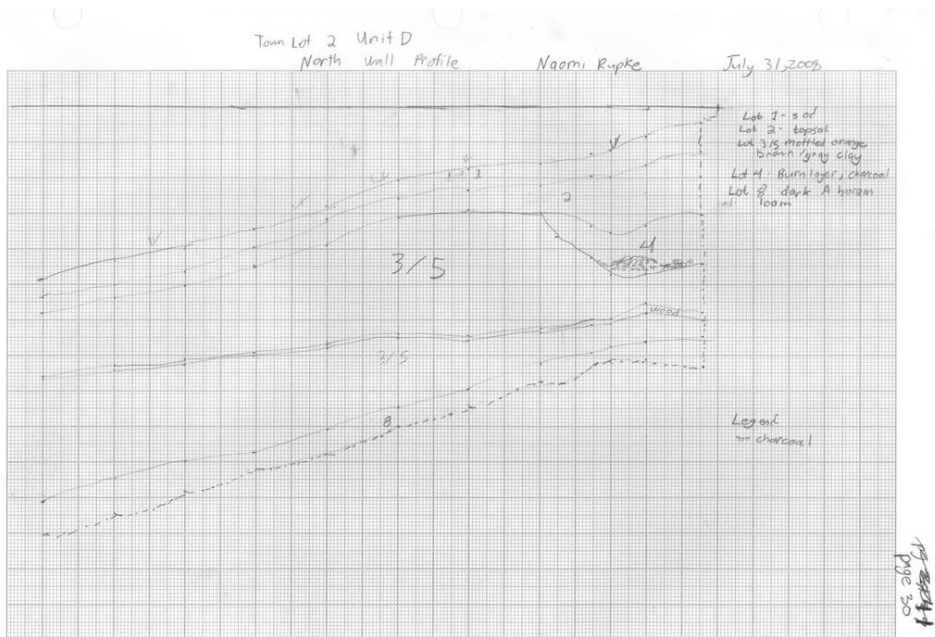


Figure 11 This unit is situated on the south side of the boarding house where evidence of a plank walkway was found (see thin layer of wood above). A support post was also found here, Lot 4.

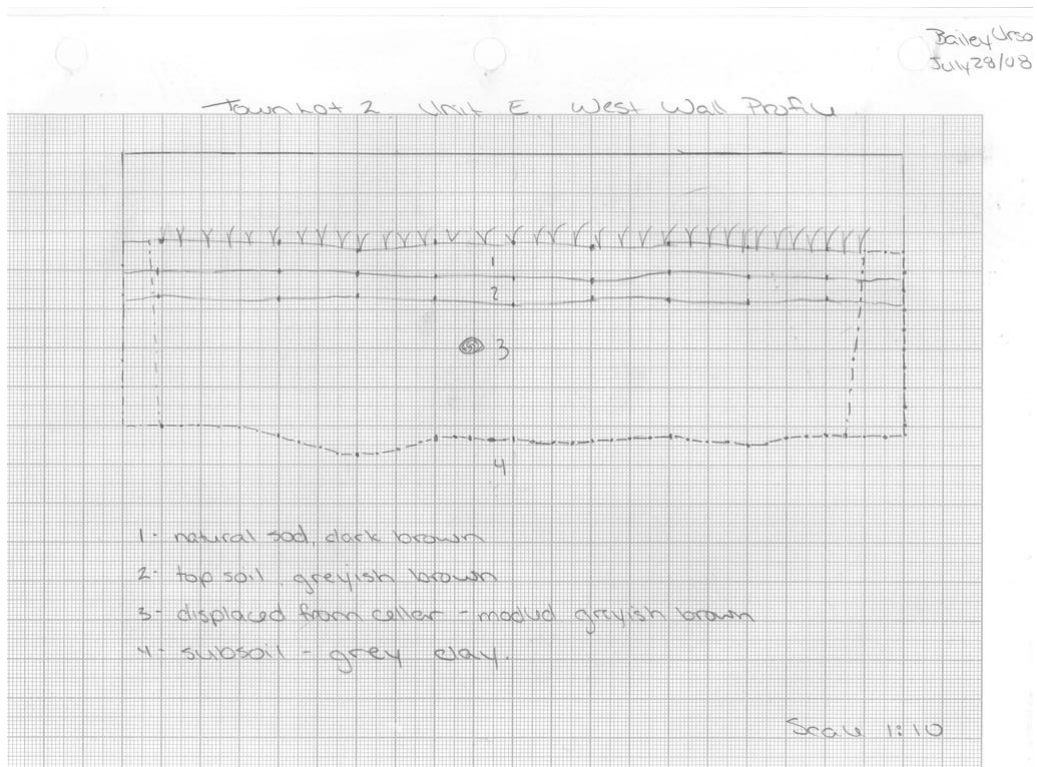


Figure 12 Typical stratigraphy from unit at rear or west side of building.

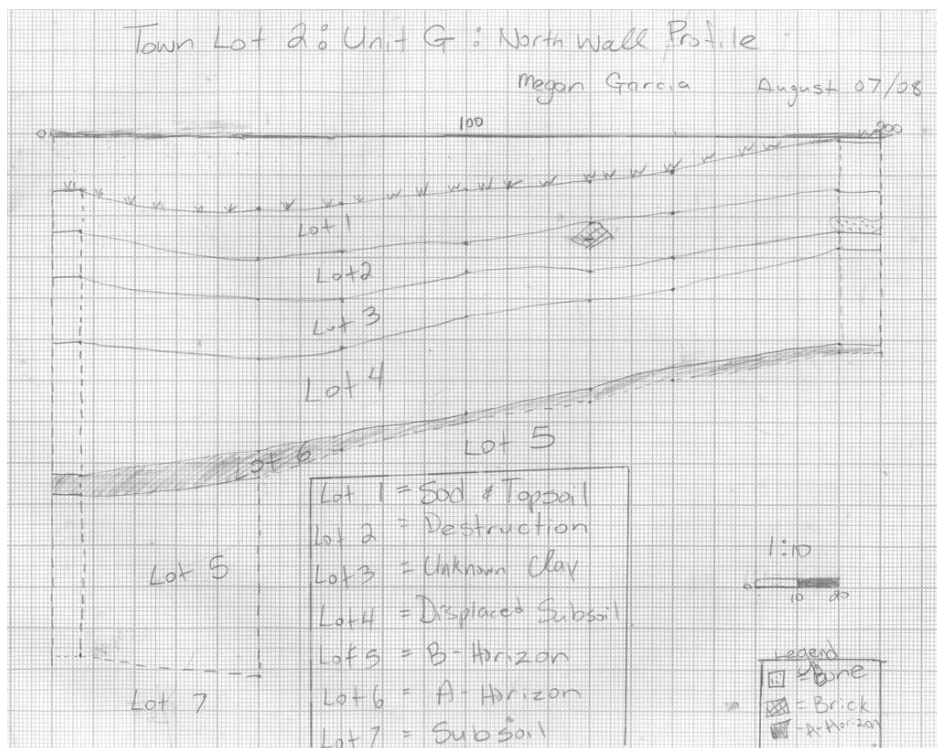


Figure 13 The original ground surface or A-horizon is indicated here in this unit located on the north side of the building.