STAGE 1/2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN

PROVINCIAL PARK

NORTH MARYSBURG TOWNSHIP

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

HERITAGE QUEST INC.

Archaeology, Cultural Resource Management, Historic Research
STAGE 1/2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL

ASSESSMENT LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN

PROVINCIAL PARK

NORTH MARYSBURG TOWNSHIP

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

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Brenda Kennett, Michael Stevenson, and Jeff Earl participated in the field investigation. Ms. Carmen Bauer competed the digital mapping and Mr. Jeff Earl researched and wrote the property history component of the study and completed the artifact inventory.

A special thanks to fellow archaeologists who shared with me their knowledge and experiences in the area. These include, Ken Sawyze, Carl Murphy and Phillip Wright. At the outset of the study Lisa Maracle, Lands Coordinator, Mohawks of Tyendinaga was contacted regarding the survey. David Taylor provided additional historical background information on Lake on the Mountain area.
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heritage Quest Inc was contracted by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to undertake a Stage 1/2 Archaeological assessment of Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, Concession 1, South of the Bay of Quinte Geographic Township of North Marysburg. The objective of the investigation was to document any known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area, identify archaeological potential and assess, by field survey, whether there are archaeological resources in the subject area.

The study area lies at the northern edge of the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region. It includes an escarpment that rises 60 meters from the Bay of Quinte as well as the lake that occupies a collapsed dolomite or sink hole.

Precontact occupation of Prince Edward County dates from 10,000 B.P. Current archaeological evidence indicates continuous use of the peninsula by precontact populations over the past 4,000 years. The first permanent settlement of Prince Edward County by Euro Canadians dates to the end of the eighteenth century with the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists.

Major Peter Van Alstine, a prominent United Empire Loyalist was granted Lots 4, 5 and 6, Concession 1, Township of Marysburgh in 1796. At this time Van Alstine constructed the first of what would be a series of mills on the site. The property was jointly owned by Peter Stickel and David Lake through to the mid nineteenth century at which time it was acquired by Stewart Wilson who leased the mill operations. It is Wilson who constructed the three and half story stone foundry and engine shop in 1877. The area of the park was purchased from the Wilson family in 1922 by the provincial government.

The field work for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed over a two day period from 27th and 28th September 2004 by a crew of four. The investigation consisted of test pitting undisturbed areas in five meter intervals. The survey revealed a nineteenth century site, a possible outbuilding located south of County Road 7. The approximate location of two twentieth century homes constructed near the edge of the escarpment was also noted along with a scatter of
nineteenth and twentieth century materials. Although much of the park area has been disturbed there remains potential for archaeological resources below the very compact silty and limestone fill that covers much of southern half of the site. This fill deposit will need to be mechanically removed to allow further testing.

No precontact archaeological resources were identified in the survey. The absence of the resources might be explained in part by the extensive nineteenth and twentieth century activity on the site. Given the spiritual significance the location holds for present day Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte it remains an important site in the history of area First Nations. As consequence as much of the natural character of the site as possible should be preserved.

Based upon the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1) That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Wilson Site, BaGg-19, be undertaken to better understand the nature and extent of this nineteenth century feature.

2) That any subsurface impacts greater than 30 cm in depth of the south east side of the site (Operation 2) be proceeded by a Stage 2 investigation that would employ mechanical excavation in order to penetrate the compact silty and limestone fill that covers this area.

3) That any subsurface impacts, below the paved and sub grade areas surrounding the 1877 foundry building be subject to a Stage 2 investigation prior to construction.

4) That in the event that human remains are encountered during any construction activities, both the Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7148 and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (416) 326-8392 should be notified immediately.
Heritage Quest Inc. undertook, on behalf of Ministry of Natural Resources, Southeastern Zone, Ontario Parks, a Stage 1/2 Archaeological assessment of Lake On The Mountain Provincial Park, located on Lots 5, 6, 7 & 8, Concession 1 Geographic Township of North Marysburgh, Prince Edward County (see Figure 1). The objective of the investigation is to provide an inventory of archaeological resources on Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park. This study focused on the identification of known archaeological sites, assessment of archaeological potential and determination of the presence of archaeological resources within the land based portion of the park.

This investigation is a component of a cultural resource assessment undertaken for both Lake on the Mountain and North Beach Provincial Parks and environs. The latter investigation has been documented in a separate report (Daechsel & Earl 2004).

The background research of the park included consultation with people knowledgeable about the area’s archaeology and history, review of primary documentation including land registry records, census and assessment data, historic plans and aerial photographs. A field reconnaissance of the park was also undertaken 14 September 2004.

This report is divided into four sections beginning with an outline of the study area including its environment, previous archaeological and historic research, cultural overview and property specific history. A review of identified sites and assessment of archaeological potential of the park is then provided followed by documentation of the methodology and results of the Stage 2 investigation. This discussion is then summarized and recommendations provided regarding the management of identified archaeological resources. A photography catalogue and artifact inventory is included as appendices.
Figure 1. Study area.
3.0 STUDY AREA

Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park, a day-use facility, covers an area of 104 ha, 102 of which consist of the lake basin and the remaining 2 ha a parking and picnicking area along with the escarpment slope. The park lies within parts of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, Concession 1, Geographic Township of North Marysburgh (see Figure 1), Prince Edward County.

3.1 Environment

Lake on the Mountain lies within the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region (Chapman & Putnam 1966: 319). This area is defined as a “low plateau of limestone projecting from the eastern part of Lake Ontario…” (Ibid: 319). The area is underlain by Trenton Limestone that slopes southwestward forming an escarpment at the north and eastern ends of the County and a low shoreline at the south and western ends.

Historically the geological origin of the Lake on the Mountain has been the subject of considerable speculation (see Turner 1974 for summary). The lake occupies a large collapsed dolomite or sink hole fed by area surface run off. The lake is located 126 m above sea level and 60 m above the shoreline. The surrounding topography is rolling to moderately undulating. The topography of the park has been affected by the construction of an earthen dam along the north shore of the lake and a berm directing flow along the creek that empties the lake over the escarpment into the Bay of Quinte.

Much of the land based portion of the park consists of rock, especially along the shoreline and escarpment (Richards & Morwick 1948). The remaining area including the picnic and parking area are covered by Farmington Loam soils, a stony loam less than 30 cm over bedrock. This soil, the predominate soil type of Prince Edward County, is well drained and associated with a level to undulating landscape.

The entire Prince Edward County lies within the Huron-Ontario sub region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest region (Rowe 1977:93). Forests of this area include Sugar Maple and Beech along with Basswood, white and red ashes, Yellow Birch, Red Maple and red, white and bur oaks. Blue-beech, Silver maple, slippery and rock elms are found in wetter areas. Coniferous trees include Eastern Hemlock, eastern White Pine and Balsam Fir with eastern White Cedar common in swampy depressions and former fields. White Cedars were noted in the area north of the Lake on the Mountain Road, while a few mature maples were noted on the south side of the road along with willows on the berm and dam sites.

The study area is drained by a creek that empties Lake on the Mountain directly into the Bay of Quinte.

The study area has poor capability for agricultural production (Hoffman 1966), fair capability for ungulate production (Caswell 1970) and poor to very poor capability for waterfowl production (Johnson 1971).
Plate 1. Area of park south of Lake on the Mountain road looking west.

Plate 2. North shore of Lake on the Mountain and dam site, looking northeast.
Plate 3. Creek draining Lake on the Mountain looking north.

Plate 4. North of Lake on the Mountain Road, looking north.
3.2 Previous Research

There are a number of published and unpublished historical accounts that either focused on or have included Lake on the Mountain. These include Beldon’s Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward (1878) and general histories of Prince Edward County, David Taylor Historic Prince Edward (1994), Nick and Helma Mika’s The Settlement of Prince Edward County (1984), Creig and Mika’s The Splendour of Prince Edward County (1991), Tom Crusickshank’s and Peter Stokes’ seminal work on buildings in Prince Edward County The Settler’s Dream A Pictorial History of the Older Buildings of Prince Edward County (1984) and most recently David Taylor’s The Lake On The Mountain – Glenora Community The first 228 Years (2004). Reference to Glenora and Lake On The Mountain is provided in Douglas Crawford’s County Canners A History of the Canning Industry in Prince Edward County (2000). Larry Turner’s Lake-on-the Mountain and Glenora (1974) report offers considerable detail on the development of the community.

Prince Edward County has drawn varying degrees of archaeological attention over the past 150 years. References to the archaeological sites in the County date to the mid nineteenth century (Wallbridge 1860). Avocational archaeologists have collected artifacts from the county through the twentieth century.

William A. Ritchie (1949) and James Pendergast were the first archaeologists to more systematically investigate the county in the late 1940’s and 1950’s, identifying a series of Late Woodland sites in the southern and eastern portion of the County. Both Pendergast (1964a) and Norman Emerson (1967), University of Toronto, were involved in the excavation of the Payne site a Huron village occupation located approximately 6 kilometers northeast of Wellington. Pendergast’s work also resulted in the identification of the Waupoos Site, a Late Woodland occupation located on the mainland northeast of Waupoos. At this time the Reverend Bowen Squire (1958, 1960) was also active in the area identifying a number of sites in Ameliasburgh Township and excavating a sample of these in his search for the eighteenth century mission Kente.

Gary Forma (1972) conducted a series of investigations in the Tweed District for the Ministry of Natural Resources including Lake on the Mountain and North Beach Provincial Parks. Paul Sweetman (1973) and Ken Swayne (1973) were involved in a number of surveys in the County in the early 1970’s. Swayne’s work has resulted in the identification of over 100 sites in Prince Edward County including identification of an unconfirmed site in the village of Wellington along the shore of Lake Ontario (Swayne 1976). Work focused in the Sandbanks and Outlet areas in the late 1970’s with an investigation by the Ontario Ministry of Culture (Wright & Englebert 1979) and excavation of the Lakeshore Lodge site by Sheryl Smith (Smith 1981).

More recently Swayne undertook an investigation of a trailer park area approximately 7 km north of Wellington in which he identified a prehistoric occupation (Swayne personal communication 1998). Following up on Swayne’s work Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum, (1984a, 1984b) undertook a series of surveys in the area of Hallowell and Ameliasburgh Townships.

Work has been undertaken as part of Cultural Resource Management studies including Gary Foster’s (1983) survey of pipeline corridors from Picton to Wellington. Archaeological
investigations in the Wellington area include a survey by Northeastern Associates (1996) of the Lake Breeze subdivision and a Stage 1/2 investigation of Wellington Bay Estates subdivision by Heritage Quest Inc. (Daechsel 1998) both failing to identify any archaeological resources. Investigations have been also undertaken at Isaiah Tubbs Resort on West Lake (Daechsel 1999c, 2000) and at Cherry Valley (Daechsel 1988). Carl Murphy undertook, while with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, an assessment of the Glenora Ferry crossing (Murphy personal communication, 2004).

Other archaeological studies in the region include a field school on Waupoos Island (Daechsel 1999a) and a Stage 1 investigation of the Mountain View CFB Trenton facility (Daechsel 1992, 1999b).

3.3 Cultural Overview

Despite the degree of archaeological work undertaken to date in Prince Edward County our understanding of the area’s history remains very incomplete. Human occupation of the region began approximately 10,000 B.P. (before present) with the advent of the Palaeo-Indian Period. These early populations consisted of small mobile groups relying principally on caribou and other mammals for their subsistence. Evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation has been identified in neighbouring Northumberland and Lennox and Addington Counties. A quartz fluted point has been reported from the Lake on the Mountain area (Mima Kapches personal communication 1992).

The subsequent Archaic period (9,000 –2,800 B.P.) is initially characterized by the adaptation of small mobile hunter gatherer groups to more temperate climates which provided a broader range of food resources. Artifact assemblages of these populations include ground stone tools, believed to have been used in the working of wood and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. By the end of this period populations have increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indian occupation and trade networks spanning much of northeastern North America have developed.

There are a number of reported Archaic finds in Prince Edward County including materials from an assemblage collected in the village of Wellington. However, none of these sites has been systematically investigated.

The Woodland Period (2,800 B.P. – 400 B.P.) is distinguished from earlier Archaic populations by the introduction of ceramics and subsequently by the use of domesticate plants including corn, beans and squash. Through the early and mid portion of this period trade networks extending through much of North America flourished with populations continuing to hunt and gather. By about 1,100 B.P. domesticate plants were introduced to the area in a transition period known as the Sandbanks Tradition. The type site for this Tradition, Lakeshore Lodge, is approximately 10 km southeast of the study area.

Prince Edward County is part of the Huron homeland. The Payne site, a Huron village, is located 6 km northeast of Wellington. Additional Huron components have been identified to the south in Cherry Valley and at Waupoos (Pendergast 1964b).
Early European contact in the study region prompted a number of shifts in the distribution of aboriginal populations. The Huron had left the area of Prince Edward County by the time of Champlain’s arrival to the region in 1615. Following the dispersal of the Huron in 1649 by the Five Nations, the Cayuga occupied the north shore of Lake Ontario. This occupation included a mission village situated near Carrying Place. This mission site, known as Kente, is thought to have been located in the Lake Conseaucon area northwest of the study area (Squire 1958, 1960).

The mission of Kente was short lived and the Cayuga were forced to abandon the north shore of Lake Ontario having displaced by the Mississauga who occupied the region through the eighteenth and a portion of the nineteenth century. Grape Island is the site of an early nineteenth century Mississauga settlement and mission which, after a brief occupation, was moved to the present day reserve of Alderville in the Rice Lake area.

3.4 Property History

Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park lies on parts of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Concession 1, South of the Bay of Quinte, in the Township of North Marysburgh. Unless otherwise cited, the following information has been extracted from land registry records.

Lots 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Marysburgh were granted to Major Peter Van Alstine in 1796\(^1\) (Taylor, 2004: 3). Van Alstine, a prominent United Empire Loyalist who had served the British forces during the American Revolution, had previously settled in Adolphustown from where he observed the industrial potential of the Lake on the Mountain and its associated waterfall. Van Alstine applied for and was granted Lots 5 and 6 of the Lake on the Mountain property in 1793 with the understanding that he would “… erect a mill or mills thereon for the benefit of the Public …” (Turner, 1974: 34).

The date and location of the first mill constructed at Lake on the Mountain is uncertain. A grist mill was probably erected soon after Van Alstine had been granted the land, possibly within a few years, though it is unknown whether this structure was at the outlet of the Lake on the Mountain or at the foot of the escarpment beside the bay, as there are contradictory historical sources (Turner, 1974: 47). A sawmill was also erected at about the same time, though it may have been incorporated into the grist mill building. It is not known when this structure was erected. The existing stone grist mill constructed beside the bay was also an early structure, though again its actual date of construction is unknown: some evidence points to 1811, though it is possible that this mill may have been the original grist mill erected in the 1790s (Turner, 1974: 47-48). Water power was initially channeled through hollowed logs set in a channel carved out of the escarpment; these were later replaced with wooden boards nailed together (Turner, 1974: 44). Two mortgages were taken out on the property after Peter Van Alstine’s death in 1800\(^2\) - one in 1806 by Cornelius Van Alstine and the other in 1812 by the executors of Alexander Van Alstine. Both were for the sum of £370 from Richard Cartwright of Kingston, though the latter agreement may have been a continuation of the former. The mortgages mention a water mill, mill house, dwelling house and waterways; probably all structures at the base of the hill. A

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\(^1\) Larry Turner states that Van Alstine acquired Lots 4, 5 and 6 from Joseph Huffnagel in 1798 (Turner, 1974, p.27).

\(^2\) Peter’s death is given either as 1800 (Taylor, 2004, p.4) or 1811 (Turner, 1974, p.50), though the earlier date fits better with the mortgages.
further indication that these were the only structures on the property at the time can be found in a newspaper article advertising the sale of the mill between 1811 and 1812:

TO BE SOLD

The one half or if best suits the purchaser, the whole of that VALUABLE STONE MILL in Marysburgh with two run of stones fit for business, one superfine and two common bolts and 400 acres of land, with about 30 acres improved. On the premises near the mill is a good Dwelling House, with three rooms and a kitchen on the lower floor and a convenient house nearby adjoining, for a miller, also a stable and horse shed belonging to the estate of the late PETER VAN ALSTINE, Esquire, deceased ...

(Cited in Turner, 1974: 51)

The mill does not appear to have been sold during this period.

Peter Van Alstine in his will left the property to his three children Alexander, Cornelius and Alida (who had married George Meyers). Cornelius sold his interests in 1813 leaving it divided into two shares, one belonging to Peter and Allen Van Alstine (the sons of Alexander who had also died by that time) and the other to Alida. George Meyers appears to have leased the property (described as one half of the 437 acres in Lots 5 and 6 including the water grist mill) in 1816 for seven years at a rate of £30 per year, and continued to operate the stone mill into the late 1820s or early 1830s. The stone grist mill is captured in a water-colour by Thomas Burrowes painted in 1830 (Plate 5). The mill, however, is depicted as being parallel rather than perpendicular to the water (the orientation of the present ex-grist mill). As well, a second structure of unknown function is shown slightly upslope from the larger building (OA C 1-0-0-0-100). George Meyer’s son Peter sold his family’s share to Murrinous Ranney in 1836 for £1,000.

In the meantime, land at the top of the mountain was leased by William Casey between 1812 and 1813, who proceeded to erect a carding and fulling mill in that location. He removed the machinery to another mill in the 1820s, apparently leaving the mill at Lake on the Mountain still standing. In 1825 this mill and/or the stone mill was leased or rented by Hugh Macdonald, the father of Sir John A. Macdonald, later described as a flour, carding and fulling miller while he was in residence. He may have leased the Meyers’ share in the mills prior to the sale to Murrinous Ranney (Turner, 1974, p.53). It is not certain whether Macdonald’s operation included just the stone mill at the foot of the mountain equipped with additional machinery to undertake carding and fulling, or whether the carding and fulling business was in a separate building, perhaps in Casey’s old mill at the top of the hill. An advertisement from the Hallowell Times, dated 1833, describes the textile branch of Macdonald’s business:
CARDING, FULLING, DYEING AND PRESSING AT THE STONE MILLS

The above branches will be carried on there under the superintendence of Mr. David Wallace. He will commence carding on the first of June and will continue until the beginning of September, when he will cease for the season ... He will be prepared to receive cloth for fulling and dressing, at the usual season and from his well known attention to business and his long experience in the above branches, the public may rest assured that any wool or cloth committed to his charge will be finished in the best possible manner, and with as much dispatch as the nature of the business will admit. (Cited in Turner, 1974: 60)

In any case, Macdonald appears to have left by 1835, the year before Peter Meyers sold his share of the property.

Murrinous Ranney sold his half of the property to Peter Stickel in 1839; that same year the remaining Van Alstine half was sold to David Lake. A partnership appears to have been formed in 1836 between Lake, Murrinous Ranney’s son Thomas and David McWirtcher (a Van Alstine relation through marriage) to establish a plaster mill beside the stone grist mill at the foot of the mountain. This appears to have been established by the time Lake took control of the property. Publius Elmore’s 1835 map of the Prince Edward District appears to show only three structures in succession leading from the lake down to the edge of the bay; if these were the carding mill and grist/sawmill at the top of the hill and the stone grist mill at the bottom, the plaster mill may not have been completed by that time. It does show that a ferry and wharf had been constructed on the edge of the Bay of Qunite, and that a road existed through the settlement of Stone Mills,
probably in the same location as the current County Road 7 (Figure 2; NAC NMC 21628). Elmore’s map of the Midland and Prince Edward Districts dated the following year does not show the structures at Stone Mills, though it does indicate that a sawmill had been established on the stream leading from the south-west side of the Lake on the Mountain, labeled as “Spafford’s Saw Mill” (Figure 3 NAC NMC 21614). Though the Spafford mill appears to have been removed by 1863 as it is not illustrated on Tremayne’s map of Prince Edward County, this or another mill was in operation c.1900 (Figure 4; NAC NMC 19020-4; Taylor, 2004: 25). Turner indicates that the ruins of this sawmill survived in 1974 (Turner, 1974, p.57).

Peter Stickel and David Lake appear to have shared the Van Alstine property and the mills thereon until 1842, when a formal deal was struck dividing the premises between the two. The land registry deed indicates that Stickel was to retain the land and mills at the top of the hill, including part of the road leading down the escarpment, while Lake was to have approximately four acres at the base of the slope, including the stone grist mill and the plaster mill. The water privileges were carefully set out in the document. Stickel was to receive:

… the upper half of the waterfall between the top of the flume of the plaster mill below the hill and the apron below the water wheel of the saw mill at the top of the hill - and that the fair stream or waterfall if turned by the said Peter Stickel, his heirs, or assigns to operate on any mill or machinery on the Upper half of the said waterfall shall be returned to the top of that half of the said waterfall conveyed by the said Peter Stickel to the said David M. Lake on the day of the date hereof, without waste - and that he the said Peter Stickel … shall use his half of the said waterfall … and … shall not let off more water than would operate one wheel, and without waste - and together with the right of way at all times to and from said premises along the present road under the hill on the lower or water side of saw grist mill - and together with all mills and other buildings and improvements on said premises erected, lying and being. (Cited in Turner, 1974: 57)

This passage is the earliest confirmation of mills at the top of the hill, including a “saw grist mill,” which may have been Van Alstine’s original mill. It also indicates that the plaster mill had been erected by this time, and that no more than one new mill could be constructed at the top of the hill, an indication that any more would seriously hamper the water power supplied to the mills below. Peter Stickel sold his property to his son Benjamin in 1846.

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3 Turner mistakenly gives the date of this map as 1859 (Turner, 1974: 57).
Figure 2. Section of Elmore’s map of the District of Prince Edward, 1835. Study area in red. (NAC NMC 21628).

Figure 3. Section of Elmore’s map of the Midland and Prince Edward Districts, 1836. Study area in red. (NAC NMC 21614).
Benjamin Stickel’s undivided half of the property (totaling 333 acres - 75 acres at the rear of the property had earlier been sold to John Clapp - including the Mountain Mills, houses, streams and water privileges on the top of the hill) was purchased by Picton entrepreneur Stewart Wilson for £1,000 in 1847. He soon built a frame house on the edge of the slope, where he lived with his wife Eleanor, sons James and Charles and daughters Emily and Elizabeth. The Stone Mills continued to be operated by David Lake, which he passed to Henry Lake in 1848. Henry sold the mill property to Allan Clapp and William Thomas in 1851 for £1,500; Clapp sold his share to John Casey Lake the following year for £600. Lake and Thomas sold the Stone Mills to Stewart Wilson in 1855, once again uniting both the mills at the top of the mountain and at the edge of the bay under a single owner.

Stewart Wilson had formed a partnership with his son Charles in 1853; at the same time he sold 100 acres in the rear of Lots 5 and 6 to Patrick Power and a further 82 acres in Lot 5 to James Sheady. Various advertisements in the Picton Gazette describe the different aspects of the Wilson enterprise at Glenora:

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

All orders in the above line can be attended to at the Lake on the Mountain, with neatness and dispatch. Wool received in Picton ... and returned carded within one week ...

May 31st 1858
Wanted

8,000 Bushels of good dry Buckwheat for which a high price in cash will be given delivered at the Mills.

Oct 13th 1858

The Subscribers having just completed a New Fulling Mill, are now prepared to receive Cloth for Fulling and Dressing. All orders will be attended to without delay...

Oct 25th 1858

The Subscribers have now on hand and are daily manufacturing a superior article of Plaster. It being perfectly dry and fine ground, is warranted (if kept dry) to be as good as when used as fresh ground; so now is the time while the ice and sleighing are good ... All kinds of grain taken in exchange, at market prices.

January 1859

The Subscribers will pay the Highest price in cash for any quantity of fall and spring wheat delivered at their mills ...

Jan 20th 1859

The 1861 census lists James Wilson as the owner of 125 acres of Lots 5 and 6 in North Marysburgh Township. He was listed as residing in a two storey frame house, probably that built by his father, with 10 acres attached to it; the farm property had 100 acres under cultivation, including 50 in crop, 45 in pasture and 5 used for an orchard. Ten men were employed in the mills, which produced 600 tons of ground plaster, 45,000 bushels of ground grain, 9,000 pounds of carded wool and 3,000 yards of fulled cloth per annum (NAC C-1069 and C-1070). The buildings were described as consisting of:

One stone grist mill with 3 run of stones, 4 stories; one stone fulling mill and storehouse, 3 stories; one frame carding establishment, 2 stories with two double sets of carding machines; one frame plaster mill - one run of stones, 2 stories; (the old sawmill not much used lately). The above mills are propelled by water from the Lake on the Mountain which is 200 feet above the level of the Bay of Quinte. The large stone grist mill, the plaster mill and fulling mill are on the shore of the Bay of Quinte where there is a commodious wharf for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels. The water is used from one mill to the other without waste from wheel to wheel until it finds its way from the last one in the Bay of Quinte. (NAC C-1069)

The stone fulling mill was probably that advertised as “just completed” in 1858 (Picton Gazette, October 25th, 1858). Given its substantial size, it is surprising that this structure is not mentioned in the 1871 industrial census (NAC C-9990). The fate of this building is unknown; perhaps the
fulling business was not found profitable and the building was demolished prior to the erection of the foundry in 1872 (see below).

James Wilson bought his father’s share in the company in 1862 for $10,000. Tremayne’s map of Prince Edward County, produced in 1863, shows a number of structures at the small settlement of Stone Mills, including several by the edge of the Lake on the Mountain and several others by the shore of the Bay of Quinte (see Figure 4). As none of the structures are labeled, however, it is difficult to tell what they represent, though it is likely the square immediately west of the outlet stream on Lot 6 was either the carding mill or the “saw grist mill” erected in this area (NAC NMC 19020-4). In 1864 Wilson purchased parts of Lots 7 and 8, thereby controlling the entire lake. By 1871, the farm had decreased in size to 50 acres all of which were improved with 28 acres in crop, 20 in pasture and 2 planted as a garden or orchard. The number of buildings on the property had increased significantly, however, and included 9 dwelling houses (many probably rented to mill labourers), 2 warehouses, stores, factories or shops and 2 barns or stables. Only two mills were listed in the industrial section of the 1871 census under Wilson’s name; the others, if any survived, may have been leased. The flouring mill employed 3 men and produced 4,000 barrels of flour, and the plaster mill employed 3 men and produced 5,600 barrels of plaster. Wilson also appears to have owned a stone quarry as well as shares in a sailing vessel (NAC C-9990).

A substantial expansion of the structures by the side of the bay appears to have occurred shortly thereafter. Wilson took out mortgages with his family of $10,000 in 1875 and $15,000 in 1877 to finance the new construction which included a large four story stone building completed in 1872⁴ to be used as a foundry and a smaller one storey machine shop. The small industrial complex is described in 1878 by H. Belden, though he probably somewhat over-emphasised the importance of the site:

Up to within about three years, the ‘Stone Mills’ consisted of large flouring and plaster mills - two separate buildings - which have always since their first operation been the centre of a brisk trade, of a more than local character. About that time Mr. Wilson entered into an arrangement with George H. Jones, then of Auburn, New York, for the manufacture of the celebrated wheel known as the ‘Little Giant.’ A large four storied stone building was erected for this purpose, almost immediately along side the flouring mill, and in this has been placed many thousand dollars worth of the finest iron-working machinery to be seen in any establishment of similar character in Canada. It is so complete in all its details that one man can execute an amount of work equal to that performed by several mechanics, with such machinery as is generally in use. Eighteen to twenty men are now employed in the machine shop alone, and those, together with the hands employed about the other mills - with their families - make quite a little village. (Belden, 1878: xxi)

⁴ This is the date given in a stone inscription on the side of the building. It is possible that most of the structure was older, being originally the stone fulling mill erected in 1858. On the north façade of the present building, the stonework of the upper floor appears to be different from the remainder, though this it not apparent in the east and south façades. The stone fulling mill may therefore have merely been expanded in 1872 to house the foundry through the addition of another floor and new roof, rather than a whole new structure erected. Taylor assumes this (Taylor, 2004: 19).
A lithograph in Belden’s *Historical Atlas* depicts the complex in 1878 (Plate 6). The plaster mill, the flour mill, the foundry, a moulding shop, a boarding house, a storehouse (probably the original residence on the site) and several carriage sheds are shown alongside the bay together with a stone-lined wharf. Charles Wilson’s residence, a stone store, Mt. Carmel church and several smaller residences and outbuildings are shown next to the lake at the top of the mountain. A steep road connects the two parts of the settlement and a small shed is located on the slope. Waterpower for the mills has been diverted from the natural outlet of the lake via a stone control dam in the stream which sends the water through a 17 inch diameter metal pipe down the slope before branching at the base into smaller pipes leading directly to the mills. The water is returned to the Bay of Quinte through arched openings in the wharf. Of note for the present study area, two small outbuildings are shown immediately to the east of the stone store, one of which is definitely a carriage shed (Belden, 1878: 11). The same structures are depicted on the plan of North Marysburgh Township (Figure 5). In comparison with the Walling map of the same area, at least one of the major structures, that immediately west of the outlet stream, appears to have been removed (see Figure 5). This may be an indication that the carding mill and/or the old sawmill at the top of the mountain had been demolished by 1878 (Belden, 1878: 54). There is anecdotal evidence that these buildings were destroyed by fire, though exactly when is unknown. Their absence from the 1871 industrial census suggests that the fire may have occurred between 1861 and 1871 (Turner, 1974: 63-64; NAC C-1069 and C-9990).

The ‘Little Giant Water Wheel Works’ appears to have been very successful, supplying turbines across the continent and possibly even overseas (Turner, 1974: 68-69). James Wilson deeded the entire property to his son Frederick in 1903 for $20,000, which included land in Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8. A photograph of the works taken between 1898 and 1920 illustrates the size to which it had grown (Plate 7; OA C 130-1-0-11-3). Later additions included a nail factory and horseshoe works; the flour mill was expanded and reorganized as the Glenora Milling Company in 1910, and carding and fulling operations were maintained. Tenement homes were constructed for the workers, who numbered as many as 34 by 1905 (Turner, 1974: 70; Taylor, 2004: 28). Much of the business was closed down over the next twenty years, with the grist and plaster mills closing as well as the horseshoe, nail and fulling works. The foundry became a munitions factory during World War 1; the machinery was removed to Belleville after the war was over. Turner postulates that the stone/concrete addition to the west may date to the munitions factory period (Turner, 1974: 103). Fred Wilson sold the land currently forming Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park to the Province for $16,500 in 1922: this included a small parcel of land to the west of the outlet stream from the Lake on the Mountain, part of the slope and the old foundry and machine shops and surrounding land at the edge of the bay. The vacant foundry was converted to house a fish hatchery. The legal survey indicates that water was still being brought to the buildings at the base of the hill via an iron pipe, but that instead of being diverted from the stream as in 1878, by that time the water was being brought directly from the lake (Figure 6). The survey also indicates a concrete dam constructed around part of the lake to support the iron pipe.

Wilson sold the remainder of his property in Glenora to Sylvester Church in 1924 for $13,000, who converted James Wilson’s house into a dance hall and store and the nearby red brick house erected by Frederick Wilson into a hotel. Aerial photographs dating to 1929 and 1931 show the ex-industrial buildings next to the Bay of Quinte and the stone store and ex-Wilson residences next to the Lake on the Mountain, as well as the road down the escarpment (Plates 8 and 9). No structures appear to have been standing within the small study area at the top of the hill (NAPL A1705-22 and A3253-31). In 1924 or 1934⁵, Church entered into a partnership with William Clark of Toronto and formed the Glenora Canning Company, operating out of the old stone flour mill beside the fish hatchery. The company failed after a few years of operation. Clark, who had gained complete control of the canning operation, sold the mill to Reg Norse in 1940, whose son-in-law Roy Wight operated a chicken farm in the building between 1952 and 1969.

⁵ Crawford gives 1924 as the date, Turner as 1934 (Crawford, 2000: 123; Turner, 1974: 73).
Lake on the Mountain is 190 feet above level of the Bay. The whole machinery of these Mills is driven by water supplied from this Lake.
Figure 5. Section of Belden’s map of Hillier Township, 1878. Study area in red. (Belden, 1878: 46).

Figure 6. Legal survey for the sale of the property to the Crown, 1922. Study area in red. (OPER, File #192).
The fish hatchery was converted by the Research Branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources to a fisheries research station by 1954 (Turner, 1974: 73-74); a legal survey undertaken in 1952 indicates that the old brick moulding shop behind the former foundry was still extant, as well as a garage and a frame oil house (Figure 7). Turner in 1974 states that the moulding shop and frame plaster mill to the east of the grist mill were removed “in the last few years” (Turner, 1974: 105). The water pipe is shown as 24 inches in diameter; presumably this was the same pipe shown on the 1922 plan, which had replaced that shown in Belden’s Historical Atlas. At the Lake on the Mountain end, the pipe had been buried until it reached the edge of the escarpment. The plan also shows that two small frame two storey houses with concrete foundations and a frame garage had been constructed to the north of the road within the property acquired by the Crown in 1922, presumably to house workers at the fish hatchery (OPER, File #192). The property officially became Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park in 1957. The frame structures within the park boundary to the north of the road are still extant in a 1962 aerial photograph and thus were not immediately demolished (Plate 10). At present, though, the houses are gone, having been replaced with a parking lot, picnic area, washrooms and interpretation panels. A plastic cold water supply pipe was installed across from the lake to the fisheries research station in 1976, at which time the 24 inch steel pipe appears to have been abandoned (OPER Files #192). A berm was constructed over the concrete dam in 1993 to prevent leakage and a viewing platform erected along the lakeshore (MNR, 1994: 11). A new Ontario Ministry of Transport building was constructed to the west of the old foundry in the 1990s.

Figure 7. Legal survey of the study area, 1952. (OPER, File #192).
Plate 7. Photograph showing the expansion of the industrial complex, 1898-1920. Looking east. (OA C 130-1-0-11-3).
Plate 8. Aerial photograph of the study area, 1929. (NAPL A1705-22).
Plate 9. Aerial photograph of the study area, 1931. (NAPL A3253-31).
Plate 10. Aerial photograph of the study area, 1962. (NAPL A17793-186).
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND POTENTIAL

4.1 Archaeological Sites

There are no registered archaeological sites within the park boundary. Ken Swayze registered BaGg-11, Lake on the Mountain Site in an area west of the Park. The site is reported to have been a burial uncovered by ploughing. The site has not been verified beyond the account provided by an informant.

As indicated above, Lake on the Mountain park was surveyed in the summer of 1972 by Gary Forma. Forma identified some nineteenth century material but registered no sites on the park property. Nor did he locate any precontact archaeological resources.

4.2 Archaeological Potential

Precontact Resources

A number of factors are employed in determining archaeological site potential. Criteria for prehistoric or precontact archaeological sites are focused on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g. ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), and the types of soils found within the area of assessment. Also considered in determining archaeological potential are known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area. Historic research provides the basis for determining historic archaeological site potential. Land registry records, assessment roles, census, historic maps and aerial photographic evidence and a site inspection of the study area all assist in determining historic archaeological potential.

The proximity of the land base area of the park to the Lake on the Mountain (all areas within 300 m) and to the creek draining the lake as well as the prominent view of the surrounding area from the escarpment edge provides this area with a high potential for precontact archaeological resources. The identification of sites in the area also lends to an assessment of high potential for the park area.

Historic Resources

The potential for historic archaeological resources on the park is also regarded as very high given the extent of activity dating from the end of the eighteenth century. At the top of the escarpment there is a possible early structure (mill?) to the south of the road on the west side of the creek shown in 1863 and gone by 1878 (though this may be the present stone restaurant on the Tremayne map?). There are also a carriage shed and another small building closer to the stone restaurant (though all three may have been disturbed by the construction of the concrete dam and later capping) and two early to mid 20th century houses to the north of the road (possibly below the current parking lot).

On the slope there may be the remains of the various flumes, part of the private road and revetment wall down to the shore as well as a slope midden from occupants of Lake on the
Mountain. At the water level there is the extant machine shop; possible remains of the moulding shop and other structures below the asphalt and surrounding fill.
5.0 METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF FIELD ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

The Stage 2 assessment involved the hand excavation of test pits at five metre intervals within areas identified as having archaeological potential. Wherever possible, test pits were excavated to sterile subsoil or bedrock. All backdirt was screened through 6 mm mesh and all test pits were backfilled. A general field log was maintained throughout the investigation.

All recovered artifacts were bagged according to test pit number. Following completion of the field assessment all recovered artefacts were cleaned and inventoried (see Appendix 2).

The investigation was recorded using digital photography. The photography included general shots of the areas investigated and detailed views of representative test pits and any features encountered. A photography catalogue is included in appendix 1.

The field work was completed over a two day period on the 27th and 28th September. Weather conditions were excellent with clear days and temperatures in the high teens Celsius. The Park area was divided into operations, numerically identified, which were usually defined by observable boundaries (e.g. roadway, paths, fence lines) (see Figure 8). A grid was normally established from a base line. In the southern half of the park the base line extended along the south side of County Road 7. The test pits were identified by coordinates. GPS coordinates were recorded for a number of pits to locate the grids on a digital plan (see Figure 9) and for those test pits producing artifacts and/or features of archaeological interest.

5.2 Results

Operation 1

| Area: | 1,260 m² |
| No of Test Pits: | 29 |
| No of Positive Test Pits | 12 |
| No of Artifacts | 86 |

Operation 1 was bounded on the north by County Road 7, on the south by Lake on the Mountain, on the east by a pathway leading to an observation deck and on the west by a fence line demarcating the western limits of the park. Assuming that the present day restaurant was the general store it is projected that one or more of the outbuildings may be located in the area immediately to the east which includes Operation 1.
Figure 8. Lake on the Mountain Park: test pitted areas.

LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN

GPS Coordinates
1 1 N0 E0 N44 02 400 W77 03 435
2 1 S5 E10 N44 02 392 W77 03 425
3 1 N0 E30 N44 02 387 W77 03 440
4 2 N0 E90 N44 02 377 W77 03 376
5 2 S30 E110 N44 02 376 W77 03 377
6 3 N0 W0 N44 02 402 W77 02 433
7 3 N30 W0 N44 02 419 W77 03 419
8 3 N0 E35 N44 02 397 W77 03 404
9 5 N0 E0 N44 02 393 W77 03 313
Figure 9. Lake on the Mountain survey: digital plan.
The test pits revealed a stratigraphy that consisted of a sod and top soil (5 – 10 cm in thickness) over a compact to very compact deposit of brown to dark brown silty clay with a lot of stone. This deposit ranged between 30 to 40 cm in thickness and in many cases proved to be to compact to excavate by hand. This deposit thickened towards the south end of the operation as the test pits approached the berm and the lake’s shoreline. Below this leveling fill there was noted in some of the units (e.g. N0 E25) a buried top soil horizon at 40 to 45 cm below grade. Bedrock was noted at 56 cm below grade in N0 E25.

A number of test pits produced varying quantities of twentieth and nineteenth century materials. Most of the positive test pits extended along either the base line (parallel to County Road 7) or on the western boundary. The assemblage (86 pieces) included ferrous materials (wire, machine cut and some wrought nails), ceramics (mostly vitrified white earthenware with some refined white earthenware (N0 E15, N0 E20, N0 E25, S15 E0)) and glass. Test pit S05 E10 (see Plate 11) featured a tan compact silty soil below the rock fill with mortar and charcoal inclusions. Also found was some metal, a hinge and charcoal. Although not conclusive, it appears that this may be one of the outbuildings associated with the General Store situated just west of the western end of the park. This has been identified as the Wilson Site, BaGg-19. This site should be more systematically tested as part of a Stage 3 investigation.

No other areas of archaeological interest were noted in Operation 1.

**Operation 2**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Area:</th>
<th>2,275 m²</th>
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<tr>
<td>No of Test Pits:</td>
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<tr>
<td>No of Positive Test Pits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Artifacts</td>
<td>9</td>
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Operation 2 was bounded on the north by County Road No. 7, on the south by Lake on the Mountain, on the east by a creek that drains the lake an the west by the pathway leading to an observation deck overlooking the lake. The grid in this operation was extended from the baseline established along the south side of County Road No. 7. As the specific location of the various mills along the creek is, based upon existing historic documentation, somewhat ambiguous there remains the potential that some of the historic structures may have been located in operation 2.

Testing revealed a soil stratigraphy similar to that noted in Operation 1. This consisted 10 to 15 cm of brown loam soil over a very compact fill of grey silt with limestone. This deposit could not been penetrated by conventional test pitting. It is recommended that in advance of proposed changes to the area that would result in the removal of the overburden that three or four mechanically excavated units be excavated to provide a more thorough assessment of these areas.
The test pits revealed a stratigraphy that consisted of a sod and top soil (5 – 10 cm in thickness) over a compact to very compact deposit of brown to dark brown silty clay with a lot of stone. This deposit ranged between 30 to 40 cm in thickness and in many cases proved to be to compact to excavate by hand. This deposit thickened towards the south end of the operation as the test pits approached the berm and the lake’s shoreline. Below this leveling fill there was noted in some of the units (e.g. N0 E25) a buried top soil horizon at 40 to 45 cm below grade. Bedrock was noted at 56 cm below grade in N0 E25.

A number of test pits produced varying quantities of twentieth and nineteenth century materials. Most of the positive test pits extended along either the base line (parallel to County Road 7) or on the western boundary. The assemblage (86 pieces) included ferrous materials (wire, machine cut and some wrought nails), ceramics (mostly vitrified white earthenware with some refined white earthenware (N0 E15, N0 E20, N0 E25, S15 E0)) and glass. Test pit S05 E10 (see Plate 11) featured a tan compact silty soil below the rock fill with mortar and charcoal inclusions. Also found was some metal, a hinge and charcoal. Although not conclusive, it appears that this may be one of the outbuildings associated with the General Store situated just west of the western end of the park. This has been identified as the Wilson Site, BaGg-19. This site should be more systematically tested as part of a Stage 3 investigation.

No other areas of archaeological interest were noted in Operation 1.

**Operation 2**

Area: 2,275 m²
No of Test Pits: 35
No of Positive Test Pits: 1
No of Artifacts: 9

Operation 2 was bounded on the north by County Road No. 7, on the south by Lake on the Mountain, on the east by a creek that drains the lake an the west by the pathway leading to an observation deck overlooking the lake. The grid in this operation was extended from the baseline established along the south side of County Road No. 7. As the specific location of the various mills along the creek is, based upon existing historic documentation, somewhat ambiguous there remains the potential that some of the historic structures may have been located in operation 2.

Testing revealed a soil stratigraphy similar to that noted in Operation 1. This consisted 10 to 15 cm of brown loam soil over a very compact fill of grey silt with limestone. This deposit could not been penetrated by conventional test pitting. It is recommended that in advance of proposed changes to the area that would result in the removal of the overburden that three or four mechanically excavated units be excavated to provide a more thorough assessment of these areas.
Plate 11. Lake on the Mountain operation 1 looking southeast.

Plate 12. Operation 2 from northeast corner.
Plate 14. Operation 3, Jeff Earl and Brenda Kennett excavating test pits.

area through which the original Lake on the Mountain drive extended and where the two mid twentieth century structures were situated.

The test pits revealed shallow soils (12 to 25 cm in thickness) over the limestone bedrock. The overburden consisted of loose sand and gravel or dark brown loam top soil 15 to 20 cm in thickness over, where bedrock was not encountered, a brown loam with rock similar to that noted in Operations 1 and 2 but less compact. N25 E10 featured a dark brown loam 12 to 15 cm in thickness over a large pieces of limestone with mortar (see Plate 15). Mid twentieth century construction materials were noted including concrete, wire roofing nails was noted in a neighbouring test pit (N25 E15). This is debris from the mid twentieth century homes that were located in this area. Based upon a review of available air photos the first if not both the homes were constructed sometime between 1929 and 1931. They were removed sometime after 1962 after the establishment of the park in 1957. The other feature noted in this operation is the original alignment of the private road that extended up the escarpment to its junction with the present County Road 7. Traces of the road can still be seen in the form of a slight rise aligned diagonally through the operation from the northwest to southeast corners.

A scatter of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were recovered in the testing. This included ceramics that consisted primarily of refined white earthenware (N05 E00, N00 E05, N05 E35, N10 E35) and glass (machine made and mold blown bottle fragments).

The shallow soils and disturbances from the road, two mid twentieth century structures and utility line suggest there are no resources of archaeological interest within this area.

**Operation 4**

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<tbody>
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<td>No of Test Pits:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Positive Test Pits</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Artifacts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operation 4 included a 10 m wide area that extended from the eastern end of Operation 3 to the septic tank field. Approximately 40 meters in length this operation was bounded on the north by the escarpment edge and the south by the parking lot. There were no known historic structures identified in this area.

All of the test pits excavated along this corridor in five meter intervals clearly indicated that this area had been significantly impacted by landscaping probably associated with the establishment of the observation area overlooking the Bay of Quinte and the fill associated with construction of the parking lot.
Plate 16. Operation 4 looking west.

Plate 17. Parking lot area north of County Road 7, Operation 5 in trees behind rest station.
Plate 16. Operation 4 looking west.

Plate 17. Parking lot area north of County Road 7, Operation 5 in trees behind rest station.
Operation 5

Area: \[125 \text{ m}^2\]
No of Test Pits: 7
No of Positive Test Pits 5
No of Artifacts 36

Operation 5 was situated on a small terrace wedged between the escarpment edge (northern boundary) and the creek channel draining Lake on the Mountain (south and eastern boundaries). A fence restricting public access to this area marks the western boundary. The eastern tip of the terrace is on privately owned land and was not tested. Much of this area is covered in sumac. It was anticipated that the original mill may have been located in this area.

Seven test pits were excavated in five m intervals. The testing revealed less disturbed soils consisting of light brown silty loam with rock. Five of the test pits produced artifacts that included coal, vitrified white earthenware ceramics, cut (3) and wire (1) nails as well as two pieces of mould blown and one machine made bottle fragments. The mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century materials suggests that this area has experienced some disturbance. The artifact concentrations are not considered significant enough to warrant any additional work in this area.

Areas above the escarpment not tested included the parking lot, area around the rest house and the septic tank field which have clearly disturbed the park.

Operation 6

Operation 6 includes the escarpment slope and the area along the water front. The operation includes the 1877 foundry building, presently Ministry of Natural Resources offices and surrounding drive and parking area and the private road corridor. The old mill site that is not part of the park and as a result not included in this operation.

Given the paved surface of the lower area no sub-surface testing could be undertaken. In the event, however, there are future impacts to this area below the current paved and underlying gravel base a Stage 2/3 investigation should precede any construction activity.

A field reconnaissance of the lower slope was made in which a 2 m wide and 5 m long collapsed boundary wall of three to four courses of flat stones were observed (see Plate 18). Tree cover prevented obtaining reliable GPS coordinates for this feature. It is located approximately 10 meters from the base of the slope southward towards the abandoned mountain road corridor, directly south of the west end of the MNR building.
Plate 18. Collapsed stone wall on escarpment slope.

Plate 19. Stone foundry building constructed circa 1877 looking southwest.
Plate 20. Area south of foundry looking east.

Plate 21. Stone mill at east end of property.
5.3 Interpretation

The archaeological investigation of the Lake on the Mountain land based portion of the park revealed some elements of the properties historical development. These include evidence of a nineteenth century out building, south of County Road 7, possible remains of the mid twentieth century homes on the north side of County Road 7 and a possible stone boundary wall along the escarpment slope. The investigation also indicated that much of the above escarpment portion of the property has been significantly impacted by the berm along the north shore of Lake on the Mountain along with associated leveling fills employed to landscape the area south of County Road 7. Other disturbances include utility line(s) through the central portion of the park, the parking lot, rest station and septic field.

These impacts coupled with the nineteenth century activity on the site may has significantly reduced the potential for the identification of precontact archaeological resources. The absence of any precontact material in this survey is consistent with the Forma survey of the mid 1970’s (Forma n.d.) in which only some historic material was identified. There remains potential for precontact sites below the leveling fill covering most of the area south of County Road 7.
6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Quest Inc undertook, on behalf of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources a Stage 1/2 Archaeological assessment of Lake on the Mountain Provincial Park Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, concession 1, south of the Bay of Quinte Geographic Township of North Marysburgh. The objective of the investigation was to document any known archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the study area, identify archaeological potential of the subject property and assess, by field survey, whether there are archaeological resources in the subject area.

The park is located at the northern edge of the Prince Edward Peninsula physiographic region. The land based portion of the property is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario and the old mill, on the south by Lake on the Mountain, on the west by the creek draining the lake and to the west by the eastern boundary above the escarpment by the Lake on the Mountain resort and a century home. The Park includes the lake to the north of which is a relatively level terrace that gives way to a steep escarpment, descending 60 meters to a narrow terrace along the shoreline. The lake which occupies a collapsed dolomite or sink hole.

Precontact occupation of the Prince Edward County dates from 10,000 B.P. Current archaeological evidence indicates continuous use of the peninsula by precontact populations over the past 4,000 years. The first permanent settlement of Prince Edward County by Euro Canadians dates to the end of the eighteenth century with the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists.

Major Peter Van Alstine, a prominent United Empire Loyalist was granted Lots 4, 5 and 6, Concession 1, Township of Marysburgh in 1796. Van Alstine constructed the first of what were a series of mills on the site prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The property was jointly owned by Peter Stickel and David Lake through to the mid nineteenth century when it was acquired by Stewart Wilson who leased the mill operations. It is Wilson who constructed the four story stone foundry and engine shop in 1877. The area of the park was purchased from the Wilson family in 1922 by the provincial government.

There were no previously known archaeological sites in the Park. Given the extensive historic development of the area and the proximity of the park to both Lake on the Mountain and the Bay of Quinte the archaeological potential of the Park was regarded as high.

The field work for the Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed over a two day period from 27th and 28th September 2004 by a crew of four. The investigation consisted primarily of the test pits excavated in five meter intervals. The survey revealed one nineteenth century site, the Wilson site BaGg-19, that may have been an outbuilding located south of County Road 7. The approximate location of two twentieth century homes constructed near the edge of the escarpment was also noted along with a scatter of nineteenth century and twentieth century materials. Although much of the park area has been disturbed there remains potential for archaeological resources below the very compact silty and limestone fill that covers much of southern half of the site. This fill deposit will need to be mechanically removed to allow further testing.
No precontact archaeological resources were identified in the survey. The absence of the resources might be explained in part by the extensive nineteenth and twentieth century activity on the site. Given the spiritual significance the location holds for present day Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte it remains a very important site in the history of area First Nations. Based upon the results of this investigation it is recommended:

1) That a Stage 3 archaeological investigation of the Wilson Site, BaGg-19, be undertaken to better understand the nature and extent of this nineteenth century feature.

2) That any subsurface impacts greater than 30 cm in depth of the south east side of the site (Operation 2) be proceeded by a Stage 2 investigation that would employ mechanical excavation in order to penetrate the compact silty and limestone fill that covers this area.

3) That any subsurface impacts, below the paved and sub grade areas surrounding the 1877 foundry building be subject to a Stage 2 investigation prior to construction.

4) That in the event that human remains are encountered during any construction activities, both the Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7148 and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (416) 326-8392 should be notified immediately.
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A3253-31 1931
A17793-186 1962

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C 130-1-0-11-3 Photograph of the industrial buildings at Glenora, 1898 to 1920.

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File 192 Various engineering and legal plans
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May 31st 1858  
October 13th 1858  
October 25th 1858  
January 1859  
January 20th 1859
APPENDIX 1 Photography Catalogue
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Phot.</th>
<th>Dir.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D001</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 1 from northeast corner.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D002</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 1 from east end.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D003</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 1 southwest corner.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D004</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Dam from southwest corner of park.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D005</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain North shore of Lake on the Mountain.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D006</td>
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<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D007</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain North shore of Lake on the Mountain from southwest corn</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D009</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 2 from west end.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D010</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Dam.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D011</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain South end of Creek draining Lake on the Mountain.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D012</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain South end of Creek draining Lake on the Mountain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D013</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain North slope of berm, north end of Lake on the Mountain</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>W</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D014</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Dry laid stone retaining walls along creek bank.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D015</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Dry laid stone retaining walls along creek bank.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 3, N25 E10 - stone and mortar – plan view.</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D018</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 3, N25 E10 - stone and mortar – plan view.</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D019</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain View of Bay of Quinte looking eastward</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Lake on the Mountain View of Bay of Quinte looking north</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D021</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain View of Bay of Quinte looking westward</td>
<td>04-09-27</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D022</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 3, Jeff and Mike test pitting.</td>
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<td>HJD</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D023</td>
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<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D024</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Lake on the Mountain Road from park, restaurant.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D025</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Lake on the Mountain Road from park, restaurant.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D026</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Park entrance from the west.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D027</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 2 from north side of Lake on the Mountain Road</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>SE</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D028</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 3 from southeast corner.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D029</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 3, cedar trees.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D030</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 3, abandoned road alignment.</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D031</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Miller's House.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D032</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Frizzel House on north side of road.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D033</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 2 from north side of road.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D034</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain View of Restaurant (former General Store).</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D035</td>
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<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D036</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Lake on the Mountain road and Miller’s house.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D037</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D038</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D039</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operations 1 &amp; 2 from northwest corner.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<td>HQ04-39 D040</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 2 from northwest corner.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
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<td>Catalogue No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Phot.</td>
<td>Dir.</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D041</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain North east section of the park.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D042</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Operation 4.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D043</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Bay of Quinte.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D044</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Bay of Quinte.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D045</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Former support for flume to foundry.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D046</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain East end of the foundry, turbine manufacturer.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>W</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D047</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Lane on south side of stone mill.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D048</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain North face of foundry, turbine manufacturer.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D049</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain North face of foundry, turbine manufacturer.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D050</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain West face of stone mill.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D051</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Dry laid stone foundation.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>JE</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D052</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Dry laid stone foundation.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>JE</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ04-39 D053</td>
<td>Lake on the Mountain Area begin the MNR buildings.</td>
<td>04-09-28</td>
<td>HJD</td>
<td>E</td>
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APPENDIX 2: Artifact Inventory
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Op</th>
<th>Test Pit</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Datable Attribute</th>
<th>Ware A</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Tableware</td>
<td>VEW, plain</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
<td>Wall Finishing</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>white/grey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>8.5cm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Misc. Hardware</td>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>Machine Cut</td>
<td>2cm diameter</td>
<td>amber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Misc Bev. Containers</td>
<td>Beverage Bottle</td>
<td>Machine Made</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>small 'silvered' heart from child's jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>Ornamentation</td>
<td>Jewellery</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>fragment from brown creamer</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
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<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Cigarettes/Cigars</td>
<td>Cigarette Butt</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>platted, cut from pipe c.3.6cm diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Synthetic</td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
<td>Plumbing Item(s)</td>
<td>VEW, transfer printed</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>dark blue transfer print, flowing</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>White Metal</td>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
<td>Tableware</td>
<td>VEW, plain</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>ironstone</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Tableware</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
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<td>N00E00</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Window Glass</td>
<td>Window Glass</td>
<td>Pane Glass</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>aqua (green)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E15</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
<td>Construction Block</td>
<td>RWE, blue transfer</td>
<td>RWE</td>
<td>light blue transfer</td>
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<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E15</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Flatware</td>
<td>RWE, blue transfer</td>
<td>RWE</td>
<td>machine made head; partial; lathe nail</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E15</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>RWE, plain</td>
<td>RWE</td>
<td>1 vessel?, very small sherd</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E15</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Misc. Material</td>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>white/grey</td>
<td>white/grey</td>
<td>partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E15</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10 cm; machine made head</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>machine made head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>N00E15</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Sheet Metal</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>2 cm per side</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>some possibly horseshoe nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>possibly nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Wall Finishing</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
<td>RWE</td>
<td>small pieces of various shapes, smithing scrap?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Wall Finishing</td>
<td>Undentifiable</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>colourless; small chip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
<td>Wall Finishing</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Stable/Barn</td>
<td>Horseshoe Nail</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>packaging; aluminum foil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>RWE, plain</td>
<td>RWE</td>
<td>probably 1 vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>white/grey</td>
<td>white/grey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>10 cm; machine made head</td>
<td>white/grey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>partial; some possibly</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>machine made head; partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>2 cm per side</td>
<td>partial</td>
<td>horseshoe nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>3 cm; roofing nail; very corroded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Sheet Metal</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>Ferrous</td>
<td>CEW, red unglazed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Flower Pot</td>
<td>CEW</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Holloware</td>
<td>HP Porcelain, plain</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Ceramic Tableware</td>
<td>Tableware</td>
<td>VEW, plain</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>CEW</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>HP Porcelain, plain</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Mammal Bone</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>VWE</td>
<td>small sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Mammal Bone</td>
<td>SP Porcelain, painted</td>
<td>POR</td>
<td>1 vessel; overglaze painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N00E20</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Foodways</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Holloware</td>
<td>1 cm x c.1.2 cm strap with perforation near 1</td>
<td>POR</td>
<td>1 vessel; overglaze painted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>