PHASE II: JEFFERSON PROPERTY, FALL RIVER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Heritage Research Permit A2004NS90

January 2005

Submitted by:
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Halifax Regional Municipality
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Category C

Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited

Principal Investigator: April D. MacIntyre
Report Compiled by: April D. MacIntyre & Stephen A. Davis

Cover: Crew conducting test excavations between the Jefferson house and barn, looking west toward Fall River Road. Insets showing artifacts recovered from test units.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2004, Davis Archaeological Consultants (DAC) Limited was contracted by Halifax Regional Municipality to conduct an initial archaeological resource impact assessment of the Jefferson Property in Fall River. This work was conducted in October 2004 under Heritage Research Permit A2004NS82 and the results were reported by DAC in *Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment: Jefferson Property, Fall River* (October 2004).

During the initial assessment, five heritage features were encountered within the study area and recorded including a house, barn, well, paddock, and linear stone field clearance. In November 2004, a meeting was held between representatives of Halifax Regional Municipality, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited, and the Nova Scotia Museum Heritage Division to determine which, if any, of the five features would be impacted by construction of a proposed recreational facility and fire station on the property in question. It was determined that the most sensitive and vulnerable archaeological features were those located at the northwest corner of the property; namely the house, barn, and well. Strategies for mitigation of those features were discussed including avoidance, partial or complete excavation and stabilization, incorporation of resources into the development plan, and destruction. It was agreed that the greatest concern should be for the house and its exterior vicinity as it could provide the greatest wealth of information concerning the physical, cultural, and social history of the site.

It was also agreed that subsurface testing should be conducted prior to construction in order to determine the extent, integrity and age of the site and to confirm its cultural and archaeological significance. Ultimately, the goal of this testing was to provide recommendations to the client in respect to how closely ground disturbance for the development could come to the features. Consequently, in December 2004, DAC was again contracted by HRM to conduct additional historical research on the property and to conduct representative subsurface testing of the areas between the well and house and between the house and barn – those areas that would have seen the most activity and pedestrian traffic when the site was inhabited. No testing was to be conducted inside the features, however, out of concern for maintaining the stability and integrity of those features for possible future research. DAC excavated 56 formal test units within the defined study area from which several artifacts were collected and catalogued (Appendix C). The historical documentation regarding the land and its occupants was incomplete and lead to several dead ends in the local records, but significant additional information was collected.

Prior to archaeological testing, geotechnical testing was conducted in order to determine the grade and depth of pyretic slate on the property. This involved mechanical excavation of ten test pits which were dug to bedrock. This work was overseen by Mr. Peter Crowe (Jacques Whitford Environmental Ltd.) and monitored by DAC's senior technician to ensure that no heritage features were comprised during ground disturbance. No archaeological resources were encountered at that time.

Phase II of the assessment was conducted under Heritage Research Permit A2004NS90 (Appendix A).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

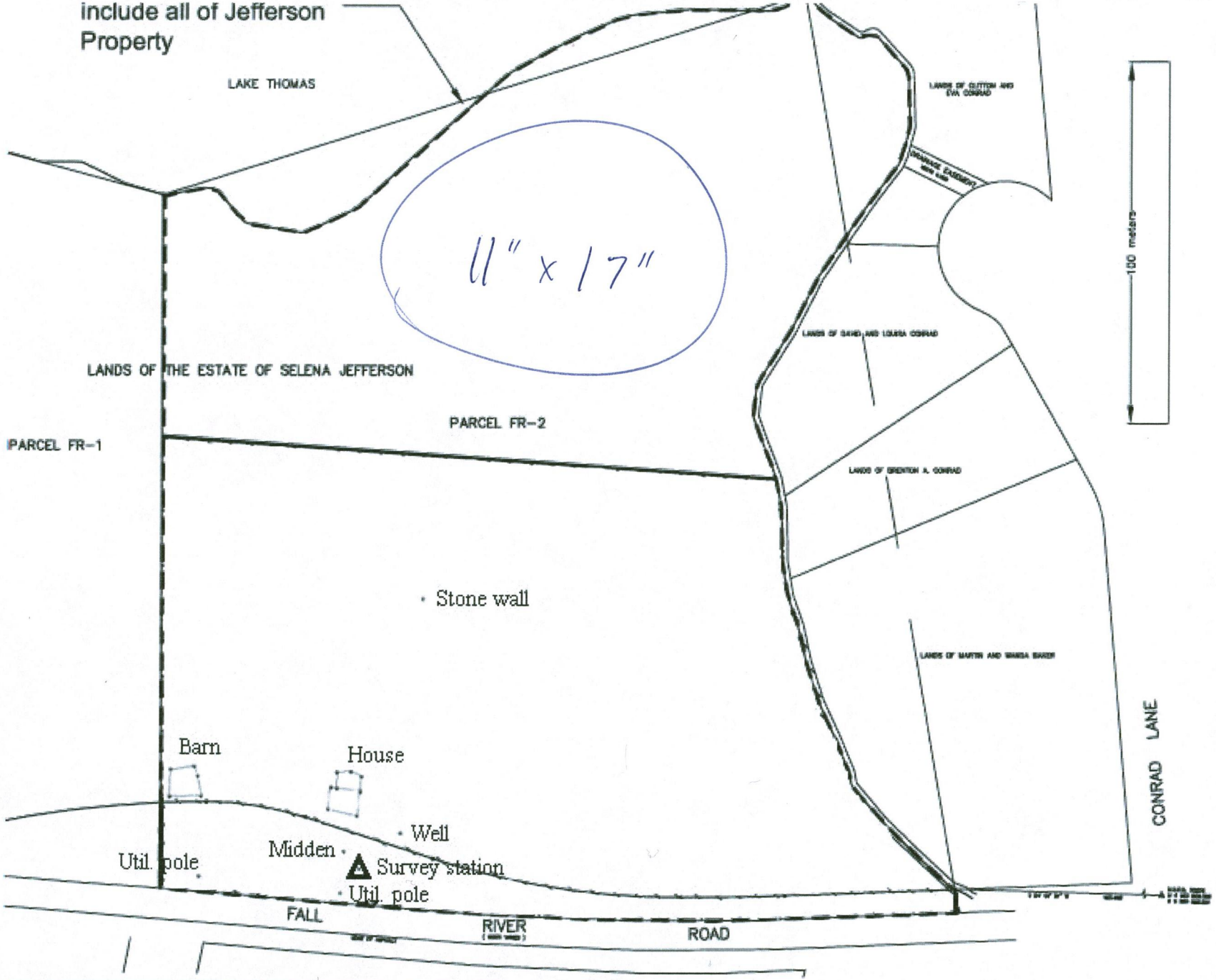
In December 2004, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited conducted a phase II archaeological resource impact assessment (subsurface testing) of the Jefferson Property in Fall River under contract to Halifax Regional Municipality and in accordance with Heritage Research Permit A2004NS90. Although development plans had not been finalized at the time of the assessment, the property has been proposed as the site of a new recreational facility and fire station to be constructed in 2005. The purpose of this assessment was to evaluate the physical integrity and cultural and archaeological significance of features identified during a previous assessment conducted by DAC in October 2004, to determine if any additional subsurface features were present in the development area, and to provide recommendations for further mitigation of those resources based on the findings of this assessment. A total of 56 formal 50 cm by 50 cm test units were excavated at five metre intervals in a grid encompassing the house, well, and barn, and their immediate surroundings. Testing was conducted by a crew of three to seven qualified archaeologists over four days between 2 – 6 December 2004 with monitoring of geotechnical testing by DAC's senior technician taking place on 1 December 2004. This report is a detailed account of the extent of the study area, the subsurface testing conducted within that area, the resources encountered and an analysis of them, an evaluation of the research strategy, and recommendations for further mitigation.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT AREA

The Jefferson property is located in an urban setting in Fall River, Nova Scotia opposite Jamieson Drive. The development area encompasses a parcel of land 220 metres long along the east side of Fall River Road and 125 metres wide near the northwest end of Lake Thomas in Fall River.

3.0 STUDY AREA

The study area encompasses approximately 4,250 m^2 at the northwest corner of parcel FR-1 (Figure 3.0.1). The land here is covered in young softwoods, alders, and low brush and is very wet adjacent to Fall River Road and at the northern boundary of the property. The land slopes gently to the east toward Lake Thomas and is intersected on the west side by an old roadway which is frequented by pedestrians. This northwest portion of the property was undisturbed prior to geotechnical testing in December 2004.



rea showing subdivision of lands and location of heritage features.

3.1 HISTORY OF THE JEFFERSON PROPERTY

The historical background of the Jefferson property was summarized in DAC's October 2004 report. Since that time, however, additional research regarding the Williams family and land ownership was conducted at the Registry of Deeds in Halifax, the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia, and with a Black history expert formerly of the Nova Scotia Museum – Ms. Ruth Holmes Whitehead. However, the trail of documents is incomplete and several gaps remain in the history.

In 1814 Henry Miller (Mueller), of German descent, was granted 500 acres of land surrounding Lake Thomas which he divided among his four sons in 1851. No record exists for the transaction but by 1853, Robert Williams received five acres of land on the Miller grant, either from Miller himself or possibly from his father who was likely a War of 1812 American refugee. Local genealogical records for the Williams family extend only as far back as Robert Williams and his younger brother Aaron, who were both born in Nova Scotia, so it is not known who their father was. [1] Nor is there any local documentation to indicate where Robert Williams was living prior to 1853 when he married Charlotte Johnson (b. 1833) of Guysborough Road and settled on the land in question. In addition, there is a forty year hiatus in the documentary record between the time when Henry Miller was granted the land and when Robert Williams obtained his parcel. Robert's brother, Aaron Senior, took up a parcel to the north of Robert's land at some point prior to 1888. After the death of his father sometime between 1888 and 1896, Aaron Williams Junior was willed 50 acres of land and bought the surrounding land at Sheriff's auction in 1897, for a total of 500 acres. After Aaron Junior's death prior to 1950, the land passed to his children. These heirs subsequently sold the five acres to their aunt, Selena Elizabeth (Williams) Jefferson in 1951 and donations of land were made for the Ash Lee Jefferson Elementary School and for the nearby cemetery.[2]

Upon the death of Robert Williams on 8 January 1905, one-third of his real estate was willed to his wife Charlotte, one acre on the west side of Cobequid Road to his daughters Annie and Martha, and the remainder of his real estate to his son, Aaron W. Williams. Robert's will stated that Aaron W. was to provide his sister Selena with a "comfortable home as long as she may require a Home".[3] At the time of Robert's death, the land included a house, barn, and outbuildings and the net worth of his possessions was less than $450.[4] The land was then passed to Selena when her brother died. Selena was one of the first teachers in Preston and also taught at the Nova Scotia Home for Coloured Children in Dartmouth.[5] As of 2001 the land on the north remained in the possession of the heirs of Leotra Downey (heir of Aaron Jr.).[6] Upon the death of Selena Jefferson on 3 December 1964, the land on the south was sold to Halifax Regional Municipality by the

[1] "The Halifax List" lists one Aaron Williams, aged 45, who came from the United States sometime between 1815 and 1818 and may be Robert and Aaron Williams' father. He is not believed to have come with a wife and brothers Robert and Aaron were born in Nova Scotia in 1819 and 1820, respectively.
[2] RoD Book 1102 page 1245; *Ash Lee Jefferson Elementary School History.*
[3] RG 48 – 364, vol. 13.
[4] Halifax County Probate Records, no. 6115.
[5] *Chronicle Herald*, 4 December 1964.
[6] RoD Book 6941 page 906.

administrator of her estate, George Downey.[7] On 7 December 2001, a plan was registered and approved in the Registry of Deeds, Halifax County to subdivide the lands into parcels FR-1 and FR-2 (Figure 3.0.1).[8]

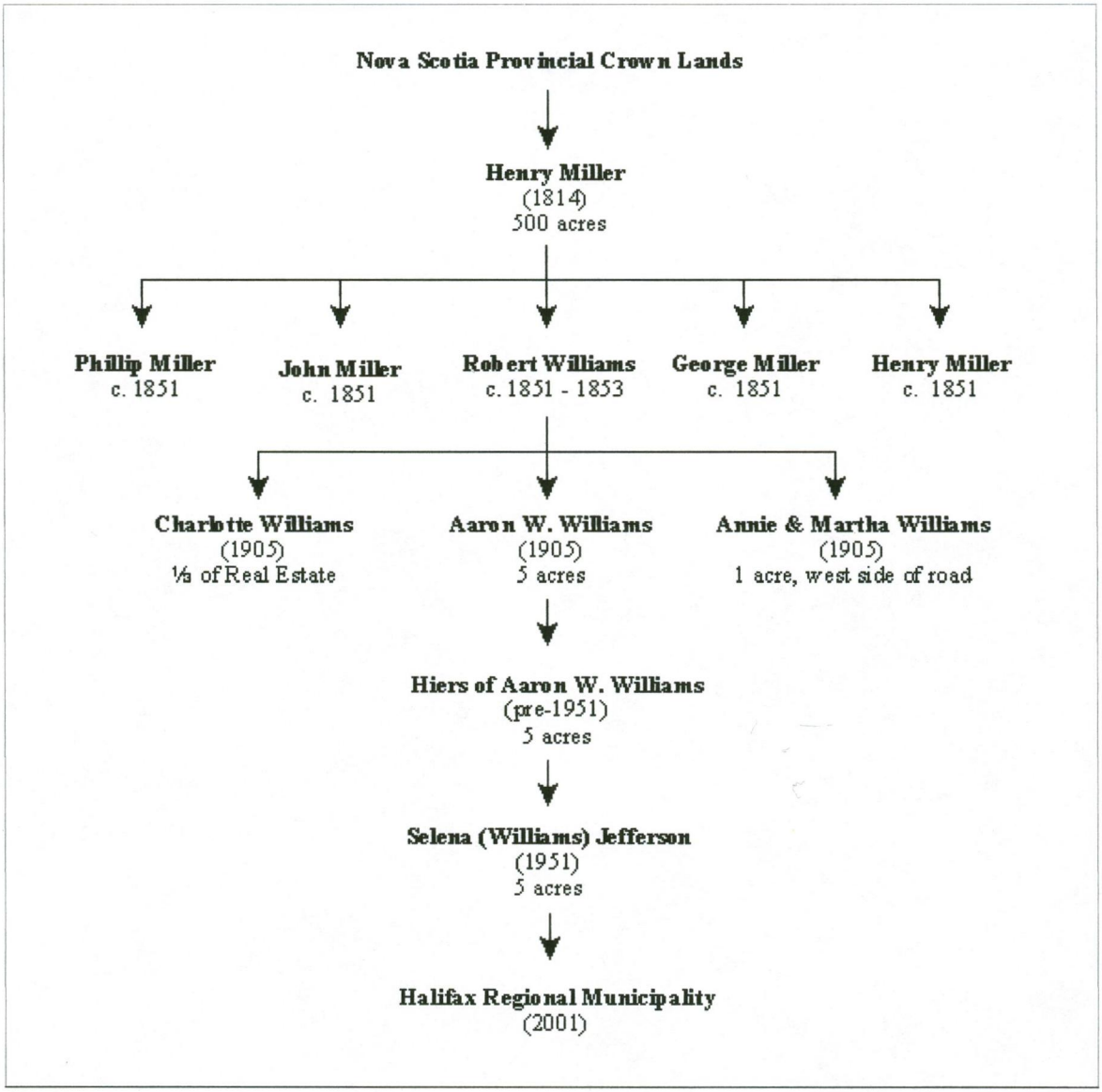


Figure 3.1.1: Diagram showing the history of land transfer from the first granting by the crown up to the present.

The earliest church services were held in Robert Williams' house and officiated by his wife Charlotte, as there was no Baptist church in the community at that time. The first baptisms in the community were performed in Lake Thomas in 1855. With the growing

[7] RoD Book 6941 page 912.
[8] RoD Book 6919 page 685.

congregation over the next decade and a half, Robert and Charlotte Williams raised money throughout the province to build a church near their home. The first meeting house was opened in 1869 with a congregation of 13 and came to be known as the Fall River First Baptist church. The building burned in 1889 at which point Robert Williams donated a portion of his land for a new church which was used until 1949. In the second half of the twentieth century, the building was no longer used and eventually suffered destruction by vandals.[9] Mid-twentieth century photos of Fall River with vantage points from Lockview Road and Blue Hill Road suggest that the church was located on the land currently owned by the Downey family (parcel FR-1).[10]

4.0 METHODOLOGY

On 1 December 2004, geotechnical testing was conducted on the Jefferson Property by use of a track-mounted backhoe. The work was overseen by Mr. Peter Crowe, P.Eng. of Jacques Whitford Environmental Limited and was monitored by DAC's senior technician. A total of ten test pits were excavated within the development zone (Figure 4.0.1). The purpose of this testing was to determine the grade of pyretic slate within the development zone. The sod and topsoil were scraped off in approximately 10 cm depths and set aside to be investigated by the archaeologist for evidence of archaeological features or artifacts. Once sterile soil was reached in this manner, the test pits were quickly excavated by strata to bedrock. No artifacts or features were encountered during this process.

For four days between 2 – 6 December 2004, a crew of archaeologists conducted subsurface testing within the study area. A north-south baseline was established at the west side of the property in line with the utility pole line bounding Fall River Road. An east-west baseline was established at the south end of the study area approximately 10 metres south of the well. Test units were laid at 5 metre intervals along both baselines and subsequent lines were ran off each of these at right angles to form a grid of test units (Figure 4.0.2). All units were formal 50 cm by 50 cm squares excavated stratigraphically by trowel to sterile soil. A total of 56 units were excavated surrounding the three features with a minimal 10 metre buffer beyond them. Artifacts were collected and bagged according to provenience for later analysis in the laboratory. Once the stratigraphy of each unit was systematically recorded, the units were backfilled but wooden stakes at the northwest corner of each unit were left in situ for future reference. All activities were recorded by field notes and photographs.

[9] *Chronicle Herald*, 9 April 1977; Thompson 2004: Appendix II, pp. 6-7.
[10] Friendly Group Seniors History Club 1989: 47; 1990:54-57.

Plate 4.0.1: Geotechnical testing, TP4 (1 December 2004).

Plate 4.0.2: Archaeological testing along N75 line between the house and well, looking east.

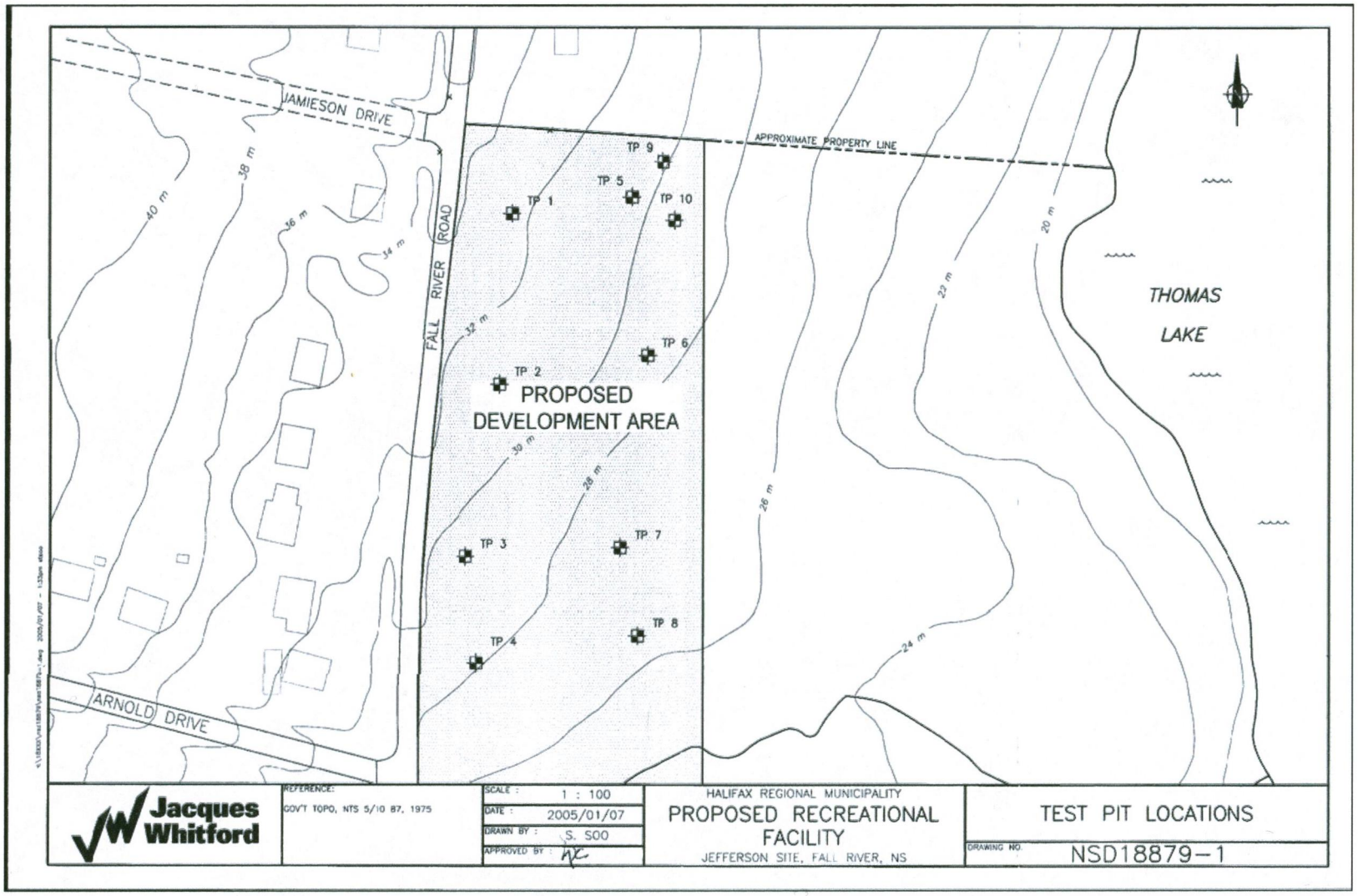


Figure 4.0.1: Map of the Jefferson Property showing locations of geotechnical test pits excavated on 1 December 2004 (courtesy Peter Crowe, JWEL).

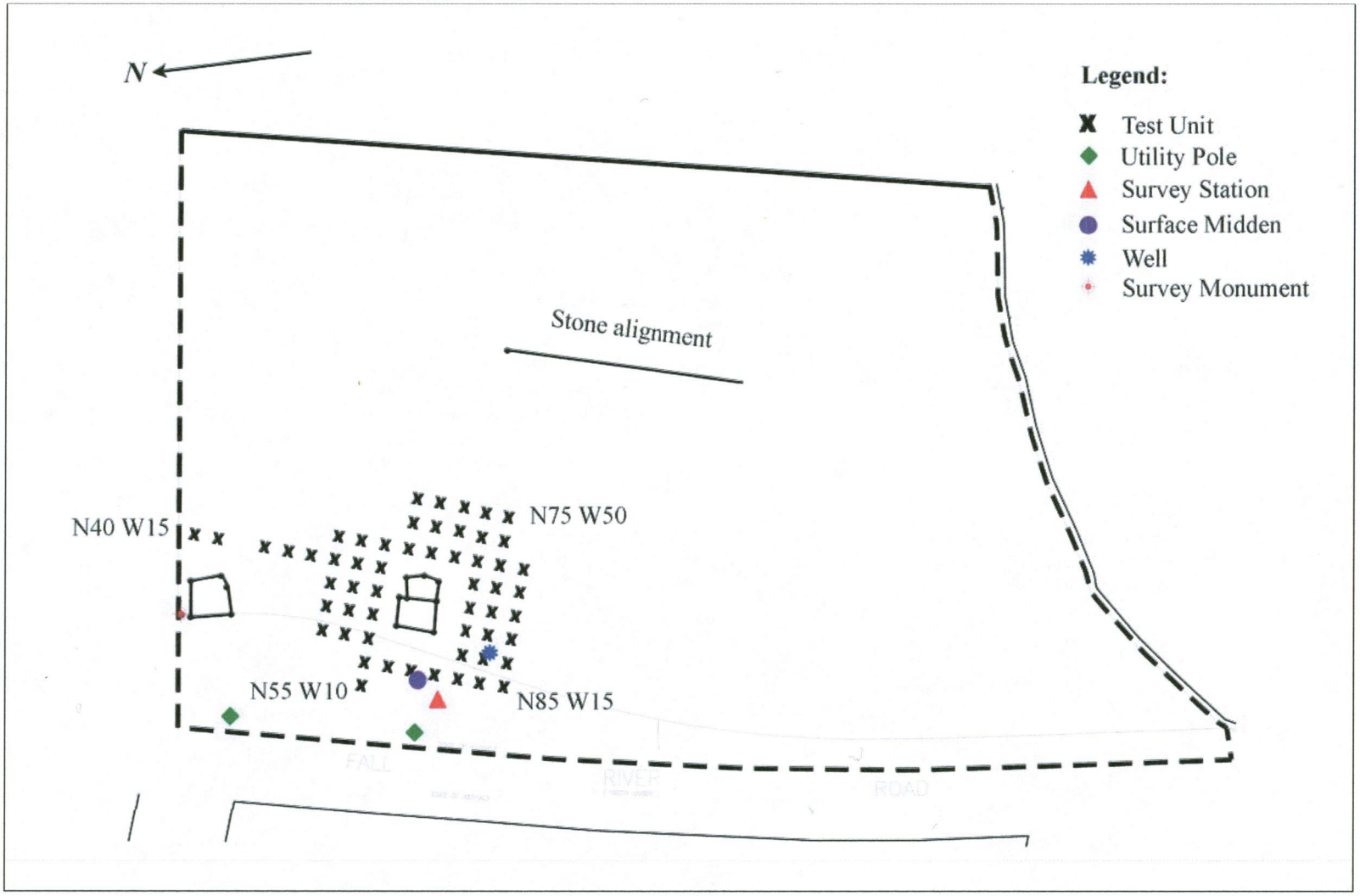


Figure 4.0.2: Map of development area showing locations of archaeological features in relation to excavation test units. Scale 1:1,250.

5.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

A general uniform pattern of stratigraphy was observed throughout most of the site which included a layer of medium brown sandy loam and gravel till beneath the sod. This lot ranged in depth from approximately 14 cm to 80 cm below the surface and contained late nineteenth century to twentieth century artifacts including brown bottle glass, plastic, tar paper, and nails (both cut and wire). Beneath this was a sterile orange sandy loam and gravel. This type of stratigraphy was found south of the house as well as east of it and north of it between the house and the barn. It was also found to the rear (east) of the barn.

The stratigraphy at the west end of the study area along the W15 line was comprised of a layer of wet medium brown sandy loam till with fine gravel beneath the sod ranging in depth from 14 cm to 25 cm below surface. This lot is likely associated with construction and maintenance of the Old Cobequid Road. Below this fill was a layer of coarse slate stone in the same medium brown loam matrix ranging in depth from 20 cm to 30 cm below surface, again associated with levelling and building up of the old road bed. Beneath this lot was a sterile orange sandy loam and gravel. Artifacts in this area dated to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and included Rockingham-type and whiteware ceramics, clear container glass, nails (both square cut and wire), and plastic.

Unit N85 W40 southeast of the house near the paddock exhibited a thin layer of black silt and charcoal approximately 20 cm in diameter beneath the till at a depth of 22 cm below surface. This is likely associated with the nineteenth-century customary practice of land clearing and brush burning for farmland. Beneath this lot was a course of slate stone and gravel in brown sandy loam. Two square cut nails and a fragment of moulded clear container glass dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century were recovered from this unit.

Units N75 W25 and N75 W30 on the south side of the house contained tar paper and wire and cut nails in the till and may be associated with directional collapse of the house. The greatest number of artifacts came from the anomalous stratigraphy of unit N70 W40. Beneath the sparse sod was a layer of loose crumbly loam with charcoal and coal clinkers. This lot extended 14 cm below surface and contained wire and cut nails as well as calcined mammalian bone. The second lot was a compacted dark brown silty loam with an ashy content containing charcoal. Red greasy flecks were observed throughout this soil, possibly paint. Fish and mammalian bones (both green and calcined), tin foil, nails (cut and wire), and screw nails were recovered as well as a two-holed shell button and a decorative copper or more likely, brass, object near the bottom of the lot. This lot extended to 45 cm below the surface to the sterile orange sandy loam and gravel. This type of stratigraphy was not found in any of the adjacent excavated lots to the north, south or east although exposed soils immediately west of the unit toward the house appear to be similar. It is obvious that this soil is associated with a midden although it appears that the contents were burned prior to being dumped as unburned discarded materials are mixed with those that have been burned.

Over 400 artifacts were recovered from the test units, many of them architectural objects such as nails, window glass, brick and tar paper. A total of 89 artifacts were collected and catalogued to be deposited in the Nova Scotia Museum collection. Seventy-five sherds of ceramic were collected along with three fragments of clay pipes, nine fragments of container glass (including one black liquor bottle fragment), an unidentified decorative brass object (see photograph inset on front cover), and a shell button (also on front cover inset). Table 5.0.1 shows quantities of artifacts that were recovered but not collected from the test units.

Table 5.0.1: Artifacts recovered but not collected from test units.

Artifact Type	**Quantity**
Nails:	
Wire	112
Cut	61
Cast	6
Unidentified	55
Window glass	9
Burned glass	5
Bone:	
Calcined	16
Green	34
Red brick	13
Unidentified iron object	14
Other*	29
Total	*354*

*Other artifacts include brown bottle glass, iron wire, screw nails, tar paper, and iron spikes.

An interpreted occupation date of the site based on the 75 sherds of ceramics recovered, as well as a calculation of mean ceramic date, were derived. The interpreted occupation date of the site is determined by observing the earliest date at which at least half of the ceramics recovered come into production and the latest date at which at least half of the ceramic collection ceased to be produced. This can be illustrated most effectively using a bar graph as shown in Figure 5.0.1. Using this tool, it has been determined that the site was occupied sometime between 1842 and 1900. Of course we know that the site was occupied up until 1964. The early interpreted end date is likely a result of a combination of curation of older ceramic wares and failure to purchase or obtain newer wares. A mean ceramic date for the occupation of the site was calculated to be 1863-1864, again due to the high frequency of early wares in the collection.

It was not possible to determine a minimum ceramic vessel count for the site as most of the sherds were highly fragmented. However, it is obvious from the ware types present that the occupants of the house were of low socio-economic status. In comparing average

relative ceramic values of the Jefferson collection to that of black slave, planter, farmer, and labourer sites in the United States in the nineteenth century, it is shown that the socioeconomic status of the Williams family is quite similar.[11]

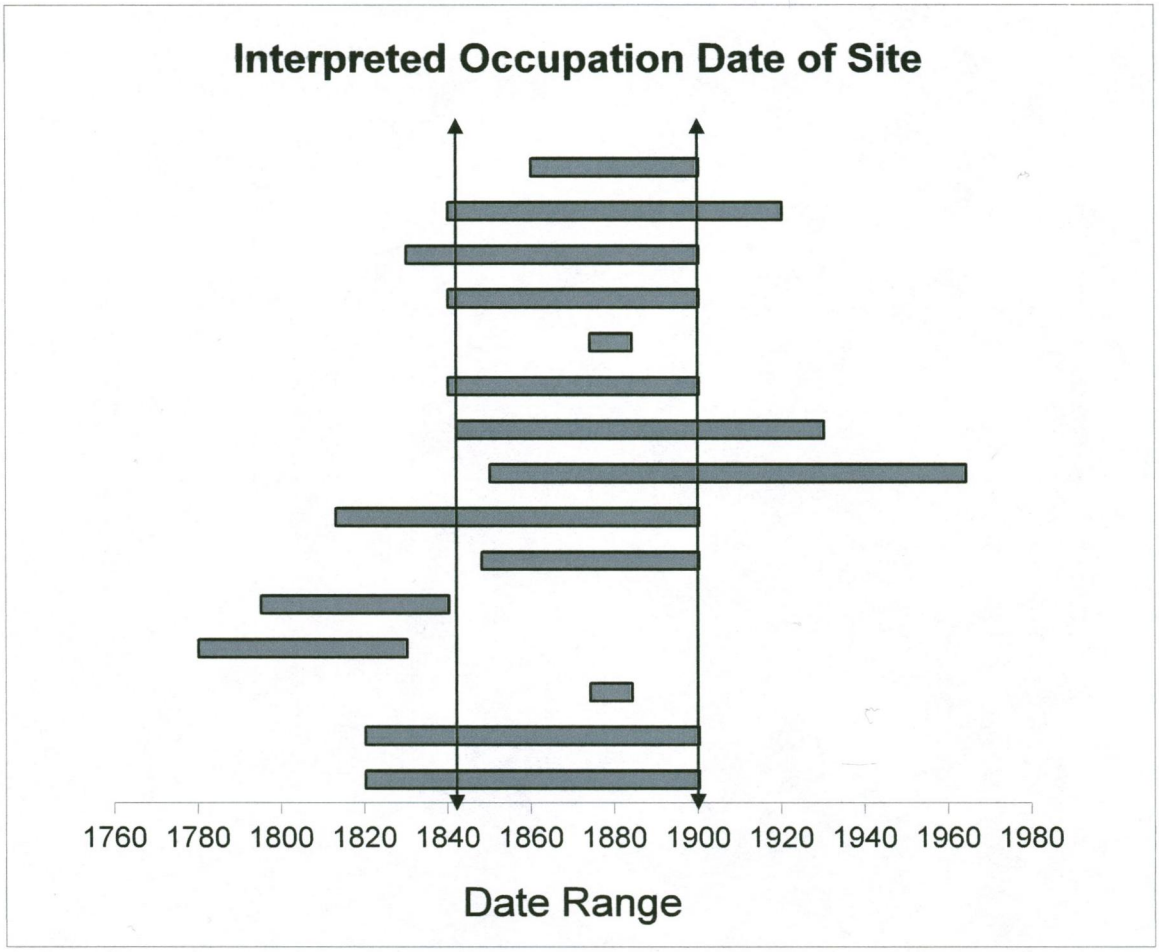


Figure 5.0.1: Interpreted occupation date of the site derived from the artifacts recovered.

Fragments of three clay smoking pipes were also recovered including a bowl fragment with the Irish harp motif, a bowl fragment of a possible effigy pipe, and a plain two-piece mould manufactured pipe bowl fragment. Unfortunately, because these pipes are fragmentary, they cannot be dated with any precision.

[11] An approximate CC Index Value (after Miller 2000) for the Jefferson site was calculated at 1.70. This figure was compared to index values for nineteenth century black occupation sites throughout the eastern American states which range in value from 1.34 to 2.03 (Adams and Boling 2000).

6.0 EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

The deed search and historical research has shown that this property was occupied by one of Fall River's first black settlers by the mid-nineteenth century. Archaeological testing has confirmed that the site is of mid-nineteenth to twentieth century occupation and that the occupants were of low socioeconomic status. This was confirmed by the historical documentation regarding Robert Williams' estate at the time of his death. Furthermore, the site remains to be one of few undeveloped and undisturbed nineteenth-century black settlement sites in the Halifax Regional Municipality, as the archaeological investigation has revealed. Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited maintains a high level of confidence that no *additional* archaeological features other than the midden or privy feature southeast of the house (unit N70 W40) are present.

The historic documentation for the development area is incomplete. It is likely that the occupant, Robert Williams, is a direct descendant of a War of 1812 Black refugee but there is no definitive evidence at this point that the site was occupied by that refugee. As the references in section 8.0 indicate, an exhaustive list of available documentary and archival sources have been consulted on this matter although, by request of the client, oral histories and interviews within the community and with community organizations have not been conducted at this time.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jefferson site is likely one of cultural and historical significance to the Black community of Nova Scotia, particularly in Halifax County. The occupants of this site were important figures in the establishment of the Baptist church in Fall River and in the establishment of Black education and community institution. The site is of elevated archaeological significance as it is one of very few undisturbed historical Black settlement sites in Halifax County and it is very vulnerable to the effects of urban sprawl and development. In the past decade, there has been a growing interest in, and concern for, the investigation and protection of early Black settlement sites in Nova Scotia.

Because of the significance of this site, further research and consultation is needed in order to bridge the gap in the documentary record for the site's history. Vital statistics were not recorded in Nova Scotia prior to 1864, although church records may be available which would require consultation with parish officials, as these records are not available at the provincial archives. Additional resources may be available in the United States including Federal Census data and War of 1812 military records.

The east and south sides of the house have been shown to be the most sensitive areas for potential archaeological resources. A possible midden or privy was encountered to the east of the house near the south end (unit N70 W40) which should be protected by a 20 metre wide buffer. In order to build around the remainder of the study area and minimalize the fear of disturbance to the house, it is recommended that a 5 metre buffer be maintained north of the house between the house and barn, a 15 buffer on the south

side of the house, and a buffer west of the house extending to Fall River Road. If avoidance of these features is not a viable action, it is then recommended that further archaeological investigation of the interior and immediate bounds of the house be conducted and that the well also be investigated prior to ground disturbance. In either case, a public display of materials recovered from the site could make an interesting addition to the development plan to be incorporated into the building. If the features are not to be disturbed, an interesting option could be to conduct minimal excavation around the walls of the house in order to expose and stabilize them for incorporation into the landscape. The same could be done for the well if a plan for safe stabilization could be met. If a buffer cannot be maintained on the east side to protect the midden/privy feature, it is recommended that this area be investigated further as it has a high potential to produce artifacts which may be valuable in studying the social and cultural history of the site.

8.0 REFERENCES

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RG 48 – 364, vol. 13. Last Will and Testament of Robert Williams. Registered 6 September 1905.

Royal Gazette. Wednesday, 23 September 1896. Vol. CV, no. 39, page 437, col. 2. Judgement between John A. Robertson (plaintiff) and Ellen Williams, Charles Williams, and Charles William Williams (defendants) for land to be sold at Sheriff's auction Saturday, 24 October 1896.

Registry of Deeds:
Book 353, page 596. 14 November 1896. Indenture between Sheriff Donald Archibald and Aaron W. Williams for 500 acres of land of the late Aaron Williams Senior's land at Fall River, bought at Sheriff's auction.

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APPENDIX A:
Heritage Research Permit A2004NS90

NOVA SCOTIA
Tourism and Culture

Nova Scotia Museum
Special Places Protection Act,
R.S.N.S. 1989

Application for
Heritage Research Permit
(Archaeology)

Permit No. A2004NS90

(Original becomes Permit when approved by the Executive Director of the Nova Scotia Museum)

COPY

The undersigned April MacIntyre

of c/o 6519 Oak Street, Halifax, NS B3L 1H6

representing (institution) Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited

hereby applies for a permit under Section 8 of the Special Places Protection Act to carry out archaeological investigations during the period:

from 29 November 2004 to 31 March 2005

at Jefferson Property

general location Fall River

specific location(s) (cite Borden numbers and UTM designations where appropriate

and as described separately in accordance with the attached Project Description. Please refer to the appropriate Archaeological Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the appropriate Project Description format.

I certify that I am familiar with the provisions of the Special Places Protection Act of Nova Scotia, and that I will abide by the terms and conditions listed in the Heritage Research Permit Guidelines for the category (check one).

- ○ Category A - Archaeological Reconnaissance
- ○ Category B - Archaeological Research
- ⊙ Category C - Archaeological Resource Impact Assessment

Signature of applicant April MacIntyre **Date** Nov. 26/04

Approved:

Executive Director Bill Ivey **Date** Dec 1/04

APPENDIX B:
Field Notes

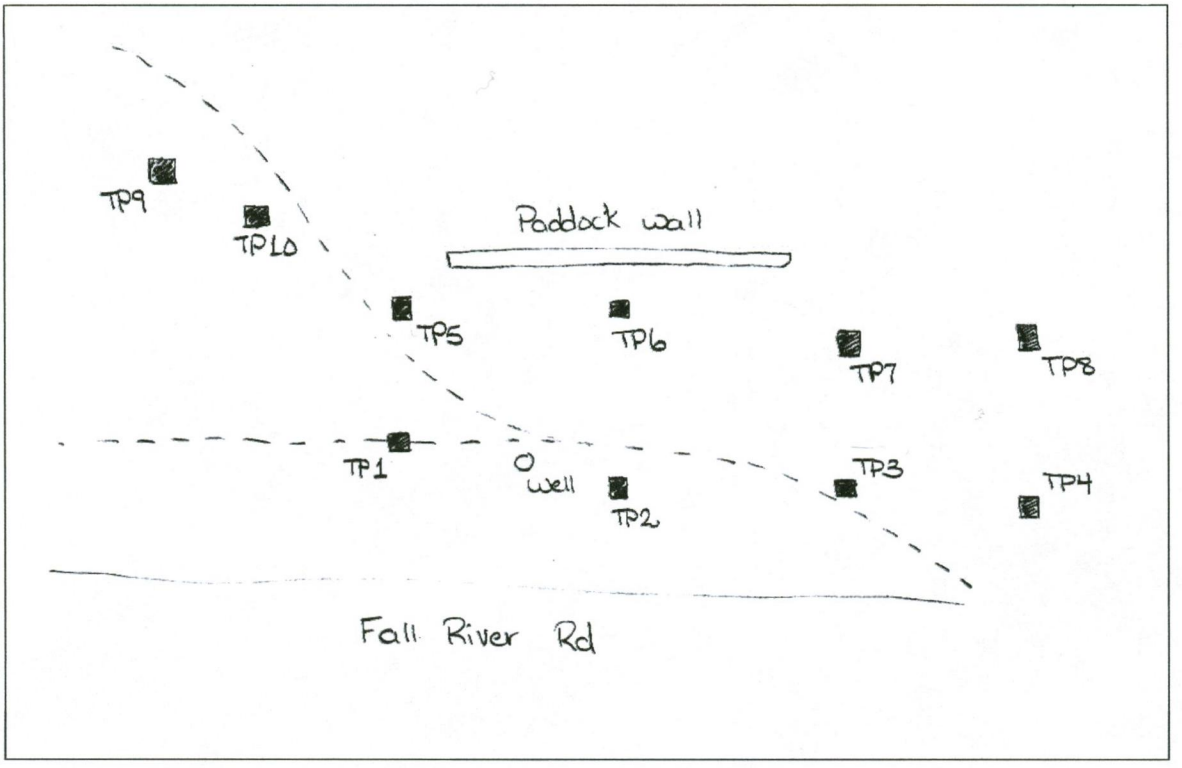
Field Notes

April D. MacIntyre

Wednesday, 1 December 2004:

Arrived at Jefferson Property at 8:30. Peter Crowe (JWEL engineer) and backhoe operator arrived at the same time. -1°C. Ground is frost covered.

Peter came out yesterday and laid out 10 test pits for geotechnical testing: 4 at the front of the property roughly parallel to Fall River Road and four behind them approximately 50-60 metres east. Also two at north end of property just south of property boundary near linear stone field clearing. It does not appear that any are going to impact archaeological features but Peter is prepared to move them if it should be an issue. Access to some may be difficult which may require moving some of the pits.



Backhoe arrived at 9:20 and the operator started digging TP3.

TP3: 46 cm to bottom of topsoil (loose brown sandy loam and gravel).
76 to bottom of weathered bedrock.
Solid bedrock beneath.
No cultural soils or artifacts. Water table at 30 cm.

TP4: Topsoil and till.
Orange gravely sterile (bottom 24 cm below surface).
Weathered bedrock, cobbles and gravel in dark grey sand.

TP7: Topsoil (greenish brown gravely loam).
Orange sterile.
Weathered bedrock, gravel and cobbles in dark grey sand.
Medium brown dense silt and cobbles.
Dug down to 10 feet (2.5 metres). Stopped before reaching bedrock because the sides kept caving in.

TP8: Topsoil (bottom 12 cm below surface) (dark brown loan, root matt, leaf mould, large cobbles and boulders).
Grey brown silty loam (bottom 17 cm below surface).
Orange sterile.
Dark grey sand with slate and cobbles.

Took half hour lunch break at 12:45. No artifacts or features thus far.

In the test pits at the north end near the features, which we will dig after lunch, I've asked the backhoe operator to scrape the topsoil and till off gently and set it aside for my inspection.

TP2: Topsoil (sod, roots, medium brown sandy loam).
Mottled brown, grey, and orange clean till with broken slate and gravel (bottom 22 cm below surface).
No cultural soils.
Silty grey soil with broken slate and gravel.
Hit water at 45 cm below grade.

TP1: Topsoil (grey/brown gravel and rubble fill).
Orange sterile at 28 cm below grade.
Fill is likely associated with construction of the road. No cultural remains despite the closeness of the test pit to the barn.

TP6: Medium brown gravely silt and loam beneath sod.
Mottled brown, orange, grey till with broken slate and gravel at 48 cm below grade.
Bedrock at 7 feet (43 metres).
Topsoil in this test pit is much richer and has less gravel than in the previous test pits excavated. Still no artifacts, however.

TP5: Topsoil (medium brown loam, leaf mould, root mat) and gravel.
Orange sterile with broken slate and gravel at 26 cm below grade.
Grey till and broken slate.

TP10: Moved further south from original location for ease of access. Topsoil (medium brown loam, leaf mould, root mat) and gravel.
Orange sterile with broken slate and gravel at 36 cm below grade.
Grey till and broken slate.

Raining quite heavily by 3:00. Only one more test pit to dig.

TP9: Also had to be moved for ease of access. Moved pit approximately 10 m to southwest. Stratigraphy same as TPs 5 and 10. Sterile at 29 cm below grade.

Finished up and headed out at 4:15. It is now very wet but has warmed up considerably since late morning. Peter is planning to survey in the locations of the test pits and will e-mail me the results.

Thursday, 2 December 2004:
Arrived at site at 8:50. 5°C and overcast. Crew this morning: Nancy Granter, Nicole Thurston, and myself.

Beginning testing around perimeter of well, house, and barn. Spent the morning clearing brush between the house and Fall River Road so we can lay a baseline. Sunny by 10:00 and starting to warm up.

12:05. Stopped for lunch. Back to work at 12:45. Finished clearing brush at 2:00 and started running baseline. Ran N-S baseline parallel to utility pole line on Fall River Road, 10 metres to the east. This line will be W10. Ran E-W baseline from N80 line. Digging 50 cm by 50 cm test pits.

Opened N75 W15 and abandoned it for the time being due to wetness. Also opened up N70 W10 (Nancy), N65 W10 (Nicole) and N60 W10 (April).

N60 W15:
Under the sod is a medium brown sandy loam with fine gravel. Below it is coarse slate in the same medium brown loam. This unit is much drier than the 3 units to the south.

N70 W15:
Artifacts in lot 1 (medium brown loam and gravel). Nails (wire and square cut), Rockingham-type ceramics, whiteware, and clear glass.

N65 W15:
Artifacts in lot 1 (modern plastic).

Packed up at 4:00. Cold and windy now. Beginning to cloud over. Four units opened today but are not yet finished.

Friday, 3 December 2004:
Arrived at Jefferson property at 8:50. -2°C and sunny. Crew this morning: myself, Nancy, Nicole, Steve Davis, Jon Keene, James Babbitt.

Did more clearing for the first part of the morning. Also ran more lines and opened up new units.

N75 W25 (Jon):
Lot 1 – plastic under sod.

Steve spoke to Steve Powell at NSM who assigned a Borden Number - BeCv-32.

Ran N80 line and N75 line by lunch and started removing sods from units along those lines. Stopped for lunch at 12:00. I finished N65 W15 just before lunch. Lot 1 was sod, then medium brown sandy loam and gravel. Lot 2 was medium brown sandy loam with coarser gravel and slate. Lot 3 was dense silty clay, then sterile.

N70 W15 (Nicole):
Very wet and had to be abandoned for now.

N75 W30 (James):
Tar paper and nails (wire and cut). House may have collapsed in this direction (to south).

N85 W40 (Nancy):
22 cm below surface (lot 1/lot 2 transition zone) there is an area 20 cm in diameter of black silt and charcoal, likely associated with land clearing (brush burning).

N85 W15:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 20 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N85 W20:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 23 cm below surface. Hit water.

N85 W25:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 23 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N85 W30:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 31 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N85 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 25 cm below surface. Beer bottle glass.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam with coarser gravel and slate. 27 cm below surface.
Lot 3. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W15:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 24 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W20:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 48 cm below surface. Hit water.

N80 W25:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 25 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W30:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 19 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 15 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 18 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W45:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 17 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N80 W50:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 30 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N85 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 20 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam with coarser gravel and slate. 39 cm below surface.
Lot 3. In lot 1/lot 2 transition. Black silt and charcoal associated with brush burning.
Lot 4. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N75 W15:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 20 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N75 W20:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 32 cm below surface. Hit water.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam with coarser gravel and slate.

N75 W25:
Surface frozen. Unit was not excavated.

N75 W30:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 26 cm below surface.

Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N75 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 24 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N75 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 18 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N75 W45:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 31 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N75 W50:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 22 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N70 W15:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 24 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N65 W15:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 14 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam with coarser gravel and slate. 30 cm below surface.
Lot 3. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

Packed up at 3:50.

Saturday, 4 December 2004:
Arrived at Jefferson property at 8:50. Sunny but cold (-8°C). One more on crew this morning – Joe Cosgrove.

Laid out W35 and W40 lines to rear of house from N85 to N45. We will not excavate N70 W35, N65 W35, or N60 W35 because they are too close the house.

Nancy (N65 W40), Nicole (N60 W40), and I (N70 W40) started excavating while the guys continued clearing on the south side of the barn between it and the house.

N70 W40. Lot 1 under the sod is very loose, crumbly loam with charcoal and coal clinkers. Wire and cut nails calcined bone. Lot extends to 14 cm below surface. Lot 2 is a more compacted dark brown silty loam with ashy content, roots, and charcoal. Fish bone found but not collected due to its fragility. Appears to be a dumping episode rather than burning in place since much of the bone is not burned. Red greasy flecks in lot 2 – possibly paint. Tin foil found 19 cm below surface. 31 cm below surface is a rodent hole

in SW corner of unit. 40 cm below surface, found copper or brass square decorative object. Found screw nail 40 cm below surface. 43 cm below surface, found a shell button (2 hole). Sterile at 45 cm below surface.

Stopped for lunch at 12:00.

N65 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 28 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N60 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 20 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 30 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

Rechecked N70 line and found it to be misaligned up to 1.5 metres at N85 W40. Steve is trying to realign it at the north end but N60, 65, and 70 W40 have already been excavated.

N50 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 30 cm below surface. 2 nails.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N50 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 25 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N50 W30:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 19 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N50 W25:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 18 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N50 W20:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 10 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 21 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W30:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 22 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W25:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 23 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W20:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 19 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W15:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 25 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N55 W10:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 38 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N45 W40:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 43 cm below surface. At 34 cm below surface, animal burrow in NW corner of unit. Possible tree fall at this depth as well.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N45 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 12 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N45 W30:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 22 cm below surface. Unit was dug to SW of pin because of tree stump at NW corner.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N45 W25:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 9 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

N45 W20:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 19 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Orange brown sterile loam and gravel.

Filled all units excavated today. Plan for Monday:
Excavate units N70 W45, N65 W45, and N60 W45 to east of house to determine nature and extent of cultural activity there. Then priority will be to excavate units east of bran along W35 line and try to excavate N75 W25 which was frozen yesterday.

Monday, 6 December 2004:
Arrived at Jefferson property at 8:50. -10°C and sunny (-17°C with wind chill). Crew includes Nancy, Nicole, and myself. Digging N70 W50, N65 W50, and N60 W50 first and then moving to N70 W45, N65 W45, and N60 W45.

N70 W50 (April):
Lot 1. Loose brown crumbly till. 11 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam with fine gravel. 24 cm below surface. This is lot 1 in N60 and 65 W50.
Lot 3. Orange brown sterile loam with gravel.

N65 W50 (Nancy):
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 28 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N60 W50 (Nicole):
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 27 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N70 W45 (April):
Lot 1. Loose brown crumbly till. 10 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam with fine gravel. 18 cm below surface.
Lot 3. Orange brown sterile loam with gravel.

N65 W45 (Nancy):
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 23 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N60 W45 (Nicole):
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. 29 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N75 W25 (April):
Lot 1. Loose medium brown sandy loam and till. 13 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel (more compacted than lot 1). 28 cm below surface.
Lot 3. Sterile.

N35 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. Poorly drained - very wet. 25 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N40 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. Well drained. 20 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N30 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. Poorly drained - very wet. 22 cm below surface. Hit water.

N25 W35:
Not dug because of large tree roots intruding on unit.

N20 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. Poorly drained - very wet. 13 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

N15 W35:
Lot 1. Medium brown sandy loam and gravel. Well drained. 22 cm below surface.
Lot 2. Sterile.

1:50. Finished up. Left wooden stakes in situ for spring. Headed out. Still sunny and much warmer than this morning.

APPENDIX C:
Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue #	Material	Collection Unit	Level	Object Name	Object Portion	Quantity
BeCv-32:00001	Glass, Clear	N45 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00002	Ceramic, Coarse Stoneware	N50 W35	1	Pot	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00003	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N55 W15	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00004	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N55 W15	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00005	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N55 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00006	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N55 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00007	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N55 W25	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00008	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N55 W40	1	Indeterminate	Body	3
BeCv-32:00009	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N60 W40	1	Indeterminate	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00010	Ceramic, Pearlware	N60 W40	1	Pitcher	Handle	1
BeCv-32:00011	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N60 W45	1	Indeterminate	Body	3
BeCv-32:00012	Ceramic, Pearlware	N60 W45	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00013	Glass, Clear	N65 W15	2	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00014	Ceramic, Ironstone	N65 W15	3	Indeterminate	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00015	Ceramic, Ironstone	N65 W15	3	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00016	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N65 W15	3	Indeterminate	Body	6
BeCv-32:00017	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N65 W15	3	Indeterminate	Body	7
BeCv-32:00018	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	N65 W15	3	Indeterminate	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00019	Glass, Clear	N65 W15	3	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00020	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N65 W40	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00021	Ceramic, Vitrified Earthenware	N65 W40	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00022	Ceramic, Pearlware	N65 W45	1	Indeterminate	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00023	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	N65 W45	1	Bowl	Shoulder	1
BeCv-32:00024	Clay, Kaolin	N65 W45	1	Pipe	Bowl	1
BeCv-32:00025	Clay, Kaolin	N65 W45	1	Pipe	Bowl	1
BeCv-32:00026	Ceramic, Pearlware	N70 W15	1	Plate	Base	1
BeCv-32:00027	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N70 W15	1	Plate	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00028	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N70 W15	1	Indeterminate	Body	6
BeCv-32:00029	Glass, Clear	N70 W40	2	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00030	Glass, Clear	N70 W40	2	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00031	Ceramic, Bone China	N70 W40	2	Indeterminate	Rim	1
BeCv-32:00032	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	N70 W50	2	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00033	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	N75 W15	1	Indeterminate	Body	5
BeCv-32:00034	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W15	1	Indeterminate	Body	2
BeCv-32:00035	Glass, Clear	N75 W15	1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1
BeCv-32:00036	Ceramic, Yellow Ware	N75 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	2
BeCv-32:00037	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00038	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00039	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W20	1	Collander	Body	1
BeCv-32:00040	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	7

Catalogue #	Material	Collection Unit	Level	Object Name	Object Portion	Quantity
BeCv-32:00041	Clay, Kaolin	N75 W20	1	Pipe	Bowl	1
BeCv-32:00042	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W25	2	Collander	Body	1
BeCv-32:00043	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N75 W35	1	Indeterminate	Body	3
BeCv-32:00044	Glass, Purple	N75 W35	1	Container	Base	1
BeCv-32:00045	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	N80 W30	1	Indeterminate	Body	5
BeCv-32:00046	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	N80 W50	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00047	Ceramic, White Refined Earthenware	N85 W20	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00048	Glass, Black	N85 W20	1	Bottle	Body	1
BeCv-32:00049	Glass, Clear	N85 W40	1	Indeterminate	Body	1
BeCv-32:00050	Shell	N70 W40	2	Button	Complete	1
BeCv-32:00051	Metallic, Copper or Brass	N70 W40	2	Indeterminate	Complete	1