



Ontario Société  
Realty immobilière  
Corporation de l'Ontario

January 22, 2009

Shellee Evans  
Director of Community Services  
The Corporation of the Town of Perth  
80 Gore Street East  
Perth, ON  
K7H 1H9

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TOWN OF PERTH

**RE: Lanark County Courthouse Archaeological Assessment  
Archaeological Site BfGb-9: St. Andrews Church and Log Cabin**

Dear Ms. Evans;

The Ontario Realty Corporation (ORC) would like to enquire if the Town of Perth has any comments or suggestions regarding the commemoration and/or site preservation of the archaeological site BfGb-9 St. Andrews Church and Log Cabin situated on the Lanark County Courthouse property (see attached interim Stage 3-4 report). The log cabin portion of the site and the church foundations have been preserved to date through an application of geotextile and subsequent clean fill capping as in interim protection measure.

This request follows a series of on-site meetings with the Town of Perth, the Ardoch Algonquin First Nation, the Perth Historical Society, Perth Genealogical Society, and representatives from the local Presbyterian Church, as well as the archaeological consultant and the ORC.

It is my understanding that the Town would coordinate their response with the Perth Historical Society, Perth Genealogical Society, and representatives from the local Presbyterian Church. Please indicate if this is indeed the situation. The Ardoch Algonquin will be submitting a separate request for commemoration and/or site preservation.

We would be pleased to answer any questions you have to assist in your response.

Regards,

Frank Dieterman  
Heritage Manager

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cc. Paula Sherman, Mireille LaPointe, Ardoch Algonquin First Nation

**Interim Report on the Findings from  
the Stage 3/4 excavations at  
the St. Andrew's Church site (BfGb-9)  
Lanark County Courthouse, Perth**

**Undertaken for:** Ontario Realty Corporation on behalf of  
Timmins-Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.

**Licensee:** Nick Gromoff, MSc \_\_\_\_\_

**Prepared by:** Nick Gromoff, MSc

**PIF#** P206-029-2007, P206-031-2008

**Date** November 3, 2008

**GROUND TRUTH ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## **Introduction**

It should be noted that this report is by no means definitive and that interpretations presented here are general and may be modified during the analysis for the final report. This report is meant to be a gross summary of the property history, the methodology employed during the excavation and the findings in general. At this point approximately 90% of the artifacts recovered during the 2007/2008 excavations have been washed and numbered. However only the artifacts recovered in 2007 have been inventoried. Likewise the field notes, drawings and photographs are simply being catalogued at this point and have not been analyzed and integrated into the report. Therefore it is impossible at this point to authoritatively discuss specific features discovered during the excavations in terms of their age and function.

## **Physiography and Archaeological Background of the Area**

Perth lies at the western end of the Smith Falls Limestone Plain near its border with the Canadian Shield (Chapman and Putnam 1972). Perth is largely surrounded by a rocky phase North Gower Clay Loam (NGcl-r) derived from lacustrine clay. Muck and marsh is also common around Perth. However a large deposit of Tennyson Sandy Loam (Tsl) is present where the Clyde and Tay Rivers meet and juts into the lacustrine clay deposits indicating that at one time it was a peninsula (Figure 4). This well drained soil is a sandy loam till derived from the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Canadian Shield to the west and north and local calcareous sandstone and dolomite deposits. The study area is located on the highest point of this sand deposit on a hill.

## **Property History**

The first building that was built within the study area is a log cabin in the southeast corner (Figure 1) apparently in the year that Perth was founded (1815) by the tavern keeper John Adamson though his inn was nearby on Drummond Street (McGill 1979). After the arrival of the Reverend William Bell in 1817 Adamson provided his cabin to the local authorities for a schoolhouse as none yet existed within the village (McGill 1979). This building is described as a "small log house" and was also used for church meetings from 1817-1819 when the Reverend William Bell (Presbyterian) was schoolmaster (McGill 1979). After 1819 the grammar school was taken over by the newly arrived Anglicans. The grammar school is said to have operated in this building till 1832 when St. Andrew's Church was built at which time it moved down Craig Street (Figure 2). However an anonymous survey plan of Perth held by the Perth Museum shows no building on the subject property and a building in the location of the grammar school (Unter MacPhail 2006). This map is believed to date from circa 1828-29 based on the known construction dates of some of the buildings shown. This would mean that the log cabin was removed a number of years before the church was built. It also means that early deposits from the grammar school may overlap into the north end of the subject property.

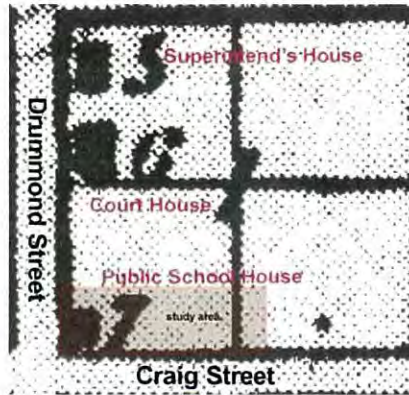


Figure 1: Location of schoolhouse on 1816 map of Perth (Bell 1816 from Daechsel 2005)

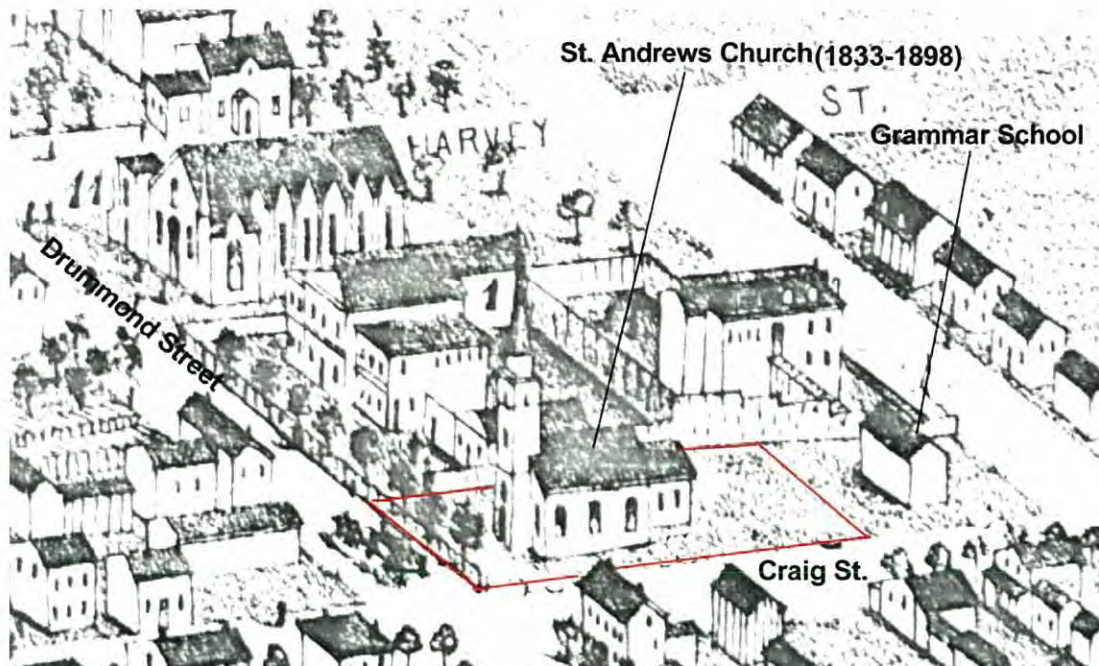


Figure 2: 1874 Birds' eye view of Perth showing study area in red (NMC 4304)

In 1832 work began on the construction of St. Andrew's Church, home of the First Presbyterian Congregation, Perth. A letter written in 1833 from a parishioner states that church is, "Sixty Two feet by Forty Five feet Thirty Four feet high, with a projecting tower, Thirteen and half foot square, Fifty feet high, the whole built of stone in the Gothic style." (Miller 1992). The church was completed in 1833 (Ibid). An addition at the rear of the church (north end) is shown on several historic plans (Figures 2 and 3). The function of this structure or its date of construction is not yet known but based on the layout of the 1898 church this addition could be a Sunday school and date as early as 1833.

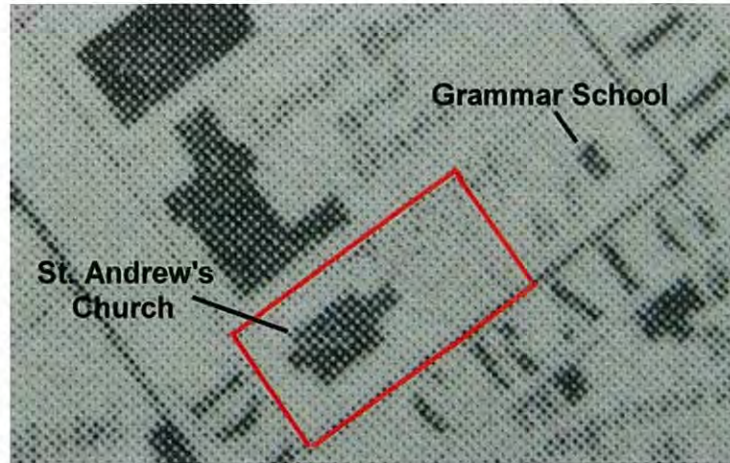


Figure 3: Location of study area in red and relevant buildings in 1863 (Walling 1863 from Daechsel 2005)



Plate 1: Late 19<sup>th</sup> century image St. Andrew's Church (Miller 1992)

Examination of photographs of the church built in 1898 (Plate 2) show that it retained the front elevation of the original church (Plate 1) though the wooden spire was removed. The new church was expanded almost to Craig Street. A photograph of the interior of the church after the reconstruction appears to show the pulpit and the choir/organ loft at the Craig Street end of the new church. This orientation of the new church is confirmed in an 1899 newspaper article in the Perth Courier describing the dedication ceremony of the new church. The article states that, "The pulpit, instead of being at the Drummond-st. entrance is now at the Craig-st. end." (Perth Courier Feb. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1899).

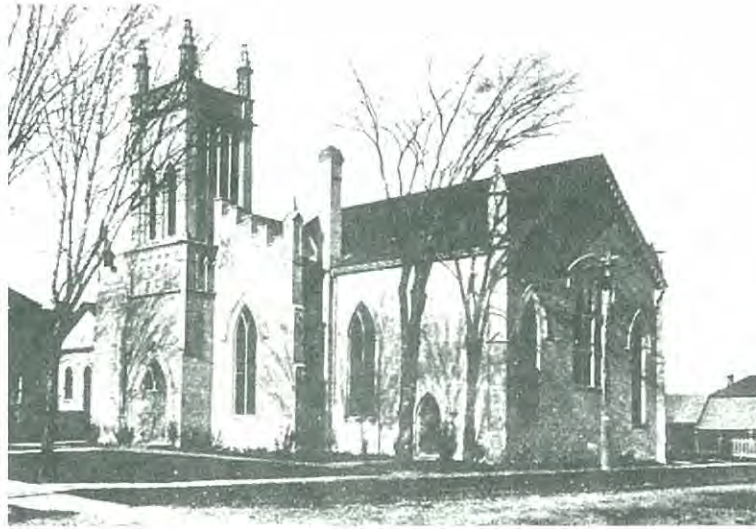


Plate 2: St. Andrews Church 1898-1923 from the southeast (Miller 1992)

The same article state that, “ A Sunday school, or lecture room, has been built at the rear, 50 x 30 feet with a prominent porch at the Craig-st. side...a high roomy basement extends under the whole of the smaller building, and part of the church building, with cement floors, and three furnaces in these give ample heat.” Examination of the 1914 Goad’s Fire Insurance map of Perth shows the 1898 additions to the church and a long thin “L” shaped building covering the entire northern edge of the church property and the north half of the western edge behind the church. These buildings are interpreted as drive sheds for horses and buggies to shelter from inclement weather. The article also describes a massive porch built on the west side of the building (Perth Courier Feb. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1899).

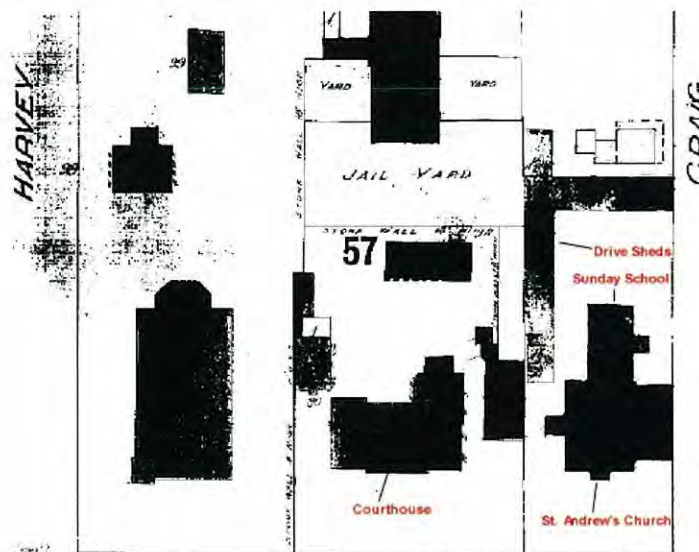


Figure 4: Detail of 1914 fire insurance plan showing buildings on Church lot

During the night of March 11<sup>th</sup> 1923 a fire broke out in the basement below the Sunday school and eventually burnt out the church (Perth Courier, March 16<sup>th</sup> 1923). After the cleanup and rehabilitation of the property it was used for the local lawn bowling club after WWII until a few years ago.



Plate 3: Photograph from morning after the fire showing rear of church (Miller 1992)

Research in the archives of the congregation of St. Andrew's turned up the name of the architect who designed the 1898 church renovations and additions. His name was William Newlands and his papers were located at the Queen's University Archives in Kingston. High resolution scans of the elevation and plan view drawings were obtained and were used during the Stage 4 to locate the extent of the church and identify where intact deposits from the early church period might be. In particular it was noted that contrary to a newspaper source from 1898 the first church did have a cellar and that it was filled in 1898.

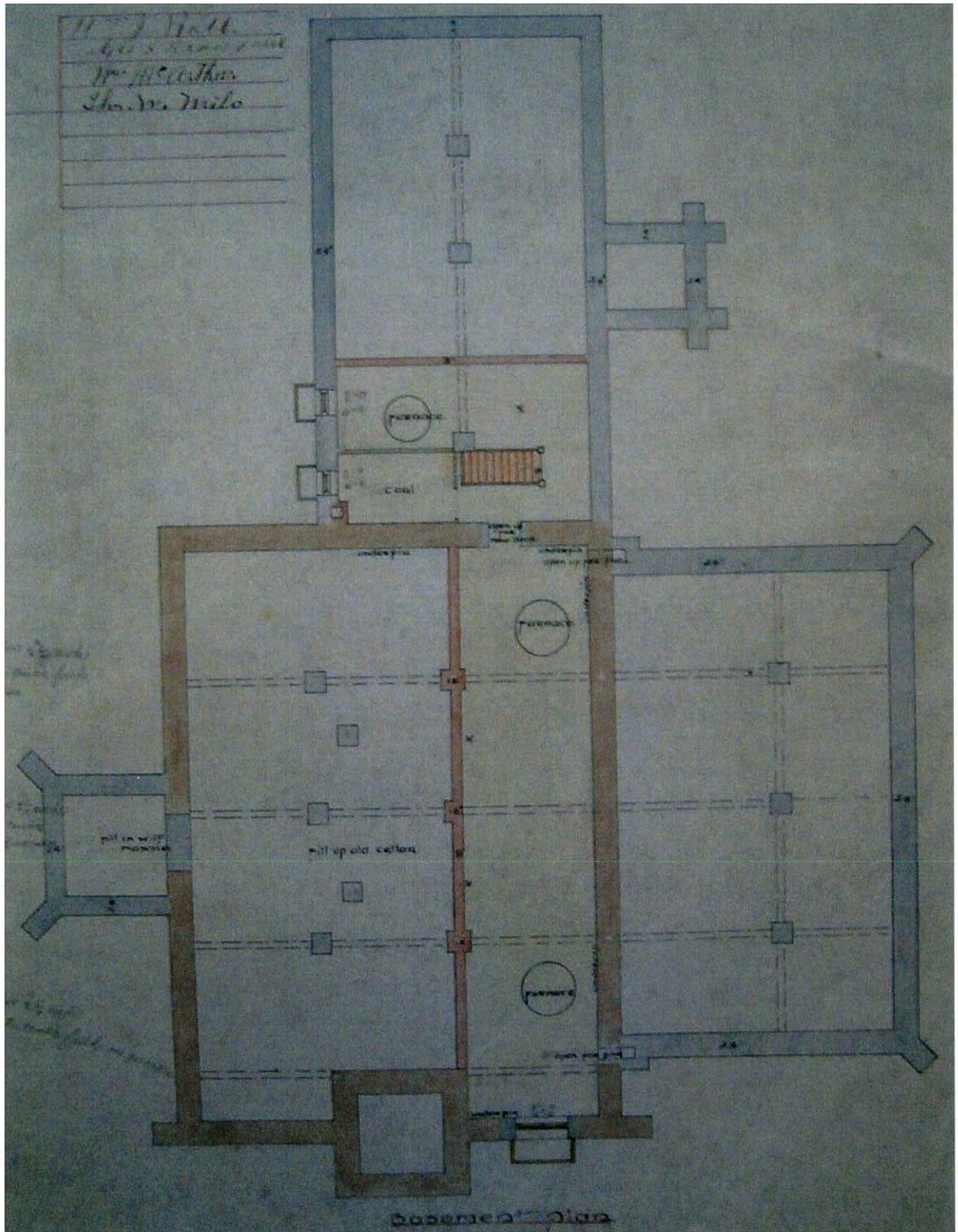


Figure 5: Architect William Newlans proposed renovations and additions to St. Andrews (basement plan 1898)



## Excavation Background

During the excavation in the fall of 2007 of the portion of the Stage 3 trench that lay east of the Sunday school several early 19th century artifacts were recovered in the lowest occupation surface near the interface with subsoil (9C13). These included a US infantry officer's button from the War of 1812 period (Plate 4). This button was marked on the back with the name of the manufacturer, H. Wishart of New York. Mr Wishart only produced buttons for the US military in 1812. Also in this same deposit at the bottom of the trench a tiny flake of burnt chert was recovered, that appears to be a thinning flake. Because of these finds the overburden in this area was stripped to the 1898-1923 occupation level and hand excavation rather than shovel shining was undertaken thereafter.



Plate 4: 1812 era US infantry officers' button recovered from 9C13

The general methodology for the ground outside of the church foundations was to strip the overburden mechanically to just above the highest significant archaeological level based on the Stage 2/3 findings then shovel shine or trowel down the level to expose any features that might be present. These features were then geolocated with the total station and on plan drawings. The features were photographed then sectioned. The profile was photographed and drawn and the feature was recorded. The soil from the sectioned half of the feature was screened for artifacts and if any were recovered then the other half of the feature was excavated and screened as well unless the feature was obviously modern.

For the purposes of the Stage 4 excavation the site was divided into three operations. Operation 10 was used for the area outside of the footprint of the church but within the chain link fence that surrounds the property. Operation 11 was used for the area within the church. Operation 12 was used for units placed outside of the chain link fence within the thin strip of ORC property there.

For the Stage 4 stripping the north half of the property was divided into six provenience units (Figure 6). The Sunday school footprint was divided into three units: 11A was used for the northern two thirds of the Sunday school, which did not have a basement, 11B was used for the southern third of the Sunday school which did have a basement, 11C designated the footprint of the porch on the east side of the Sunday school.

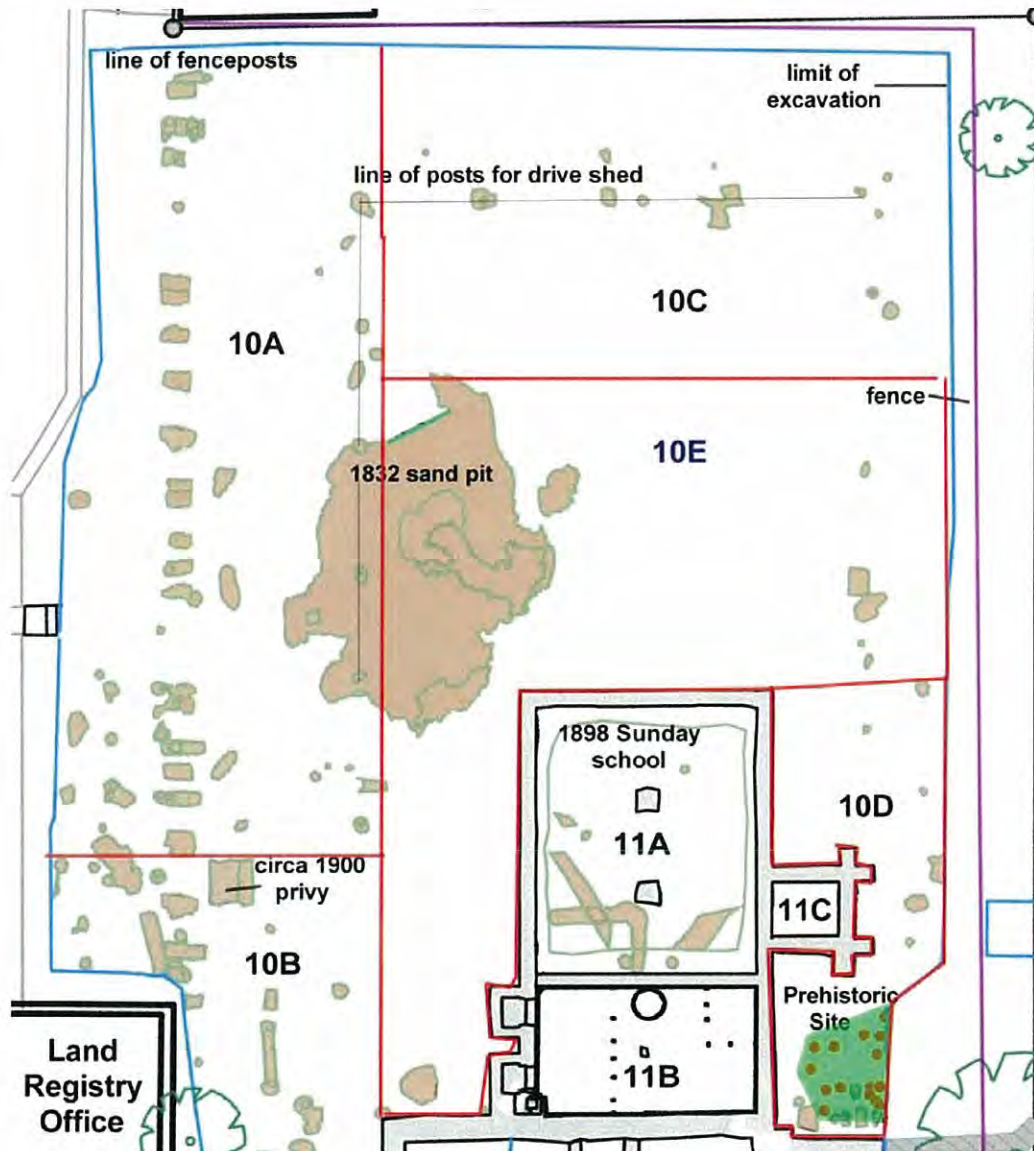


Figure 6: Units and features from the north half of BfGb-9

The ground around the Sunday school was divided into units 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E. Unit 10A was designed to cover the area along the stone walls of the jail and courthouse properties over the suspected footprint of the north-south oriented drive sheds. An ancillary building of one and a half stories is shown on several fire insurance maps directly south of the drive sheds at the northeast corner of the Land Registry Office

(Figure 7). The edge of what appeared to be a privy was discovered in the fall of 2007 in the west end of Trench 3 and the northern limits of this feature was used as a dividing line between 10A to the north and 10B to the south. Unit 10B was bounded on the east by the line of the west wall of the 1832 church and ran south along the Land Registry office to the porch on the west end of the 1832 church. Unit 10C covered the east-west oriented drive shed footprint south to Trench 2. Unit 10D was the smallest of the units in the north half of the property and designated the area to the east of the Sunday school. As noted earlier the lower levels of this unit were excavated by trowel due to the presence of the US military button and the possible prehistoric artifact (chert flake) encountered during the Stage 3. Unit 10E covered an ell shaped piece of ground west of the Sunday school to the edges of units 10A and 10B and north of the Sunday school to 10C.

The excavation resumed on April 16, 2008 with the stripping of the area from the northern half of the property south to the rear (north) wall of the 1832 church. This part of the property was investigated the previous fall by the Stage 3 trenches 1, 2, 3 and the north ends of trenches 7, 8 and 9. This area was stripped down to within a few centimetres of the most significant resources identified in the Stage 2 and 3. Due to the extensive development of the property in 1898 three different areas had been defined by the previous archaeological investigations. In 1898 during the expansion of the church a new Sunday school had been built on the north side of the church. This structure occupied a central part of the north half of the property and extended to about 23m from the rear property line. As part of the mechanical excavation the top of the remains of the walls of this building were exposed as well as the 1923 fire level within.



Figure 7: 1908 fire insurance plan showing

## Methodology and Findings

### 10A, 10B

The Stage 2/3 assessment had determined that on the west side of the Sunday school and extending back to the north property line the original sod had been removed and used as fill on the east side of the property in 1898. Therefore, the topsoil was removed to expose the subsoil in order to identify negative features, such as pits or post moulds that might date to the occupation of the property by First Nations or the early phase of Euro-Canadian settlement. We also expected to find features related to the drive sheds and an ancillary building shown in the 1908 fire insurance map (Figure 7).



Plate 5: Mechanical stripping of the overburden and exposure of features in 10A and 10B

At the west edge of the property a line of approximately 17 post excavations were found running in a north-south orientation along the edge of the former church property line (Figure 6). These excavations are generally about 1.2 m long and 60cm wide. Many contain a dark circular stain where a post had been or still contain the remnants of a post. Most of these posts appear to be for a fence that stood in the 20th century likely after the fire of 1923. However some are probably structural posts for the drive sheds that ran along the property line in the late 19th and early 20th century (Figure 7). Two long, narrow, rectangles of dark organic soil ran parallel and adjacent to these posts (Plate 6). At least one of these features is the remains of a gutter from the lawn bowling era. The other may be an older gutter for lawn bowling or a dripline drain installed to carry away water from the rear of the drive shed.

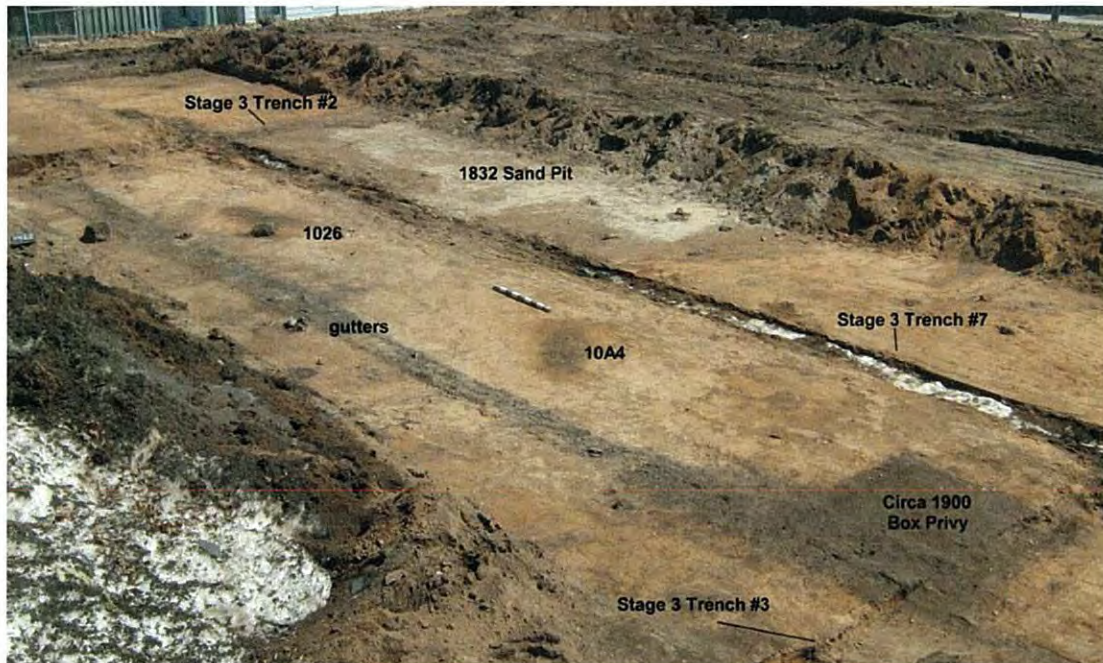


Plate 6: Findings in Unit 10A and 10B

Postmoulds of the front posts were also found though these did not have the large rectangular excavations surrounding them. These front posts are spaced for the openings for the carriages (Plate 6). At the eastern limit of unit 10A a widespread deposit of white sand was found surrounded by a rim of dark brown sandy loam. This deposit had been encountered in the Stage 3 trenches 2, 7 and 8 and was therefore known to be quite extensive. The rest of this feature would be exposed during the stripping and exposure of unit 10E.



Plate 7: Privy partially excavated

## 10C

On the north side of the Sunday school the lowest occupation level had remained extant until 1898 when it was covered with sand fill. The dating of this layer was based on the presence of both early and late 19th century ceramics and coins from the mid to late 19th century. This area was mechanically stripped to a few centimetres above this buried surface. The buried sod was slowly removed in layers by shovel shining in order to identify features or any concentrations of early 19th century or prehistoric artifacts. The last five centimetres of this deposit as well as the five centimetres of interface with the subsoil were screened to insure the recovery of early 19th century and prehistoric artifacts.



Plate 8: Early 19th century artifacts from 10C area a) wrought nail b) slate pencil  
c) Bouquet Sou - 1836 d) brown transferprint on refined white earthenware  
e) hand painted pearlware



Plate 9: Screening the lowest levels in unit 10C

## 10D

As stated earlier the methodology in this unit was modified to account for the higher potential for significant archaeological resources in this unit particularly artifacts and features from a prehistoric site. Using the stratigraphic information garnered from the profile of Trench 9 that went through this area (9C) mechanical stripping was limited to the post 1898 deposits. Subsequently the 1898-1923 sod was removed by trowel to expose a thin deposit of sand from the construction of the church additions in 1898. Below this layer was a 10-15cm thick deposit of dark brown loamy sand that had been identified as the original occupation surface dating from prehistoric times to 1898. This deposit was excavated in 5 cm levels. While no early 19th century artifacts were recovered from 10D approximately 20 prehistoric artifacts of quartz, chert and rhyolite were recovered in the immediate vicinity of the chert flake found the previous year. Each prehistoric find was point provenienced both with the total station and in a plan view drawing.



Plate 10: Archaic site (BfGb-10) found in unit 10D, flags indicate prehistoric artifacts



Plate 11: Chert debitage from BfGb-10

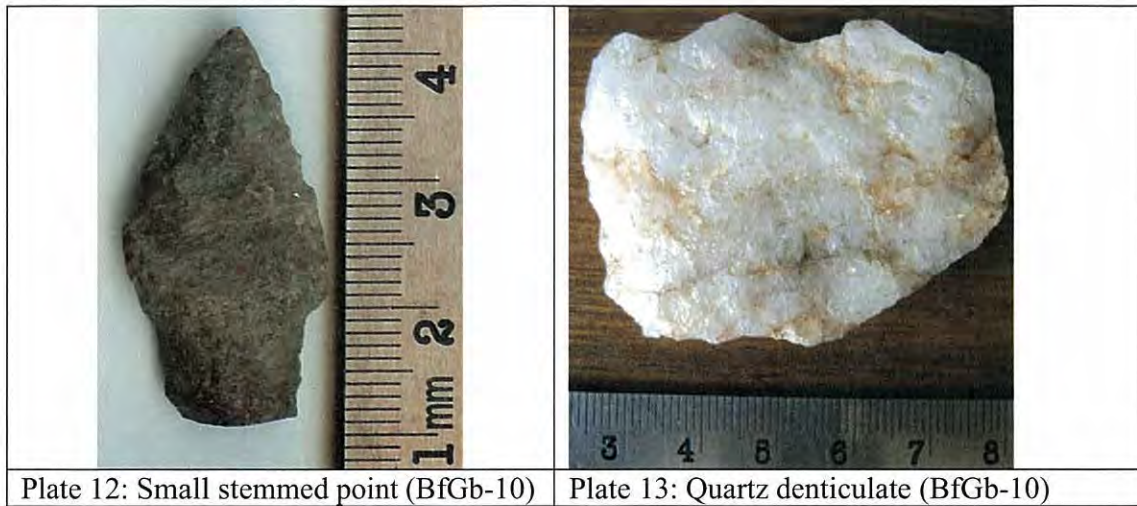


Plate 12: Small stemmed point (BfGb-10)

Plate 13: Quartz denticulate (BfGb-10)



Plate 14: Quartz tool fragments and debitage (BfGb-10)

During the excavations the Ardoch First Nation was invited to the site to see the prehistoric artifacts recovered and the locations where they were found. After consultation with elder Harold Perry and Co-Chiefs Paula Sherman and Mirielle Leblanc it was decided that separate Borden numbers would be assigned to the two prehistoric sites, the other being the findspot the previous year of a polished stone fish effigy. The Archaic site was subsequently registered as BfGb-10 and the fish effigy as BfGb-11. Both sites extend into undisturbed ground that is under the dripline of maple trees that are to be protected from development. It is expected that these two areas of unexcavated ground be protected through a heritage easement or some other formal means. It was requested that the Ardoch First Nation name the prehistoric sites and that this name would be entered on the Archaeological Site Record Form for the Ministry of Cultures Sites Database. At this point both the age of the site and the archaeological grouping to which it belongs has not been determined. The assemblage shows attributes of both the Laurentian and Shield Archaic and the opinion of specialists on this period are being sought for the final report.



## 10E

Considering the relatively large area of this unit few features or artifacts were discovered during the Stage 4 excavations. However, one extremely large feature, which extended into 10A to the west was found in the northwest corner of 10E (Plate 6). The edges of this feature, which was defined by an amorphous deposit of white sand, had been cut by several of the Stage 3 trenches and was known to be deep and stratified. Also the few artifacts that had been recovered from the feature appeared to date from the 1830s or 40s.

Once the surface of the feature was exposed it was shown to have a central area where a burning event had occurred. Considerable metal including numerous 4" - 5" cut nails were recovered from this deposit on the surface of the feature. A spread of bricks was also found close to two large granite boulders that appear to have been a hearth. A few clay pipe pieces were recovered from this deposit as well as lamp chimney glass and animal bone, but very little ceramic. At this point the dating of this feature has not been investigated fully but it may date to 1923 and the clearing up of the site after the fire or the 1898 construction of the church additions. However it may also date as early as the 1870s.



Plate 15: Sand pit feature with burnt area in centre

The underlying white sand feature was cross sectioned with a trench but it proved too deep to be dug safely by hand after a metres or so. However during this excavation of the upper layers of the feature a number of early ceramic sherds including some on pearlware were recovered along with an 1833 coin. The feature was mechanically sectioned and quickly recorded with a profile drawing and digital photographs before the section wall collapsed. The trench was filled in at the end of the day because of the danger of the

profile collapsing as the feature proved to be over 2 metres deep. The feature contained layers of yellow sand typical of the subsoil on site alternating with layers of dark-brown sandy loam deposits indicating either the use of sod as a fill or the incorporation of an organic into the fill. The interpretation of the feature is a pit dug to extract the deeper white sand subsoil that underlies the yellow sand subsoil. The white sand was likely preferred for the on site mixing of mortar. The pit was then filled with the overburden that had been removed to expose the white sand and the soil that had been excavated for the walls of the church. A small amount of refuse was thrown into the pit as indicated by the presence of large pieces of cow bone, and relatively large sherds of ceramic and pieces of clay smoking pipes. Among the ceramics were sherds from blue shell edged decorated pearlware and refined white earthenware plates, early palette hand painted pearlware teacups and a pearlware chamber pot. The dating of the pit excavation seems likely to be from the 1832/33 construction of the first church.

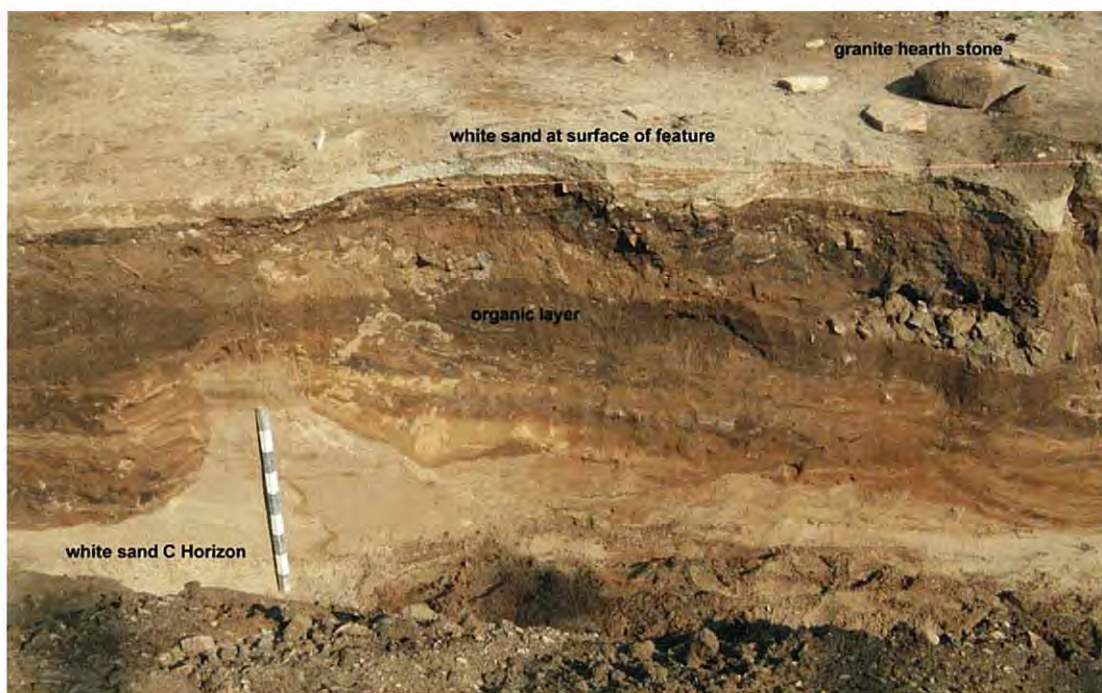


Plate 16: Section of 10 pit feature profile showing excavated white sand at the bottom

Besides the sand pit there were a number of very small post moulds some of which may have been for scaffolding for the 1898 construction event. At the east end of unit 10E there were a few small, shallow pits features that contained 19th century artifacts. These features or the artifacts found within them have yet to be analyzed.

## Sunday School

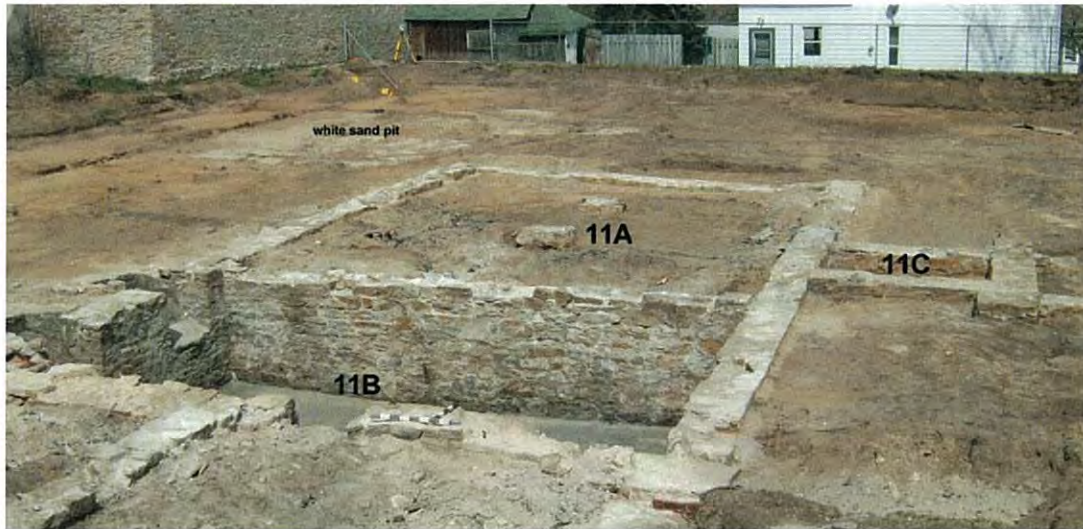


Plate 17: Sunday school and units

### 11A, 11C

The northern two thirds of the Sunday school did not have a cellar underneath the floor and consequently the remains of the fire were present on top of the subsoil. Because of the excellent preservation of material in the fire level and the fact that it was securely dated this deposit was screened to recover a representative assemblage from this underrepresented type of site. As the Sunday school in the 11A area had no basement the subsoil below the burn layer was shovel shined to expose features that predated the 1898 construction. No features were found though plough scars were still evident in the subsoil beneath the burn layer. A large number of artifacts were recovered including a number of near complete white ironstone teacups and other vessels, porcelain “push” and “pull” signs from the doors, parts from a reed organ and lamp pieces.



Plate 18: 11A unit after excavation completed

## 11B

This portion of the Sunday school contained the cellar where a coal furnace was located. Coal chutes were located on the west wall. The cellar was mechanically excavated, recorded, and then filled back in. While the coal chutes and the stairs are in the location shown on Newlands' proposed drawings (Figure 5), the location of the furnace is not. Likewise, the partition wall proposed for the cellar was built at 90 degrees to the proposed drawings. Heat from the furnace was piped under the retaining wall to the north side of the Sunday school to ductwork.

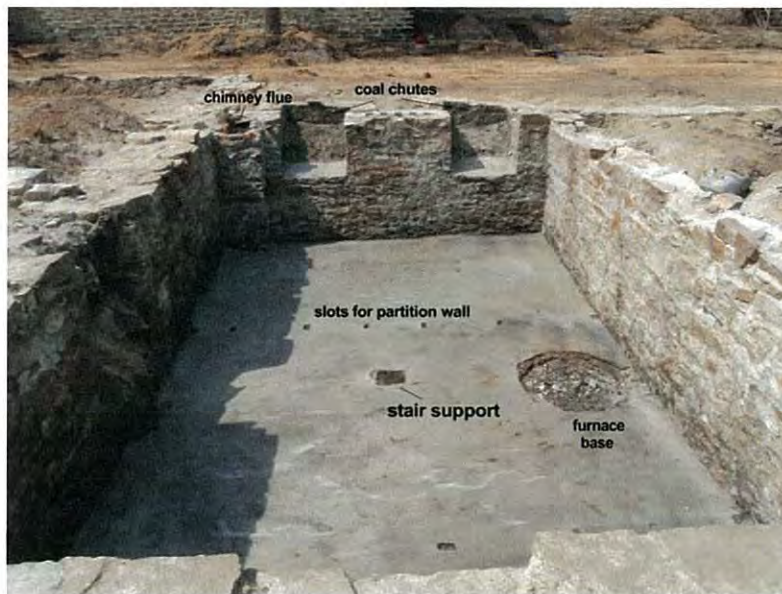


Plate 19: Cellar of Sunday school



Plate 20: Closeup of coal chutes in Sunday school cellar

## South Half

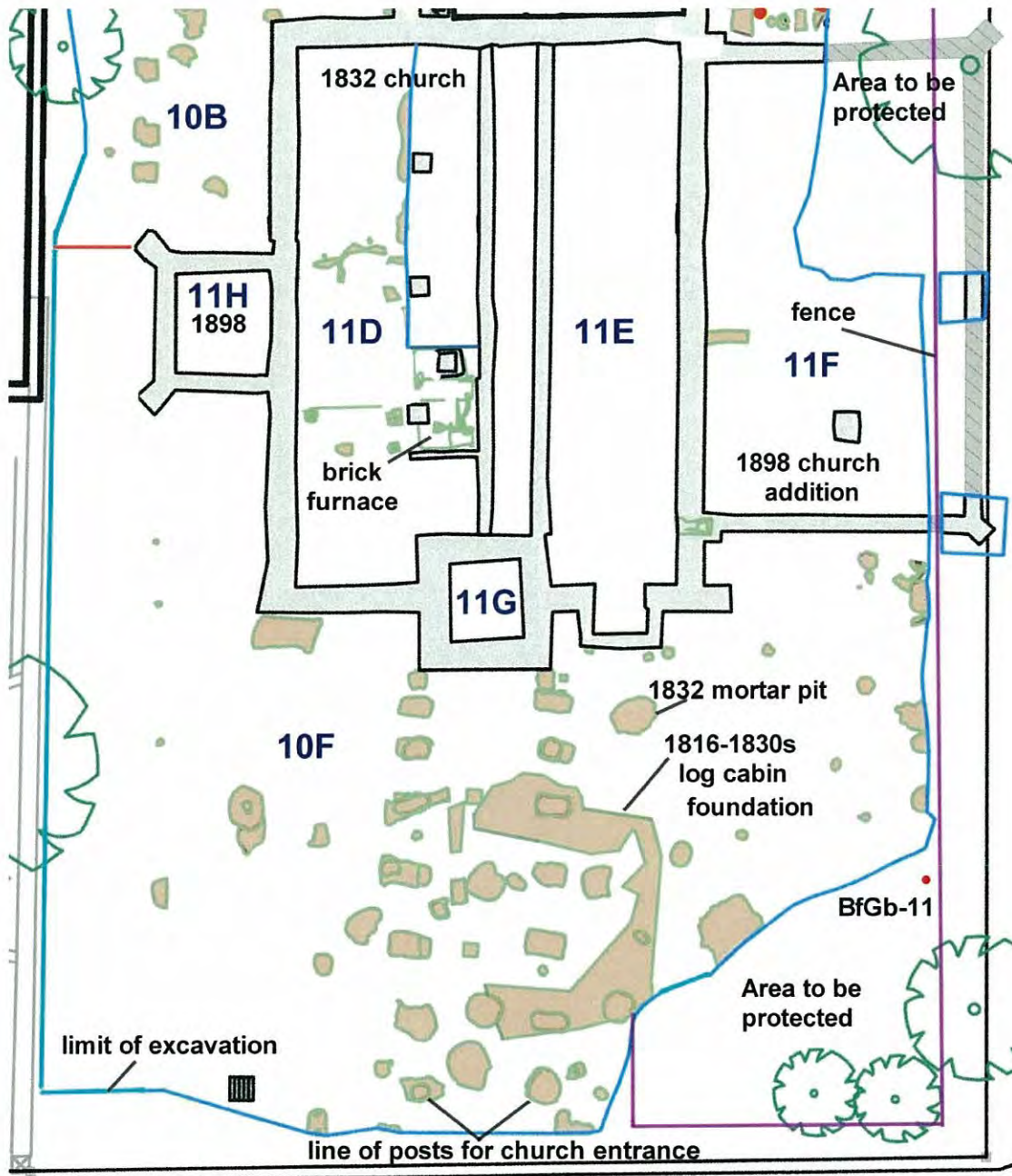


Figure 8: Units and features from the south half of BfGb-9

## 11D, 11G (1832 church)

Investigations of the original church structure were undertaken with the excavation of the cellar of the 1832 church (filled in 1898). The footprint of the church was exposed by mechanically stripping the overburden and cleaning the tops of the walls by shovel and trowel.



Plate 21: Mechanical stripping and hand excavation to expose the church walls



Plate 22: Oblique aerial view of exposed church foundations from the east

Then the cellar was excavated mechanically under the supervision of an archaeologist. The walls of the original church were on average only about a metre deep and sat on a deposit of clay that had been laid down as a footing for the walls in the absence of bedrock. A deposit of coal was found within the cellar on the west side. Hand excavation in this area showed that coal was once unload into the cellar at this point and that a wooden floor had been built in this spot to aid in shovelling coal into a nearby brick furnace. Elsewhere in the cellar the floor was simply dirt. A stone staircase had been constructed on the west side of church to access this cellar and this had been filled in in 1898.



Plate 23: Interior of cellar from early church

Before the filling of the cellar in 1898 five stone pillars were installed there to hold up the new gallery constructed at the time. Two of these pillars were placed on the brick hearth of the fireplace (Plate 24).



Plate 24: 1898 porch addition (11H) on west side of original church  
note brick furnace and pillars in background

## 10F

Based on the historic research and the results of the Stage 2 testing the area in front of the church was thought to contain particularly early deposits both from the initial phase of construction and use of the church in the 1830s but also from the 1815 to 1830 time period when a log cabin was located in this part of the site. The cabin had been a residence for the tavern keeper John Adamson and was either built in the fall of 1815 or the spring of 1816. In 1817 the cabin was rented to the Reverend William Bell for use as a school for which it was retrofitted. In 1819 the cabin and jurisdiction over the school was transferred to the newly arrived Anglican clergyman, Michael Harris. The school seems to have operated off and on eventually becoming the District School in 1823. Sometime later in the mid 1820s the District School was moved to the property just north of the church and the function of the cabin until the construction of the church in 1832/33 is unknown but there is a possibility it operated as an “Indian School” for at least part of this time.

This interpretation is based on the discovery of an 1876 surveyor’s plan in a local antique store that shows the lot configurations for the courthouse block from the late 1820s prior to St. Andrew’s buying the property. This plan shows a structure with a chimney at the rear with the label “Indian School” written beside it (Figure 9). Consultation with Paula Sherman of Ardoch First Nation revealed that there is an oral tradition amongst her people of an Indian School in Perth.



Figure 9: Detail of 1876 surveyor’s plan showing Indian School

A number of Stage 3 trenches or trench portions (units) were excavated in this area prior to the mechanical stripping, including Trench 2 and Units 7D, 8D and 9A. Based on the



stratigraphy encountered in the Stage 3 excavations Ground Truth determined that features and deposits relating to the early church construction and use were present as well as earlier deposits from the log cabin period. However much of the area in front of the church door and to the west had been graded in 1898 and contained only features from that or later periods. Mechanical excavation removed the overburden to the base of the 1898 fill and shovel shining exposed the 1833-1898 occupation surface. A number of features were encountered from this period including a partial rough stone walkway running up to the front door of the church with a row of post excavations either side. Later features such as tree plantings had cut into this walkway (Plate 25). Ceramic typical of the 1830s and 40s was found embedded in this walkway as well as two half penny tokens from Lower Canada dating to the same period. A mortar pit from the 1832/33 construction was found southeast of the tower.

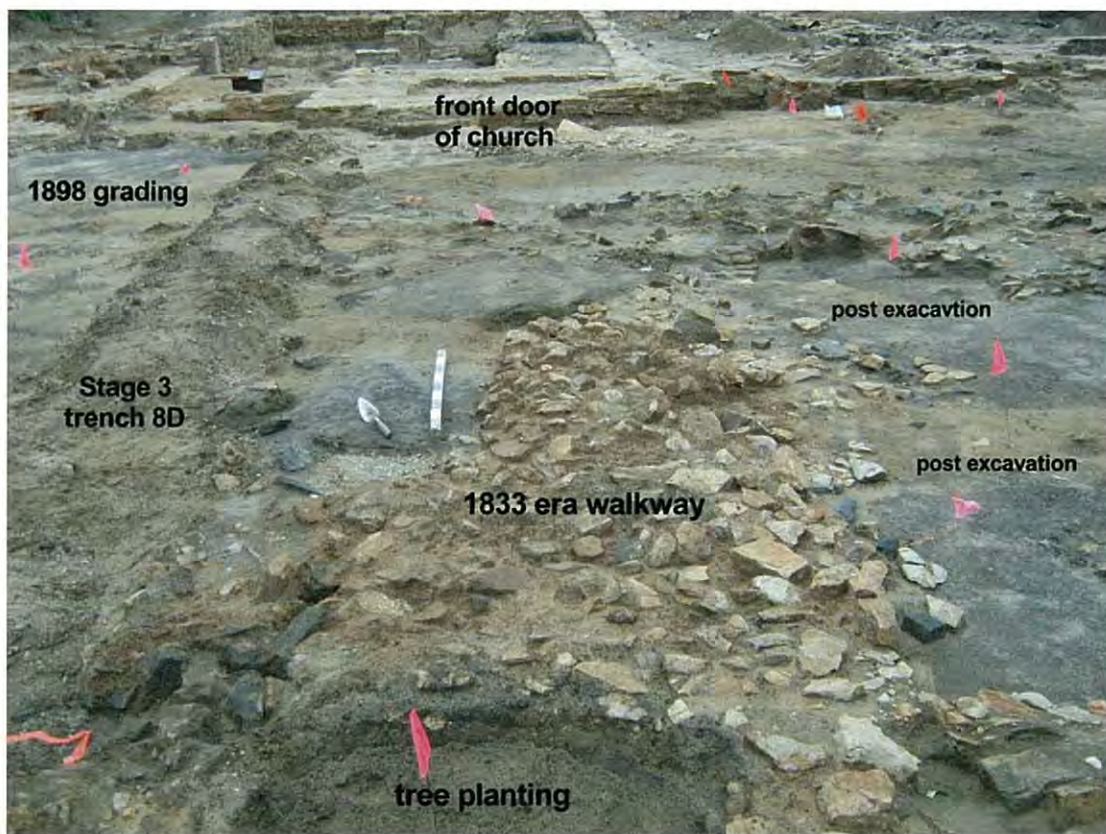


Plate 25: View of front of church with surface cleaned up after stripping

During the Stage 3 excavations a semi-circular driveway was identified higher in the local stratigraphy looping in front of the front door of the church from Drummond St. This configuration would have been identical to what is extant at the neighbouring Anglican church at the corner of Drummond and Harvey streets. Late period photographs show that the walkway to the church changed back to a sidewalk on the perpendicular from Drummond St.

As the occupation surface around the walkway was removed the underlying original sod was exposed as well as a linear feature of igneous rocks set in a heavy grey clay. As the feature was exposed along with the buried sod around it a considerable number of wrought nails, and thin patinated pane glass were found as well as brick fragments. The stone walkway covered a portion of the cabin walls and was removed. In the end all four walls were exposed of which the north was approximately twice as wide due to the chimney having been constructed on that side of the building. The majority of the brick was recovered on the edge of the north wall and an ashy layer extended out from the wall in a two metre wide semicircle. This configuration fits with the sketch on the 1876 surveyor's plan.



Plate 26: Cabin after exposure of the foundations and removal of buried sod

The buried sod and cabin interior both sat on subsoil and contained artifacts that support a dating of this level to 1816 -1833 and the function of the cabin as a schoolhouse. Ceramics were primarily pearlware and creamware with a small amount of refined white earthenware and no ironstone or decorative techniques diagnostic of the post 1830 period including Late Palette hand painting. Two coins were recovered from this deposit one dating to the late 1820s and the other a worn Irish Half Penny from 1769. This was likely one of a shipment imported in 1811 by the Colonial Government to ameliorate the lack of small coinage that bedevilled everyday commerce. A gilt Royal Navy Lieutenant's button of a pattern that predated 1825 was found in the base deposit within the cabin. Dozens of pieces of slate writing board and pencil were recovered in and around the cabin particularly in front where several clay marbles were recovered as well.

No prehistoric artifacts were found during the Stage 3 or 4 excavations in the south half of the site.



Plate 27: Oblique aerial of the cabin and the front of the church

Following the Stage 4 excavations the exposed wall of the church and the cabin footprint were covered with geotextile and sand fill to protect this resource and to aid in locating the features again if need be at a later date (Plate 28).



Plate 28: Covering the wall of 1832/33 church with geotextile