



Archaeological  
Services  
Inc.

**Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the  
Bishop's Block Site (AjGu-49)  
180-188 University Avenue  
Site Plan Application 05 152737 STE 20 OZ  
City of Toronto, Ontario**

**Volume 1: Original Report**

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**Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the Bishop's Block Site (AIGu-49)**  
**180-188 University Avenue**  
**Site Plan Application 05 152737 STE 20 OZ**  
**City of Toronto, Ontario**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by 180 University Holdings Inc. to complete a Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Bishop's Block Site (AIGu-49), located on Building Lots 5-10 within former Registered Plan D57, now part of the site plan application 05 152737 STE 20 OZ in the City of Toronto. The excavation was completed in October 2007 under the project management of Ms. Eva MacDonald, and the project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss (PO49).

The mitigative excavation comprised the systematic stratigraphic excavation of six trenches in which the structural remains of four townhouses were documented in 139 unique contexts. Soil samples for archaeobotanical analysis were saved from 48 contexts and 69,894 artifacts were recovered. Three of the townhouses were constructed in the Bishop's Block circa 1832, while the fourth was constructed at 184 Adelaide Street West circa 1860. The archaeology documented the changing landscape on Adelaide Street from a semi rural, upper middle class range of single family homes to a fully urban, working class enclave of boarding houses and commercial businesses by the early twentieth century. All significant archaeological remains were documented during this process.

Accordingly, this report recommends that the undertaking be cleared of any further archaeological concern, with the proviso that the appropriate authorities must be notified should deeply buried archaeological or human remains be encountered during any future work on the property.



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**Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the Bishop's Block Site (AlGu-49)**  
**180-188 University Avenue**  
**Site Plan Application 05 152737 STE 20 OZ**  
**City of Toronto, Ontario**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained by 180 University Holdings Inc. to complete a Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Bishop's Block Site (AjGu-49), located on Building Lots 6-10 within Registered Plan D57, now part of the site plan application 05 152737 STE 20 OZ in the City of Toronto. This Euro-Canadian site is within a larger parcel with the municipal address of 180-188 University Avenue bounded on the west by Simcoe Street, on the south by Adelaide Street, and on the east by University Avenue. This parcel has been the subject of a complex process of construction, enlargement, and demolition since the land patent was granted in 1801. At the time of the Stage 4 excavation, only one structure remained standing on the northeast corner of Simcoe and Adelaide Streets, a modified remnant of the five townhouses known as the Bishop's Block (Figure 1).

The excavation was conducted under the project management of Ms. Eva MacDonald as required under the *Ontario Planning Act*. The fieldwork was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Debbie Steiss pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act* (R.S.O. 1990) under Professional License #P049 and Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport PIF #P049-171-2007 issued to Ms. Steiss. Dr. Bruce Welsh (P047) acted as the field director. Permission to access the land and to carry out all activities necessary for the purpose of this excavation was granted by 180 University Holdings Inc. The following report provides the study background, method, analysis, discussion, and recommendations resultant from the excavation.

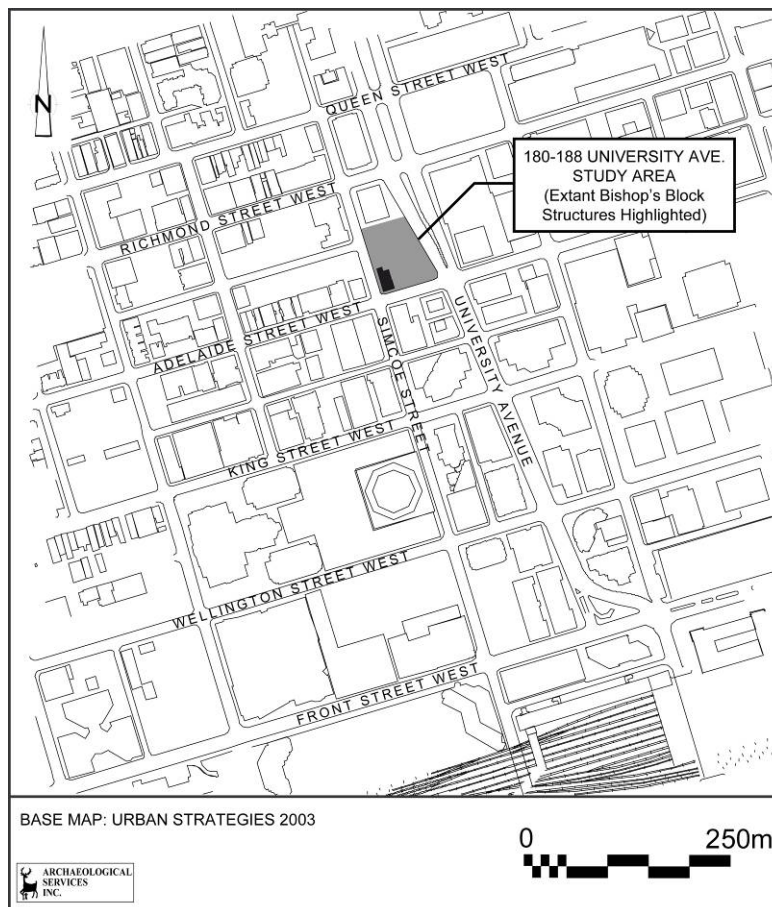


Figure 1: The location of the 180-188 University Avenue property.

## **2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Previous Archaeological Research**

The redevelopment of 180-188 University Avenue was preceded by a Stage 1 assessment of a 0.74 hectare parcel of land bounded by University Avenue on the east, Adelaide Street to the south and Simcoe Street to the west. The parcel includes one standing structure, all that survives of a circa 1830s block of buildings known as the Bishop's Block. This structure, which comprises two of the five townhouses that made up Bishop's Block, together with some later additions, was to be retained, and the existing parking lot was to be replaced with a 63 storey mixed use building. The Stage 1 assessment concluded that there was potential for the survival of archaeological resources within a proscribed area despite the previous construction, demolition, replacement and reuse of the buildings that once stood within the larger parcel to be redeveloped (ASI 2006a:31).

Accordingly, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment (ASI 2006b) was carried out to test the assumption that archaeological features such as cisterns and privies had survived in the rear of Building Lot 8 on Plan D57, where backyard features associated with the Bishop's Block tenement at 168 Adelaide Street West would be located. A 21.5 m long by 2 m wide test trench (Trench 1) was laid out and the assessment proceeded with the aid of a backhoe that removed the upper asphalt parking lot surface and the underlying levelling fills that were spread after the demolition of the building at 168 Adelaide Street. The excavation was halted at the interface between natural sterile subsoil and the fill, where numerous in situ cultural features were observed in plan view. The results of this work exceeded all expectations in terms of the preservation of the structural remains and subsurface features within the rear of Building Lot 8. The archaeological deposit was registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as the Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49).

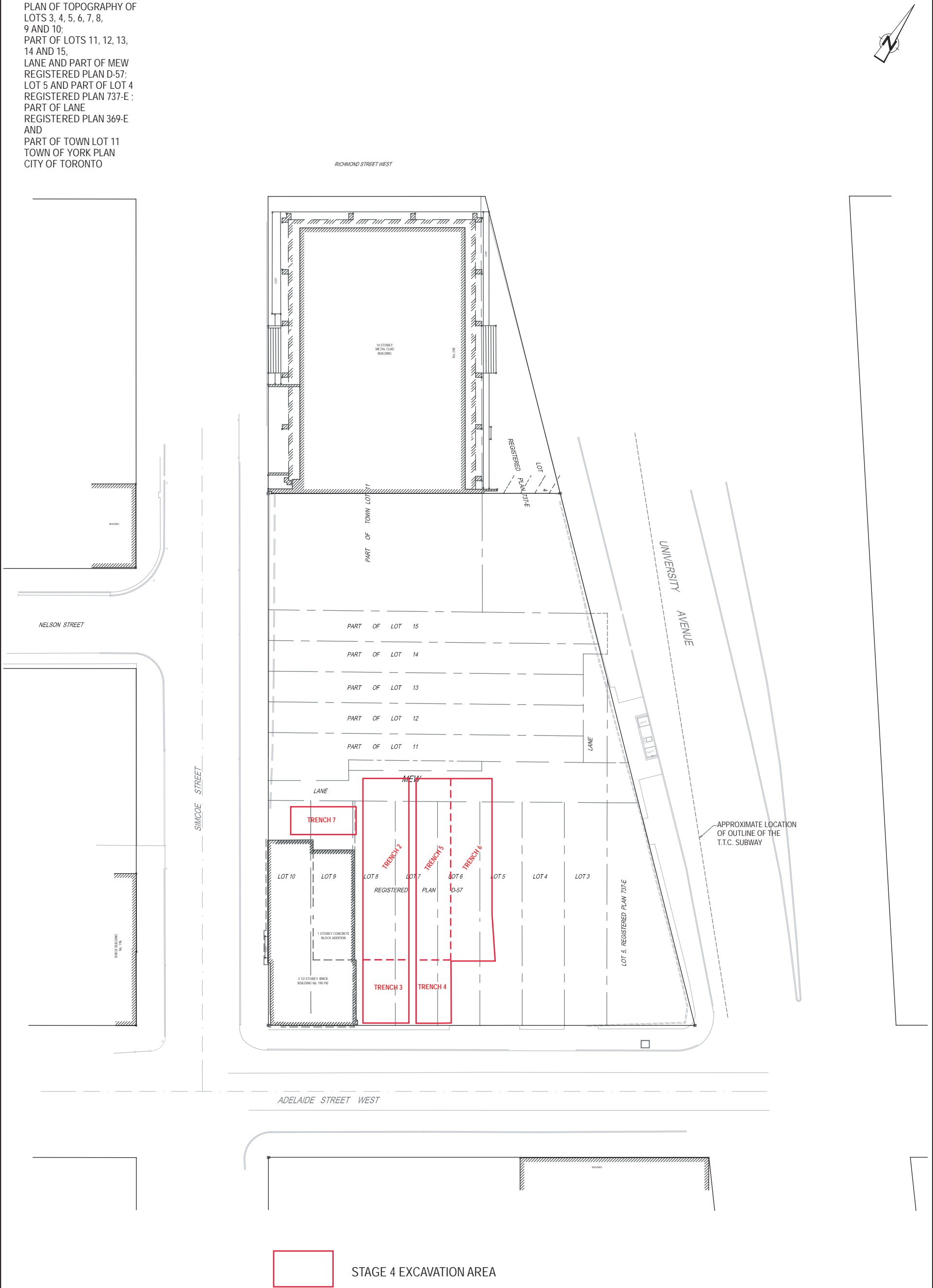
The preservation in situ of the archaeological deposits could not be accommodated within the redevelopment of 180-188 University Avenue, consequently ASI was retained to complete the Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49).

### **2.2 Methodology**

The comprehensive Stage 4 salvage excavation of the Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49) was conducted between July 16 and October 19, 2007. To begin, five trenches were laid out within the area identified as having archaeological integrity (ASI 2006b). It was anticipated that these trenches would encompass intact features to be found in the balance of Building Lot 8 (Trenches 2, 3), in the northernmost portions of Lots 9 and 10 to the rear of the extant buildings (Trench 7), and into Building Lot 7 to the east (Trenches 4, 5). As the excavation proceeded from west to east, one additional trench (Trench 6) was added to expose the balance of features in the rear of Lot 6 when it became clear that archaeological deposits would extend from Lot 7 east into Lot 6, the terminus of the original 1830s Bishop's Block (Figures 2, 3). At the completion of the work, the entire excavation measured 32.5 m north-south and 19 m east-west at its maximum width, not including Trench 7 to the rear of the extant buildings.

The following methodology was employed in all the trenches excavated at the Bishop's Block site. The perimeter of each trench was cut with an asphalt saw. Next, the modern asphalt layer(s) were peeled back and the underlying gravel, demolition, and levelling fill layers were removed using a backhoe equipped with a smooth bucket under the supervision of Dr. Bruce Welsh and Mr. Andrew Clish (Plate 1). Mechanical excavation was halted as soon as potential in situ cultural features were observed, hence the depth at which mechanical excavation was halted varied throughout each trench.





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0 25m  
SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 06TE-13  
DATE: DEC. 17/07

DRAWN BY: DAR  
FILE: 06TE-13 excavation area MCL.ai

Figure 2: The location and extent of the Stage 4 salvage excavations at the Bishop’s Block Site (AjGu-49).

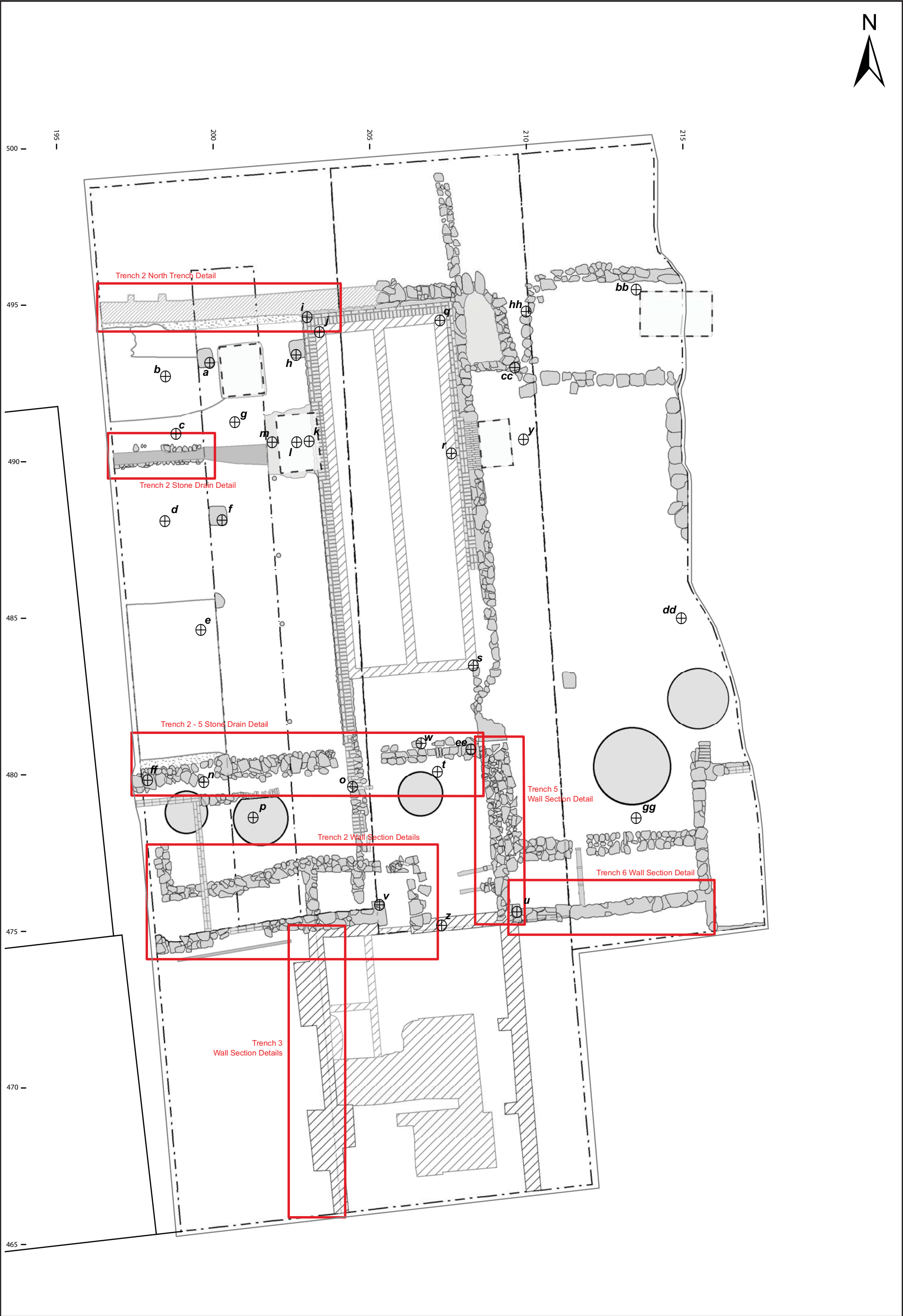


Figure 3: Details key plan and location of elevation readings for significant lots.

A site datum designated 500N-200E was established with a surveyor's transit and tied to a recording grid to provide complete horizontal and vertical control over the documentation and excavation of the archaeological deposits. The Parks Canada convention of designating each unique stratigraphic context as a "lot" was followed during the excavation and recording process, with a lot comprising a surface, an occupation level, a fill, a buried soil, an interface, an artifact, a structural feature, etc. (Cary and last 2007). In total, 139 lots were assigned over the course of the Stage 2-4 excavations, and the elevation readings were recorded from the datum for the tops of all the significant lots defined on site (Figure 3; Table 1).

The backhoe was only used under supervision to remove layers of clay, gravel and asphalt landscape fills laid down after the demolition of the townhouses (Plate 2). Hand excavation continued after the floor plan was drawn, and discrete features such as privies, cisterns, post moulds and drains were cross-sectioned to examine soil profiles and contents. The fill removed from each feature was screened through 6 mm mesh to optimize the recovery of small artifacts (Plate 3), and the artifacts were bagged with reference to the lot number. Feature profiles were further mapped at a 1:10 scale, photographed, and 100 percent excavated. The attributes for all the lots were recorded on pre-printed forms. Extensive sections of stone drains and wall foundations for the townhouses on Building Lots 7 and 8 were also mapped (Plate 4) in plan view and elevation at 1:10 scale and photographed. The key that identifies where those drawings were made is provided in Figure 3.

Lots that extended over a broad area because they represented prepared surfaces or landscaping episodes within the building lots were hand-excavated in one metre square units tied to the recording grid and a permanent site datum. The soil fills were screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery, and the artifacts bagged according to their lot designation. Lots representing building infill during the renovation of the townhouse structures were treated the same way. Between 50 percent and 100 percent of the soil was screened in these contexts. The exception was Lot 76 in Trenches 3 and 4, which contained heavy stone and brick debris and very little soil. Three-litre soil samples were retained from many of the lots for archaeo-botanical analysis.

**Table 1: Elevation Readings for Significant Lots at the Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49)**

Location on Figure 3	metres above sea level	Location on Figure 3	metres above sea level	Location on Figure 3	metres above sea level
a	87.73	b	87.76	c	87.68
d	87.70	e	87.71	f	87.70
g	87.51	h	87.80	i	87.79
j	87.75	k	87.54	l	87.55
m	87.56	n	87.68	o	87.56
p	87.24	q	87.63	r	87.68
s	87.63	t	87.33	u	87.54
v	87.46	w	87.06	x	87.17
y	87.58	z	86.91	aa	87.74
bb	87.60	cc	87.49	dd	86.94
ee	87.26	ff	87.19	gg	86.98
hh	87.56				

### 3.0 LAND USE HISTORY

#### 3.1 Introduction – Lot 11 North of Newgate Street

The land upon which John Bishop erected his row of fashionable dwelling houses (Lot 11 North of Newgate Street) was first subdivided at the suggestion of Peter Russell in June 1797 as part of the new westerly expansion of the Town of York. This survey extended the limits of the town from New (Jarvis) Street as far as Peter Street, and north to Lot (Queen) Street. On this survey the streets had different names than those used

today; Richmond Street was known as Hospital Street, Adelaide Street was called Newgate Street, and Simcoe Street was Graves Street.

The Crown patent for Lot 11 North of Newgate Street was issued on May 20, 1801 to John Matchefskey, who was one of the German settlers brought to Upper Canada by William Berczy in June of 1794. Previously, in March of 1799 and March of 1800, Matchefskey had been enumerated as a settler in the Town of York with two females, presumably his wife and daughter, where he established himself as one of the first bakers in the town (Mosser 1984:13, 20). It is assumed that he received title to Lot 11 because he was resident on that lot, although he split his time between York and a farm that he had settled in Markham Township circa 1794. Matchefskey appears to have been a widower by 1803, because the Markham census for that year enumerated only himself and his daughter, Johanna, aged 8 years old (Champion 1979:323).

In February of 1803, Matchefskey sold the lot to John Walden Meyer, Esquire, of Thurlow Township, who sold it in turn in January of 1804 to Angus McDonell for £12.10.0. McDonell was the first clerk of the Legislative Assembly between 1792 and 1801, and represented the east riding of York in the Legislature between 1801 and 1804. McDonell drowned in the wreck of the *Speedy* off Presqu'Isle in October of 1804 (Firth 1962:41), and the land passed through his estate to his brother, Sheriff Alexander McDonell, who sold it to Joshua Leach for £30 in July of 1811. Leach did not hold onto the property for very long, and sold it for £30 to David Lick of Markham in February of 1813.

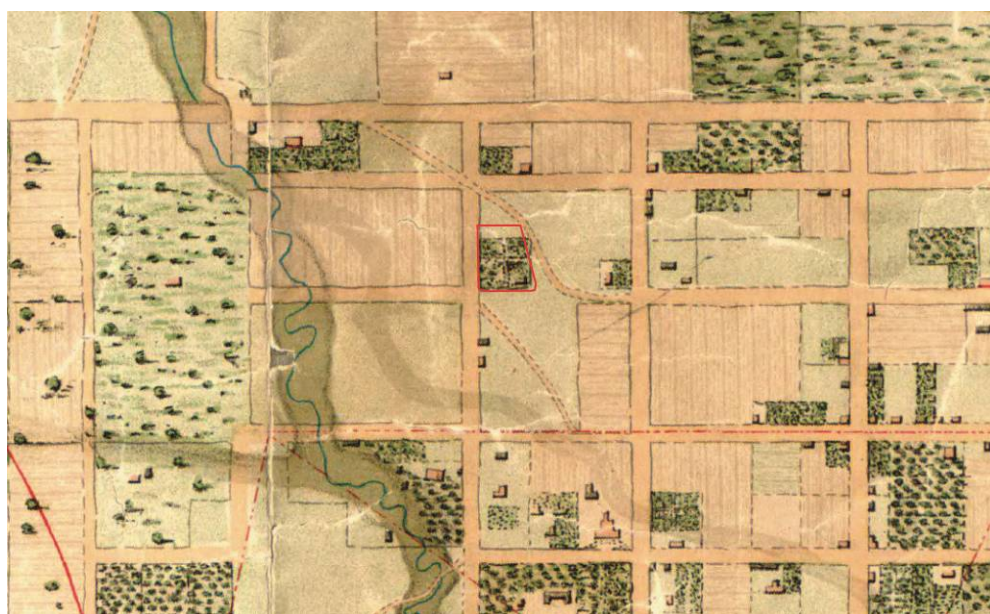


Figure 4: The 180-188 University Avenue boundary overlaid on the *Plan of York Surveyed and Drawn by Lieu. Phillpotts, Royal Engineers* (Phillpotts 1818).

John Bishop (1770-December 1845) picked up the property for £50 in February of 1817. Bishop arrived in York via New York in 1816 during a period of heavy post War of 1812 emigration from England. He was first enumerated in the town in January 1818 with a family of seven (Mosser 1984:129). The 1818 *Plan of York* drawn by Lieutenant Phillpotts (Figure 4) indicates that Lot 11 contained a formal garden and residence at the present-day corner of Adelaide Street and University Avenue, but it is not known if that structure was erected by

Bishop or a previous owner. Bishop was a butcher by trade and he rented a stall at the St. Lawrence market. At one time he owned as many as 11 town or building lots. In 1833, this realty included 11 two-storey structures, each containing two or three fireplaces, assessed at £1,336.13.0 (Robertson 1894:376). This gave Bishop the second highest assessment in the Town of York, surpassed only by tanner and philanthropist Jesse Ketchum. He died in December of 1845 and was buried in the Stranger's Burying Ground at Yonge and Bloor on December 28th (Hancocks 1983:9).



### 3.2 Evolution of the Bishop's Block, Building Lots 6-10 on Plan D57

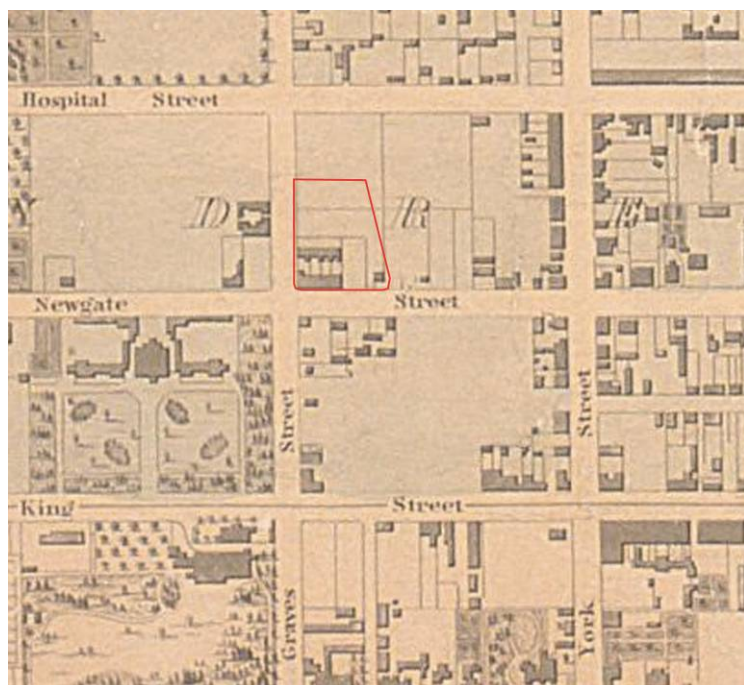


Figure 5: The 180-188 University property overlaid on the *Topographical Plan of the City and Liberties of Toronto* (Cane 1842).

was vacant (1835 *Assessment* p. 18). A visual inspection of historical photographs (Dendy 1978) suggests that the easternmost structure was the last to be built because its main floor windows are taller with different shaped lintels, while the other four are virtually symmetrical with the exception of the door placements. In 1837, the *City of Toronto Commercial Directory* (Walton 1837:3, 8, 23, 39) listed five separate entries for Bishop's buildings, some with the Newgate street address, presumably because all five townhouses were standing. The entries were: "Miss Ross, ladies school," "G. A. Barber, Writing-master U. C. College" (92 Newgate), "R. S. Jameson, Attorney General" (94 Newgate), "Colonel Cameron," and "Dr. Bartley, Surgeon 15<sup>th</sup> Regt." (98 Newgate).

The first city map to depict the block of five townhouses and their rear stables was produced by James Cane in 1842 (Figure 5). The most westerly of the buildings had a small wing that projected into the rear yard on the north side of the structure. The occupants of "Bishop's buildings" according to an 1843 city directory included "Aeneas Bell, yeoman," "Mrs. King" (who was listed with a seminary), and "A. Rennie, gentleman," but the specific address on Newgate Street was not listed (Lewis 1843:21, 48, 65). It is interesting to note that the location of a small structure shown east of the block matches that of the structure shown on the 1818 Phillpotts map.

In October of 1846, the heirs of the late John Bishop formally subdivided the town lot into building lots (Plan D57). Ten lots were staked out along Adelaide Street, with Bishop's buildings and the rear stables being situated on Building Lots 6 through 10 (Figure 6). In the spring of 1849, William and John (Jr.) Bishop mortgaged part of their lands for £1,200, possibly for renovations to the structures. A narrow lane 10 feet wide and a mews that measured 20 feet in width ran behind, or on the north side, for access to the stables.

The chronological order of construction for the five townhouses on John Bishop's property is not known for certain. Dendy (1978:105) dated these structures to 1833, Robertson (1894:529) stated that they were "erected somewhat prior to the rebellion," and other sources date them circa 1829 or 1830 (ERA 2005:4, Appendix). Certainly the *York Commercial Directory, Street Guide, and Register* of 1833 did list four addresses on Newgate Street with the description that they were "Bishop's Buildings" (Walton 1833:52). The first occupants of the Bishop's Block were "G. A. Barber, Writing-master at the College" (92 Newgate), "Robert Sympson Jameson, Esq., Attorney-General" (94 Newgate), "Captain William Elliott Wright" (96 Newgate), and "J. Morgan, Gentlemen's & Families boarding house" (98 Newgate). John Bishop was not one of the residents listed as his primary residence was on George Street (Robertson 1894:376).

The 1835 *City of Toronto Assessment* listed four townhouses in the block, one of which



The 1858 *Boulton Atlas* indicated that these stables were of frame construction. To the north an additional five building lots, numbered 11 through 15, were set out. The 1846 plan showed that the remainder of the original town lot was vacant land at that time. The small structure on Building Lot 1, east of the Bishop's Block, as depicted in 1842 (Figure 5), apparently had been removed by the time of the 1846 survey of Plan D57 (Figure 7).

The five townhouses stood as a block until 1962, when the most easterly one on Building Lot 6 was pulled down. The townhouses on Building Lots 7 and 8 were razed circa 1981 and the space used for public parking. The following sections detail the occupation of the individual buildings that were the subject of the archaeological salvage excavation. The rear yards of townhouses "1" and "2," the buildings dismantled and rebuilt between 2010 and 2012, did not yield any archaeological remains, and will not be discussed further.

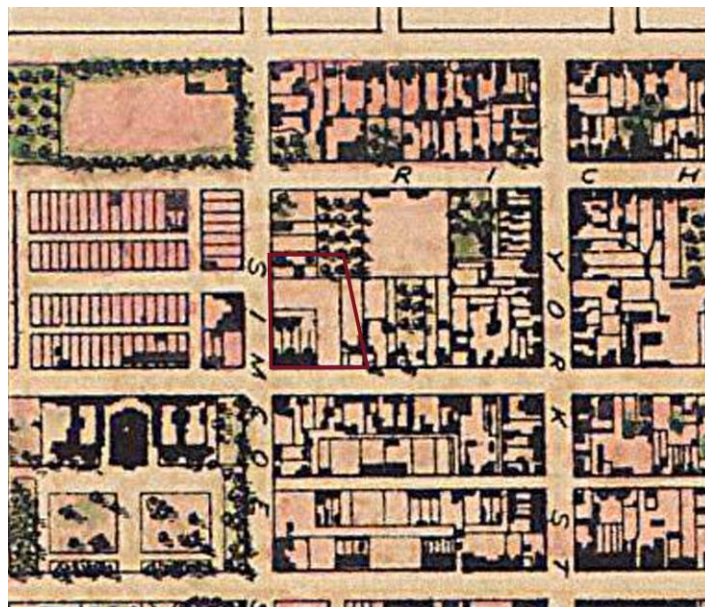


Figure 6: The 180-188 University Avenue property overlaid on the 1851 *Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto*.

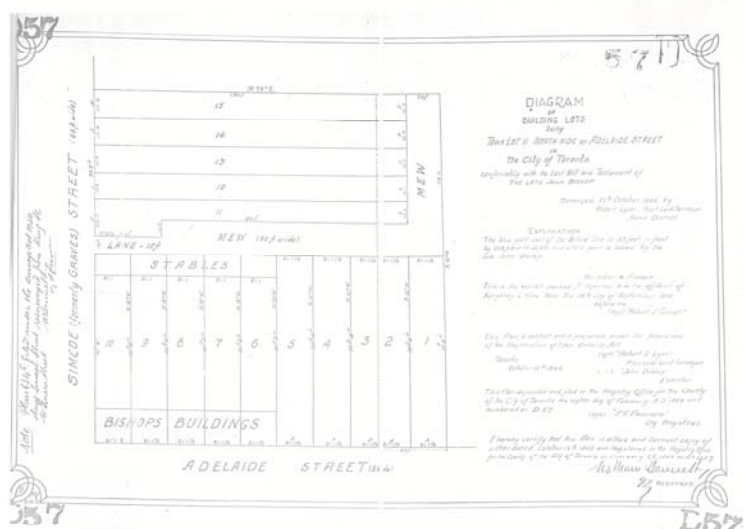


Figure 7: The 1846 Plan of subdivision D57 registered by the heirs of the late John Bishop.

### 3.3 Building Lot 8, Townhouse "3"

This is assumed to be the building numbered 94 Newgate Street in the *York Commercial Directory* of 1833 (Walton 1833:52). Working east through subsequent directory listings for Adelaide from where Simcoe Street crossed, it would appear that the building was renumbered 154 Adelaide Street, but this cannot be confirmed as mid-century maps do not list street addresses. The townhouse acquired a small rear wing that it shared with the townhouse on Building Lot 9, and this was depicted on the 1851 Dennis and Fleming *Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto* (Figure 6).



The 1880 Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* illustrated Building Lot 8 with the address of 168 Adelaide Street, and a return to the footprint of the original 1830s structure. A small out building straddled the boundary between Building Lots 8 and 9 in the rear yard in close proximity to the main structure (Figure 8). By 1890, a narrow brick wing was added to the west half of the townhouse that necessitated the removal of the outbuilding; this wing was enlarged eastward between 1910 and 1923 as shown on the Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* of 1923 (Figure 8). It was known as 190 Adelaide Street at the time of demolition.

Robert Sympson Jameson, who was appointed the Attorney General of Upper Canada in 1833, resided here between 1833 and 1837. Jameson was married to the author Anna Brownell Murphy (1794-1860), who did not join her husband in Toronto until December of 1836, shortly before the couple moved to a new home on Wellington Place. Anna was born in Ireland, but her father, Dennis Brownell Murphy, a miniaturist and portrait painter, moved the family to England, where Anna was educated, and where she worked as a governess until the time of her marriage in 1825. She published her first book in 1826, and continued her literary, artistic and public lecturing career until well into the 1850s. Although they were emotionally incompatible in their marriage, Anna grudgingly sailed for Upper Canada to join her husband in the autumn of 1836. She arrived in Toronto in December of that year, which she described as "a little ill-built town on low land, at the bottom of a frozen bay" (Jameson 1838).

Anna Jameson's impression of the Bishop's Block was no better:

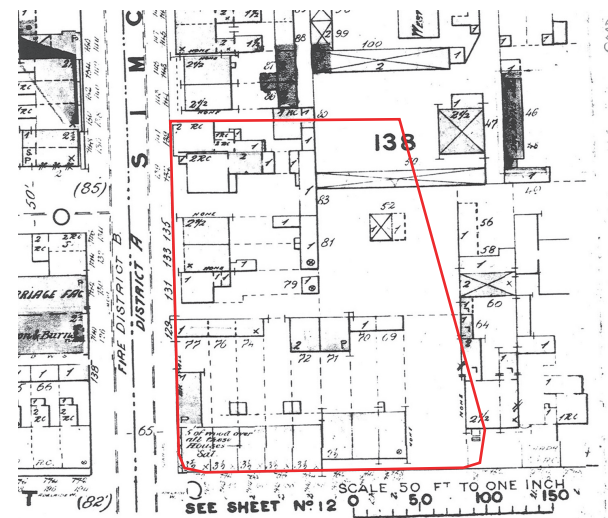
The house-only a temporary residence while another is building, is ill provided with defenses against the cold, and altogether comfortless; it has the advantages of commanding one of the principal roads entering the town and a glimpse of the bay- but at present all objects wear one hue. Land is not distinguishable from water. I see nothing but snow heaped up against my windows, not only without but within; I hear no sound but the tinkling of sleigh-bells and the occasional lowing of a poor half-starved cow" (Jameson 1838:20-21).

The Jamesons moved from the Bishop's Block into their new home on Wellington Place in March of 1837 (Martyn 1978:98). Anna then embarked upon a two month long tour of Upper Canada, which provided the material for her most famous book, *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada* (Jameson 1838). Mrs. Jameson obtained a separation agreement from her husband, and permanently left Upper Canada for the United States in September 1837, eventually returning to England in February 1838 (Thomas 1985).

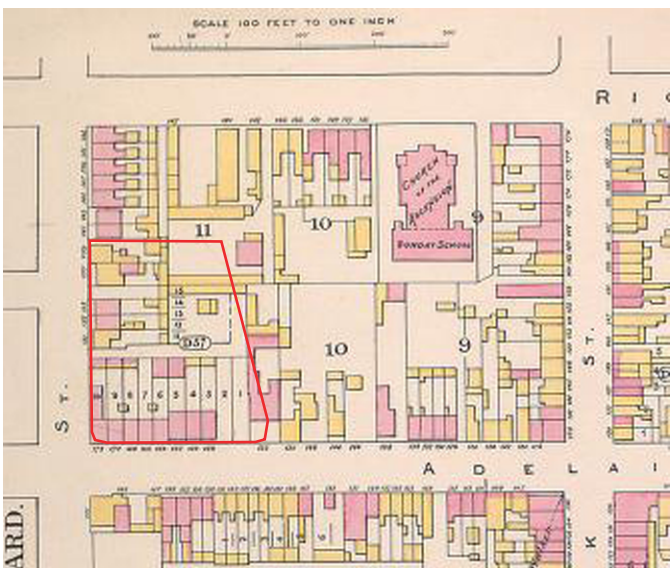
Building Lot 8 became the property of William Bishop following the death of John Bishop Sr. in 1845 and by March 1878 it was in the ownership of the Honourable William McMaster as trustee. Between 1837 and the 1860s, it is difficult to trace the occupants using commercial directories as an index on street addresses was usually absent. The address 154 Adelaide Street was occupied circa 1856 through 1862 by railway contractor John Ginty (Brown 1856:9; Brown 1861:3; Hutchinson 1862:139), and was vacant in the mid-1860s (Mitchell 1864:190; Mitchel & Co. 1866:3). By 1868, 154 Adelaide Street was occupied by general agent William Thorpe (Chewett & Co. 1868:3), and two years later, book keeper Christopher Thompson lived at that address (Robertson & Cook 1870:150). In 1872, barrister D. Mitchell McDonald lived there (Robertson & Cook 1872:193).

In the 1873 *Toronto City Directory*, 168 Adelaide Street was occupied by Mrs. Denham, who operated a boarding house (Irwin 1873:214). Late nineteenth-century assessment rolls show that the house was later occupied by William Stewart, gentleman, and between seven and 12 inhabitants (1875-1877); vacant (1878); James Carruthers, boarding house with 22 inhabitants (1879); vacant (1880); the Dorset School (1881); William Renny, caretaker (1882); widow Harriet Port with six inhabitants (1883); Thomas Cherrie with five inhabitants (1884-1886); James McAllister, iron bridge builder (1887); Andrew Nicholson, boarding house with seven inhabitants (1888); Thomas Patterson, woodcutter with four inhabitants (1889); and James Sherrin, merchant tailor and boarding house with 11 inhabitants (1890-1893).

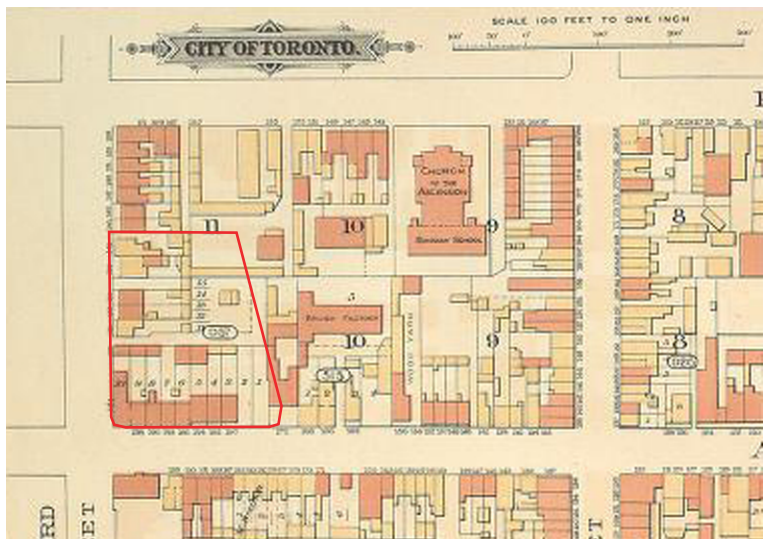




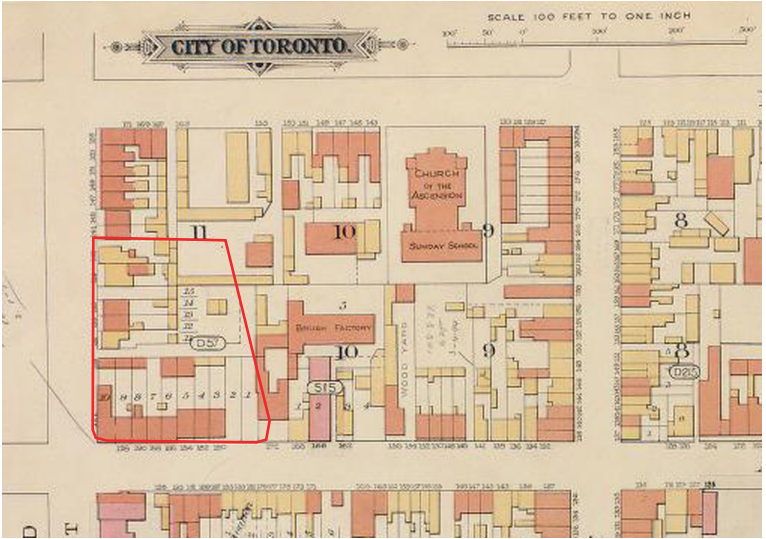
1880 Plate 26



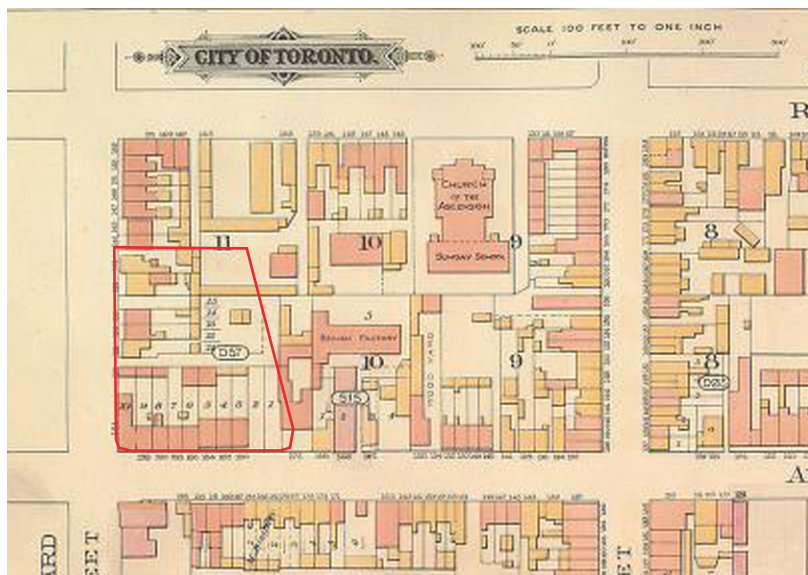
1884 Plate 6



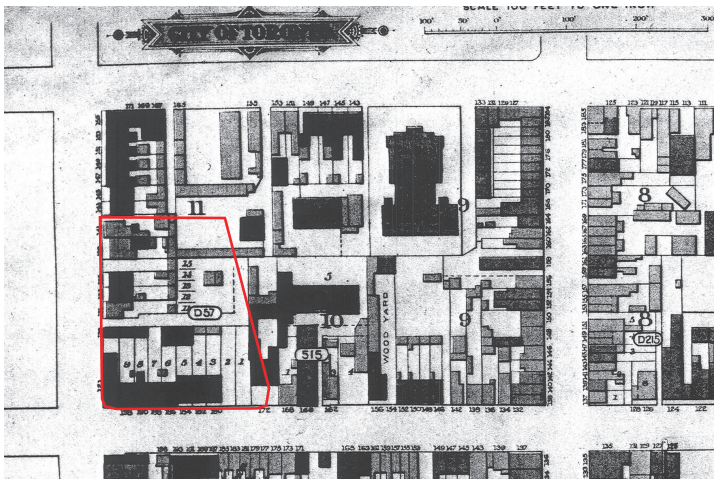
1890 Plate 6



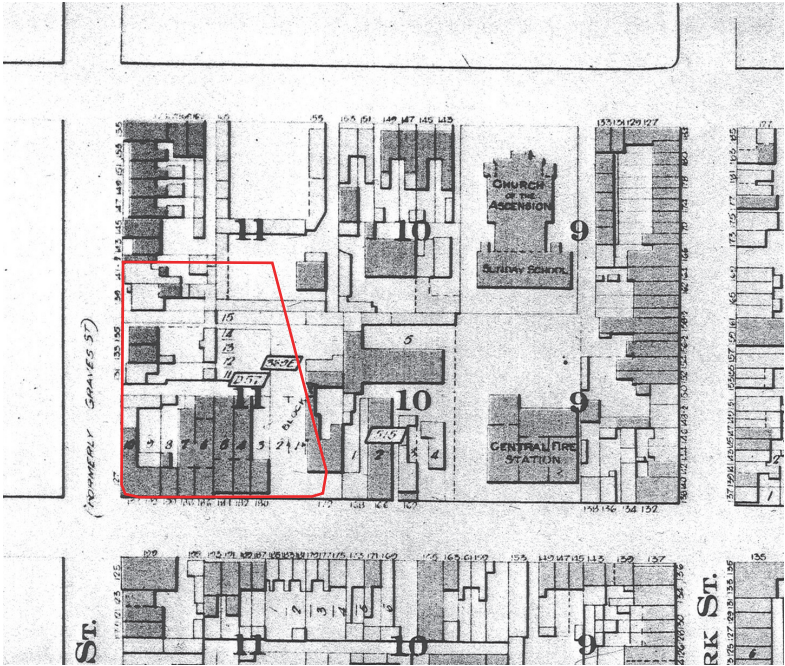
1893 Plate 6



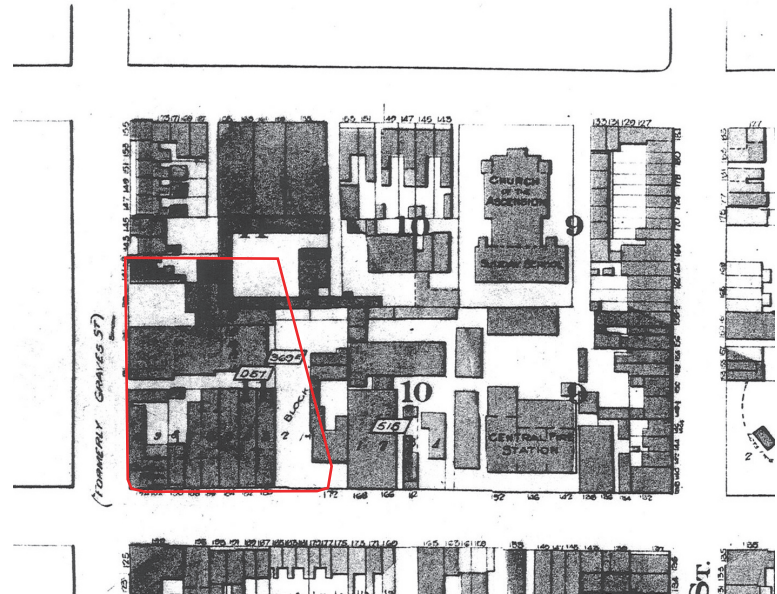
1899 Plate 6



1903 Plate 6



1910 Plate 6



1923 Plate 6



Figure 8: The 180-188 University Avenue property as depicted on fire insurance plans, 1880-1923.

The numbering of Adelaide Street changed again in 1890, and city directories and assessment rolls indicated that Michael McGrath was a tenant at 190 Adelaide Street in 1895-1896. In 1897, Nicholas Wagner operated a cigar store at this address. In 1901, this address was home again to James Sherrin, and the census indicated that he was a tailor who was born in England in 1855. He lived with his wife, children and three lodgers (1901 census division A-7 p. 10). Between 1905 and 1919, the Woo Soy Chinese laundry was located here, as well as a Chinese restaurant between 1920 and 1925. In 1950, the building included a dry-goods store operated by Theodore Stein, the Kengar Manufacturing Co., and K & K Specialties.

### 3.4 Building Lot 7, Townhouse “4”

This is assumed to be the building numbered 92 Newgate Street in the *York Commercial Directory* of 1833 (Walton 1833:52). Working east through subsequent directory listings for Adelaide from where Simcoe Street crossed, it would appear that the building was renumbered 152 Adelaide Street, but this cannot be confirmed as mid-century maps do not list street addresses. The townhouse acquired a small rear wing that it shared with the townhouse on Building Lot 6, but by 1880, the Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* indicated a return to the footprint of the original 1830s structure. At that time Building Lot 7 contained the address of 166 Adelaide Street. Between 1903 and 1910, the main building was enlarged such that it occupied nearly the entire lot (Figure 8). A downtown property survey (Roberts and Reeves 1930) indicated that the new rear wing was 1½ storeys tall. It was known as 188 Adelaide Street at the time of demolition.

Mr. George A. Barber, writing master at Upper Canada College, was one of the first residents circa 1833-1837. The assessment roll for 1837 (p. 11) showed that Barber was a man of some means who owned a gig, sleigh, horse, cow, and pet dog.

In 1861, 152 Adelaide Street was the home of Susan Thomas, the widow of James Thomas, and her son William Thomas, a carpenter (Brown 1861:3). Either Mrs. Thomas or William were enumerated at this address until at least 1870 (Hutchinson 1862:139; Mitchell 1864:190; Robertson & Cook 1870:150). The 1861 census (division 3 p. 97) showed that John Bishop, butcher (b. London, England ca. 1799) and his three children resided at this house with the Thomas family. The house and land were assessed at £4,000, and heating was provided by means of five cords of wood (\$32) and two tons of coal (\$13).

According to the 1873 *Toronto City Directory*, a Mrs Newlove operated a boarding house at 166 Adelaide Street (Irwin 1873:214). The dwelling reverted back to a single family occupation in 1874, where physician Ransom Andrews lived (Fisher & Taylor 1874:59), but was listed as a boarding house again in 1875, operated by John Wortley (Fisher & Taylor 1875:75). It would appear that the building was vacant between 1876 and 1880 (Fisher & Taylor 1876:36; Might & Taylor 1878:52; Might & Taylor 1880:36). It was later occupied by J. W. Daniels, turner (1882-83), and Mrs. E. A. Weatherall (1884-1889).

After it was renumbered again circa 1890, 188 Adelaide Street was then occupied by Mrs. Ellen Smith, widow of Leishman Smith, as a boarding house operation (1890-1897), but was vacant in 1898. In 1901, this address was home to shopkeeper Edward Nuttall (b. 1847), his wife Helen (b.1853) and their children (1901 census division A-7 p. 9). In 1908, the premises were owned by the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, undoubtedly the trustee of Edward Nuttall, and occupied by Helen and Charles Nuttall, who remained at that location until 1911. City directories continue to list small businesses at this location, including P. B. Wallace and Son, leather goods (1912-13); Maurice Levy and Cecil Robinson, printers, and the Mutual Stationery Co. (1914-1920). Other small businesses at this address included William Courtney, carpet cleaner (1910), Joseph Grepole, tailor (1914-15); W.B. Newsome, stationer (1917-19); Guelph Spring & Axle Co (1920), and Ben Faibish, pant maker (1919-20).



### 3.5 Building Lot 6, Townhouse "5"

This lot contained the most easterly building in the original row of Bishop's buildings. Working east through subsequent directory listings for Adelaide from where Simcoe Street crossed, it would appear that the building was renumbered 150 Adelaide Street, but this cannot be confirmed as mid-century maps do not list street addresses. Mid-century maps do show that a small rear extension to the building was shared with the townhouse on Building Lot 7 but this had been removed by the time of the 1880 Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan*, which illustrated Building Lot 6 with the address of 164 Adelaide Street. A small out building straddled the boundary between Building Lots 6 and 7, and a larger two storey brick structure had been built at the rear lot line, presumably a stable with hay loft. There was no change to this configuration through to the 1903 edition, but by 1910, the main building had been enlarged and occupied the entire lot (Figure 8). The 1930 Roberts and Reeves downtown property survey indicated that this brick addition was one storey tall. It was known as 186 Adelaide Street at the time of demolition.

It is assumed that the entry for "Miss Ross, ladies school" in the *City of Toronto Commercial Directory* (Walton 1837:39) applied to this townhouse in 1837. Between 1837 and the 1860s, it is difficult to trace the occupants using commercial directories, as an index on street addresses was usually absent. It was occupied circa 1856 by the widow Eleanor Hutchison (Brown 1856:3). The address 150 Adelaide Street was home to "David Fleming, contractor" circa 1862-65 (Hutchinson 1862:139; Mitchell 1864:190). In 1866, this was home to "Joab Scales, tobacconist" (Mitchell 1866:3). Between 1868 and 1872, "S. H. James, dry goods" occupied the premises (Chewett & Co. 1868:3; Robertson & Cook 1871:193).

In the 1873 *Toronto City Directory*, builder William Thomas lived at 164 Adelaide Street (Irwin 1873:214). The building was occupied in 1874 by Theo Shell, a superintendent, and carpenter James Smith (Fisher & Taylor 1874:59); Susan Thomas resided there between 1875 and 1877 (Fisher & Taylor 1875:75; Fisher & Taylor 1877:36); it was home to policeman John Hendry in 1878 (Might & Taylor 1878:52); and in 1880, 164 Adelaide Street was listed as a boarding house operated by "Mrs. Dewar, widow" (Might & Taylor 1880:36). In 1901, 186 Adelaide Street was home to George Burge, a stableman who was born in England in 1866 (1901 census division A-7 p. 9). In 1908, the premises were occupied by Martha and Marcella Wilkes, executors of Robert Wilkes, and the basement and ground floors were leased by Fleischmann & Co.

### 3.6 Building Lot 5, 184 Adelaide Street

Historic mapping indicates that this building lot remained vacant during the first half of the nineteenth century. As late as 1858, the *Boulton Atlas* illustrated it as vacant ground (ASI 2006:Figure 7). Shortly after that, a new block of buildings offset from the Bishop's Block were constructed. Several commercial directories listed hardware merchant Peter Paterson at 148 Adelaide Street between 1862 and 1866 (Hutchinson 1862:139; Mitchell 1864:189; Mitchell 1866:3). The 1880 Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* illustrated Building Lot 5 with the address of 162 Adelaide Street, where a 2½ storey brick townhouse had been constructed. A brick stable was located at the rear of the lot. There was no change to this configuration through to the 1903 edition, but by 1910, the main building had been enlarged and occupied the entire lot (Figure 8). It was known as 184 Adelaide Street at the time of demolition, which occurred in phases between 1950 and 1959.

Between 1870 and 1880, 162 Adelaide Street was occupied by single families, including Captain Charles Fortier (Irwin 1873:214), mineral spring water manufacturer W. Bauman (Might & Taylor 1876:52), builder William Brand (Fisher & Taylor 1877:36), and builder William Thomas (Might & Taylor 1880:36). In 1901, 184 Adelaide Street was home to printer Arthur Heath, who lived there with his wife, mother, brother, and nine lodgers (1901 census division A-7 p. 9). In 1908, the premises were occupied by Henry Strathy.



## 4.0 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

### 4.1 Introduction

The excavation took place in seven trenches, with the numbering system carried over from Trench 1 excavated during the Stage 2 assessment. Within these trenches, 139 individual lots were defined. These events relate to the construction, occupation, renovation, and abandonment of the townhouses and their rear yard features. For the analysis of the settlement pattern and site formation process, the lots were grouped into “Master Contexts” to further order the stratigraphic data. In this system, each Master Context consists of one or more lots grouped together to represent specific events and together are a means of clarifying complex stratigraphy.

Table 2 lists all of the Master Contexts and associated lot numbers, and Table 3 provides summary descriptions and interpretations of each lot. The Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49) settlement pattern is presented in Figure 9. What follows is a trench by trench description of the Bishop's Block settlement pattern. The Master Contexts are introduced in the excavation discussion where appropriate.

**Table 2: List of Master Contexts for the Bishop's Block Site (AjGu-49)**

Master Context Number	Associated Lot Number(s)	Interpretation
I	1, 2	Modern parking lot with gravel bed
II	7, 58	Installation of signage in parking lot
III	5, 12, 24, 25, 39	Post-demolition levelling fill
IV	31, 76, 82, 84, 96	Twentieth-century post-residential/commercial demolition debris
V	115, 116	Installation of furnace to heat townhouse “4” after 1931
VI	127, 131	Abandonment of cistern 184 Adelaide Street [Cistern 5]
VII	125, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135	Abandonment of privy 184 Adelaide Street [Privy 5]
VIII	17, 28	Extension of townhouse “3” circa 1923
IX	100, 101	Extension of townhouse “5” circa 1910
X	32, 33, 34, 118	Extension of townhouse “4” circa 1910
XI	109, 113	Capping of abandoned stone privy [Privy 4]
XII	119, 129	Abandonment of cistern townhouse “5” [Cistern 4]
XIII	35, 48, 49, 64	Abandonment of privy townhouse “4” [Privy 2]
XIV	102, 103, 104, 106	Abandonment of privy townhouse “5” [Privy 3]
XV	88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94	Abandonment of cistern townhouse “4” [Cistern 3]
XVI	8, 36, 41, 54, 55, 56, 57	New services for townhouse “4”
XVII	126	New services for townhouse “5”
XVIII	3, 11	Stable in rear yard of townhouse “3” dismantled circa 1910; foundation trench robbed of stone and backfilled with brick demolition debris
IXX	9	Abandonment of open drain in rear yard townhouse “3”
XX	14, 50, 51	Abandonment of privy townhouse “3” [Privy 1]
XXI	40	Extension of townhouse “3” circa 1890
XXII	83	Surface prepared in rear yard in conjunction with abandonment of west cistern townhouse “3”
XXIII	59, 61, 62, 68, 70, 71, 72	Abandonment of west cistern townhouse “3” [Cistern 1]
XXIV	105	Construction of privy townhouse “5” [Privy 3]



**Table 2: List of Master Contexts for the Bishop's Block Site (AjGu-49)**

<b>Master Context Number</b>	<b>Associated Lot Number(s)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
XXV	114, 117, 123, 124	Abandonment of stone privy straddling Building Lots 6 and 7 [Privy 4]
XXVI	60, 63	Construction of west cistern townhouse "3" [Cistern 1]
XXVII	18, 29, 44, 45, 46	Abandonment of east cistern townhouse "3" [Cistern 2]
XXVIII	92, 95, 122	Abandonment of cold storage area in townhouse "5"
XXIX	22, 66, 69	Abandonment of cold storage area in townhouses "4"
XXX	22, 67, 69	Abandonment of cold storage area in townhouse "3"
XXXI	20	Repair of cold cellar wall townhouse "3"
XXXII	136	Construction of privy 184 Adelaide Street [Privy 5]
XXXIII	128	Construction of cistern 184 Adelaide Street [Cistern 5]
XXXIV	120, 121	Construction of cistern townhouse "5" [Cistern 4]
XXXV	37	Construction of fence between Building Lots 7 and 8
XXXVI	107	Drains in rear yard townhouse "4"
XXXVII	30, 38, 97, 98, 108	Post-construction levelling fills placed in rear yard of townhouse "4" e.g. prepared surfaces
XXXVIII	73, 81	Construction of privy townhouse "4" [Privy 2]
XXXIX	13, 15, 19, 79, 80, 85	Undetermined pits and posts rear of townhouse "3"
XL	52, 53	Construction of privy townhouse "3" [Privy 1]
XLI	43, 47, 74	Construction of east cistern townhouse "3" [Cistern 2]
XLII	10, 75, 77	Construction of open drain rear of townhouse "3"
XLIII	27	Preparation of surface in rear yard after construction of townhouse "3"
XLIV	99, 110, 111, 138	Construction of stable in rear yard townhouse "4"
XLV	21, 86	Construction of cold cellar for townhouses "3," "4," and "5"
XLVI	23, 78	Construction of townhouses "3," "4," and "5"
XLVII	112	Construction of stone privy that straddles Building Lots 6 and 7 [Privy 4]
XLVIII	16, 42	Construction of stone drain that straddles Building Lots 7 and 8
XLIX	139	Construction of outbuilding that straddles Building Lots 5 and 6
L	6, 26	A-horizon
LI	4, 137	B-horizon
LII	65, 87	C horizon



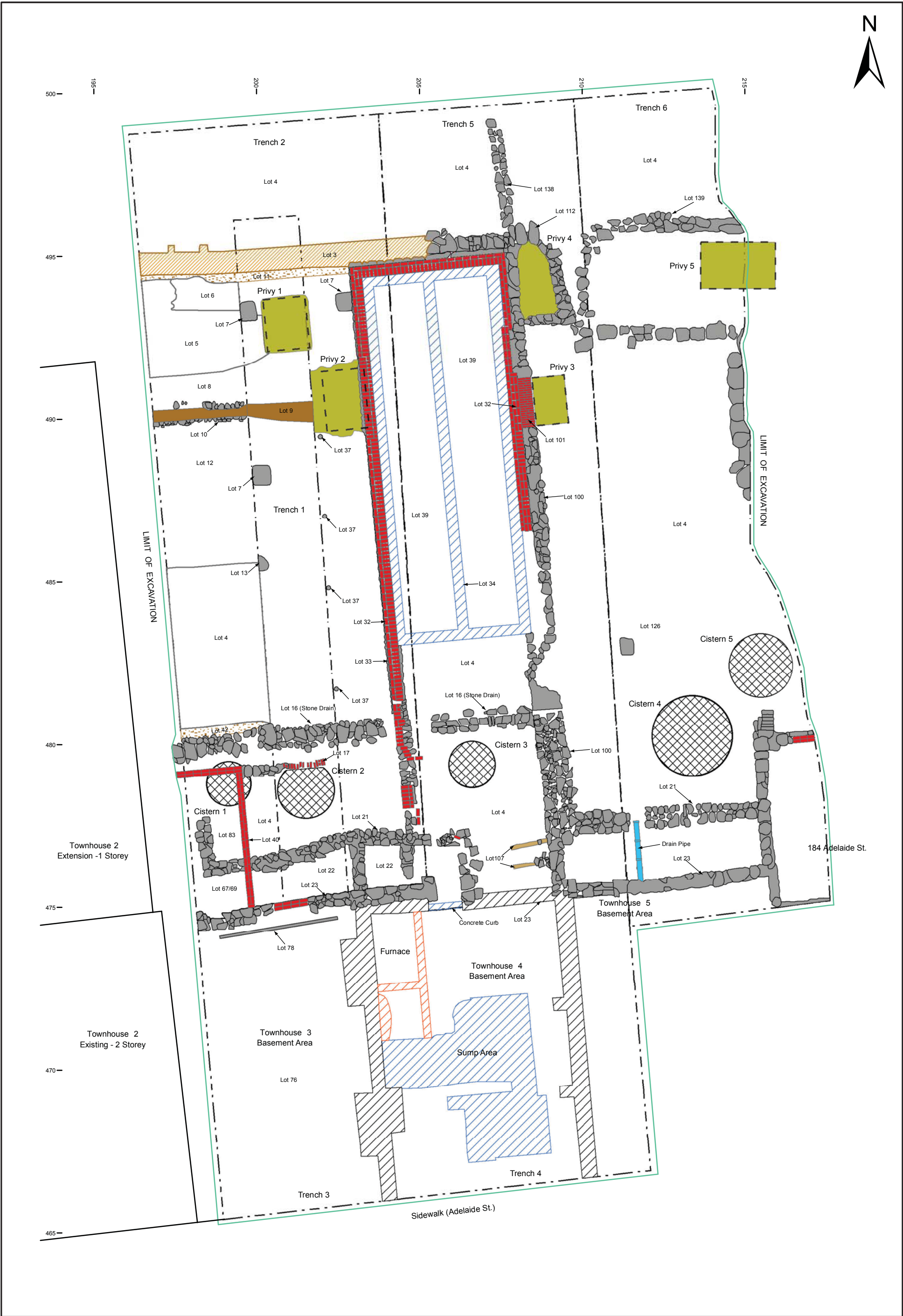


Figure 9: The Bishop's Block Site (AjGu-49) settlement pattern.

**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

Lot	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Comments
1	All	Asphalt	Modern parking lot surface	
2	All	Granular	Bed for parking lot	
3	2	Black organic soil mottled and lensed with red brick fragments, mortar, charcoal, semi-burnt wood, ash, and brown clay	Fill inside robbed out builder's trench for stables	Straddles Bldg. Lots 7 and 8, Plan D57
4	All	Sterile clay subsoil	Natural B-horizon	Observed in Trench 1, 2
5	2	Decomposed orange brick	Post-demolition leveling fill	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
6	2	Black organic silty sand	Buried A horizon or anthropogenic soil, rear yard of townhouse "3"	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
7	2	Poured concrete in plywood form	Modern support/base	For signage?
8	2	Brown clay mottled with charcoal, small brick fragments, and light yellowish-brown clay	Fill in trench to install 6" ceramic drain pipe	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
9	2	Dark brown clay mottled with finely crushed brick, mortar, charcoal, and yellowish-brown clay	Soil used to backfill open stone and wood-lined drain in rear yard of townhouse "3"	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
10	2	Dry-laid cobbles	Open stone and wood-lined drain in rear yard of townhouse "3"	Wood lining at base (Lot 77)
11	2	Grayish-brown clay mottled with finely crushed brick	Lense of fill inside robbed out builder's trench for stables	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
12	2	Decayed and crushed fragmentary brick	Post-demolition leveling fill	ditto
13	2	Dark grayish-brown to black organic clay mottled with brick fragments and charcoal	Pit, undetermined function	ditto
14	2	Brown organic soil mottled with grayish-brown organic soil, coal fragments, brick fragments, and mortar	Top layer of fill in privy vault for townhouse "3"	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
15	2	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with brick fragments and charcoal	Fill in shallow linear brick feature (Lot 79) with wood lining (Lot 80) rear yard of townhouse "3"	ditto
16	2, 5	Dry-laid granite cobbles and boulders, slate slabs, and limestone slabs	Stone box drain	Extends through rear yard Bldg. Lots 7 and 8, Plan D57; destroyed by extension to townhouse in Bldg. Lot 9
17	2	Mortared buff and yellow bricks laid as headers in two courses	Foundation to enlarge rear wing townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57; postdates infilling of east cistern
18	2	Very dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled and lensed with coal, charcoal, clinkers, brick fragments, and mortar	Lense of fill in "east" cistern for townhouse "3"	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
19	2	Grayish-brown clay mottled with yellowish brown clay, charcoal, brick fragments, mortar, gravel, and coal	Trench, undetermined function	ditto



**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

Lot	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Comments
20	2	Yellowish-brown clay mottled with coal, mortar, brick fragments, and fist-sized cobbles	Related to construction or repair of Lot 21?	ditto
21	2, 5, 6	Dry-laid foundation wall of granite boulders and cobbles, shale slab, and sandstone slab set in uneven courses	Below-ground to create cold storage chamber in townhouses	Extends through Bldg. Lots 6, 7 and 8, Plan D57
22	2	Mixed grayish-brown clay and yellowish-brown clay mottled with bricks, charcoal, and coal ash	Fill used to level surface after cold storage room abandoned townhouses "3" and "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, 8 Plan D57
23	2, 5, 6	Mortared foundation of limestone blocks and granite cobbles set in uneven courses	Original townhouse foundations	Extends through Bldg. Lots 6, 7 and 8, Plan D57
24	2	Dense yellowish-brown clay mottled with brick fragments and coal	Post-demolition prepared surface/ fill	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
25	2	Yellowish-brown clay mottled with grayish-brown clay	Post-demolition prepared surface/ fill	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
26	2	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal, and very small brick fragments	Original A-horizon	Observed in Trench 1, 2
27	2	Yellowish-brown clay mottled with brick fragments, gravel, and coal	Prepared surface/ fill	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
28	2	Olive-brown clay mottled with organic soil, brick fragments, and mortar	Prepared surface underneath brick foundation (Lot 17)	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
29	2	Coal ash mottled with organic soil, clay, and mortar	Lense of fill in "east" cistern for townhouse "3"	ditto
30	2	Dark organic soil mottled with ash, brick fragments, and mortar	Lense of demolition debris	Modern wire and plastic in fill
31	2	Red brick rubble	Decayed brick from Lot 32	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
32	2	Mortared red brick set in two wythe wall	Extension of townhouse "4" circa 1910	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
33	2	Dry-laid stone foundation set in uneven courses	Foundation for Lot 32	ditto
34	2, 5	Poured concrete footing 30 cm wide	Extension of townhouse "4" circa 1910	ditto
35	2	Dark organic soil mottled with subsoil, brick fragments, and mortar	Upper layer in privy vault for townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
36	2	Dark organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal, and brick fragments	Trench for ceramic pipe (Lot 54) that feeds into townhouse "4"	Servicing has cut through privy rear yard Bldg. Lot 7
37	2	Four, 15 cm dia post moulds filled with mortar and charcoal	Construction of wooden fence separating rear yards Bldg. Lots 7 and 8, Plan D57	Cut into Lot 38
38	2	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with brick fragments, charcoal, and clay	Former prepared surface rear of townhouse "4"	Rear yard Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
39	5	Organic soil mottled with brick fragments and mortar	Post-demolition leveling fill	Inside brick addition townhouse "4"
40	2	Yellow brick wall on stone foundation	Extension to townhouse "3" that corresponds to configuration 1890 plan	Base rests in Lot 22 and subsoil north of Lot 21



**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

Lot	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Comments
41	2	Brick fragments mottled with organic soil, clay, and charcoal	Installation of metal service pipe through townhouse "4" extension	Bldg. Lot 7 Plan D57
42	2	Dark organic soil mottled with clay and brick rubble	Builder's trench for stone box drain	Surrounds Lot 16 in rear yard Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
43	2	Grayish-brown organic soil mottled with clay and coal	Builder's trench for "east" cistern townhouse "3"	Bldg Lot 8, Plan D57
44	2	Dark yellowish-brown organic soil	Lense of fill in "east" cistern for townhouse "3"	ditto
45	2	Gray clay with metal and wood fragments	Lense of fill in "east" cistern for townhouse "3"	ditto
46	2	Olive-brown clay with brick and wood fragments	Lense of fill in "east" cistern for townhouse "3"	ditto
47	2	Planed wood formed into cylinder shape with straight sides and flat floor	"East" cistern lining	ditto
48	2	Dark soil mottled with subsoil, ash, charcoal, and mortar	Lense of fill in privy for townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
49	2	Dark gray organic soil mottled with charcoal, clay, brick fragments, wood, and coal ash	Lense of fill in privy for townhouse "4"	ditto
50	2	Light gray organic soil lensed with coal ash, charcoal and small fragments of yellow brick; large fragments of red brick and angular pieces of limestone included in deposit	Lense of fill in privy for townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
51	2	Dark brown organic soil mottled with coal ash and red brick fragments	Lense of fill at base of privy for townhouse "3"	ditto
52	2	Wooden frame	Vault at base of privy for townhouse "3"	ditto
53	2	Yellowish-brown subsoil mottled with organic soil, charcoal, and red brick fragments	Builder's trench of privy for townhouse "3"	ditto
54	2	5" dia ceramic pipe with concrete adhering to the elbow	Drain that feeds into townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
55	2	Degraded fabric with wire mesh	Lense of fill within service trench	ditto
56	2	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with small red brick fragments	Trench fill for installation of ceramic pipe servicing townhouse "4"	Servicing has cut through privy rear yard Bldg. Lot 7
57	2	6" dia ceramic pipe	Servicing townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
58	2	Poured concrete	Modern support/base	For signage?
59	2	Olive-brown organic soil mottled with subsoil and mortar	Top layer of fill in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	Pre-dates extension to townhouse "3"
60	2	Planed wood formed into barrel shape with straight sides and flat floor	"West" cistern lining townhouse "3"	ditto
61	2	Yellowish-brown organic soil mottled with clay, charcoal, and wood fragments	Lense of fill in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57



**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
62	2	Greenish-gray clay mottled with brick and wood fragments	Lense of fill in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	ditto
63	2	Wooden frame	Structural division inside "west" cistern townhouse "3"	ditto
64	2	Grayish-brown organic soil mottled with mortar fragments, coal ash, and brick fragments	Lower lense of fill in privy for townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
65	2	Grayish sandy clay	Natural C-horizon	Noted below privy townhouse "4"
66	2	Yellowish-brown organic soil mottled with brick fragments, charcoal, and ash	Fill used to level surface after cold storage room abandoned townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57; absent on Bldg. Lot 8 Plan D57
67	2	Coal ash mottled with black organic soil, mortar fragments, and charcoal	Layer of fill used to level surface after cold storage room abandoned townhouses "3" and "4"	Bldg. Lots 7 and 8, Plan D57
68	2	Olive brown organic soil mottled with subsoil and mortar fragments	Lense within fill inside box structure (Lot 63) in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
69	2	Brown organic soil mottled with mortar and brick fragments	Lense within fill used to level surface after cold storage room abandoned townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57; absent on Bldg. Lot 7 Plan D57
70	2	Grayish-brown soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal	Lense within fill inside box structure (Lot 63) in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	ditto
71	2	Brown organic soil	Lense within fill inside box structure (Lot 63) in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	ditto
72	2	Dark gray clay	Lense within fill inside box structure (Lot 63) in "west" cistern townhouse "3"	ditto
73	2	Dark gray organic soil mottled with charcoal and ash	Builder's trench for privy townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
74	2	Dark gray clay soil mottled with decomposed wood	Organics leaching from cistern into sterile C horizon	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
75	2	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with clay and charcoal	Basal lense of soil inside open stone and wood-lined drain, rear yard of townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
76	3	Red brick demolition debris	Fill of basement townhouse "3" after its demolition in the 1980s	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
77	2	Wood planking	Base of stone and wood-lined open drain	ditto
78	3	Wooden beam	Sleeper for basement floor townhouse "3"	ditto
79	2	Brick	Liner of shallow trench (Lot 15) rear yard of townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57



**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
80	2	Wood planking	Base of shallow trench (Lot 15) rear yard of townhouse "3"	ditto
81	2	Wooden frame and planking	Privy vault townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
82	3	Wood fragments	Remnant floor boards townhouse "3" at base of demolition fill	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
83	2	Brown organic soil mottled with brick, coal, and mortar fragments	Prepared surface or leveling fill exterior yard north of "cold cellar" wall townhouse "3"	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
84	4	Red brick demolition debris	Fill of basement townhouse "4" after its demolition in the 1980s	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
85	2	Decayed red brick mottled with organic soil and clay	Fill of square post mould	Bldg. Lot 8, Plan D57
86	2	Gray-brown subsoil mottled with mortar fragments	Builder's trench for cold cellar wall	Observed in Trench 2
87	2	Sterile olive-coloured sandy clay	Natural C Horizon	Observed underneath 1890 extension townhouse "3"
88	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with brick fragments, mortar fragments, stone rubble, and coal	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
89	5	Coal ash mottled with organic soil and charcoal	Lense of fill in south half of cistern townhouse "4"	ditto
90	5	Brown organic soil mottled with red brick fragments, stone rubble, and clay	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "4"	ditto
91	5	Brown organic soil mottled with red brick fragments and stone rubble	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "4"	ditto
92	5	Brown organic soil mottled with brick fragments and coal	Fill used to level surface after cold cellar room abandoned townhouse "5"	Bldg. Lot 6, Plan D57
93	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with ash and charcoal	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
94	5	Coal ash mottled with organic soil and charcoal	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "4"	ditto
95	5	Grayish-brown organic soil mottled with coal, mortar, and brick fragments	Fill used to level surface after cold cellar room abandoned townhouse "5"	Bldg. Lot 6, Plan D57
96	5	Wood plank fragment	Demolition debris	Bldg. Lot 6, Plan D57
97	5	Dark gray clay mottled with organic soil, coal, red brick fragments, stone rubble, and mortar	Prepared surface adjacent to back wall townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
98	5	Grayish-brown organic soil mottled with coal ash and wood fragments	Prepared surface adjacent to back wall townhouse "4"	ditto
99	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with clay, charcoal and red brick fragments	Lense within builder's trench for stable foundation (Lot 138)	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
100	5	Dry laid boulders, cobbles, and flat dressed stones	Foundation for shared wall of brick additions to townhouses "4" and "5"	ditto



**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
101	5	Red brick laid in interlocking bond pattern to form an arch	Alternate treatment for foundation to brick additions of townhouses "4" and "5"	Post-dates infill of townhouse "5" privy
102	5	Wood planks	Caps the fill placed inside the vault of townhouse "5" privy	Bldg. Lot 6 Plan D57
103	5	Grayish-brown organic soil mottled with coal, brick fragments, and clay	Lense of fill in townhouse "5" privy	ditto
104	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with charcoal, ash, and red brick fragments	Lense of fill in townhouse "5" privy	ditto
105	5	Mottled brown clay	Builder's trench townhouse "5" privy	ditto
106	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with charcoal	Lense of fill in townhouse "5" privy	ditto
107	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil	Remnants of wooden box drains adjacent to back wall townhouse "4"	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
108	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with clay, red brick fragments, stone rubble, and mortar fragments	Prepared surface adjacent to back wall townhouse "4"	ditto
109	5	Olive-brown clay mottled with red brick fragments and mortar fragments	Lense of fill within stone privy vault	Straddles Bldg. Lots 6 and 7, Plan D57
110	5	Yellowish-brown clay mottled with charcoal and red brick fragments	Lense within builder's trench of stone foundation for stable (Lot 138)	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
111	5	Very dark gray organic soil mottled with charcoal, clay, and red brick fragments	Lense within builder's trench of stone foundation for stable (Lot 138)	ditto
112	5	Dry laid boulders, cobbles, and flat dressed stones	Privy vault that straddles Bldg. Lots 6 and 7 Plan D57	May relate to an earlier phase within Town Lot 11 North of Newgate Street before it was subdivided?
113	5	Very dark gray organic soil mottled with charcoal, ash, and red brick fragments	Lense of fill within stone privy vault	Straddles Bldg. Lots 6 and 7, Plan D57
114	5	Light-olive brown subsoil mottled with charcoal and red brick fragments	Lense of fill within stone privy vault	Straddles Bldg. Lots 6 and 7, Plan D57
115	4	Yellow fire brick marked "Strasburg"	Furnace in northwest corner basement townhouse "4"	3 sample bricks removed
116	4	Steel door	ditto	door removed for posterity
117	5	Coal ash mottled with clay	Lense of fill within stone privy vault	Straddles Bldg. Lots 6 and 7, Plan D57
118	5	Red brick, mortared into square piers or footings	Extension of townhouse "4" circa 1910	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
119	6	Dark brown organic soil mottled with clay and charcoal	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "5"	Bldg. Lot 6, Plan D57
120	6	Planed wood formed into cylinder shape with straight sides and flat floor	Cistern lining townhouse "5"	ditto



**Table 3: Summary Descriptions of Lots, the Bishops Block site (AjGu-49)**

<b>Lot</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Comments</b>
121	6	Very dark grayish-brown clay mottled with organic soil, and brick and mortar fragments	Builder's trench for cistern townhouse "5"	ditto
122	5, 6	Light olive brown clay mottled with ash, charcoal, red brick fragments, and coal ash	Fill used to level surface after cold cellar room abandoned townhouse "5"	ditto
123	5	Coal ash mottled with clay, ash, and charcoal	Lense of fill within stone privy vault	Straddles Bldg. Lots 6 and 7, Plan D57
124	5	Dark grayish-brown organic soil	Lense of fill within stone privy vault	ditto
125	6	Light olive-brown sand mottled with red brick and mortar fragments	Lense of fill in privy, 184 Adelaide	Bldg. Lot 5, Plan D57
126	6	Dark grayish-brown clay mottled with organic soil and charcoal	Fill in trench containing ceramic drain pipe associated with townhouse "5"	Bldg. Lot 6, Plan D57
127	6	Dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with clay and charcoal	Lense of fill in cistern, 184 Adelaide	Bldg. Lot 5, Plan D57
128	6	Red bricks, mortared to form cylinder shape; mortared base	Cistern	ditto
129	6	Dark gray organic soil mottled with clay	Lense of fill in cistern townhouse "5"	Bldg. Lot 6, Plan D57
130	6	Very dark grayish-brown clay mottled with organic soil, red brick fragments, and charcoal	Lense of fill in privy, 184 Adelaide	Bldg. Lot 5, Plan D57
131	6	Very dark gray organic soil mottled with coal slag and mortar fragments	Lense of fill in cistern, 184 Adelaide	ditto
132	6	Very dark gray organic soil mottled with red brick fragments and charcoal	Lense of fill in privy, 184 Adelaide	ditto
133	6	Dark brown organic soil	Lense of fill in privy, 184 Adelaide	ditto
134	6	Black organic soil	Lense of fill in privy, 184 Adelaide	ditto
135	6	Very dark grayish-brown organic soil mottled with red brick fragments, clay, and mortar fragments	Lense of fill in privy, 184 Adelaide	ditto
136	6	Planed wooden boards	Lining of privy vault, 184 Adelaide	ditto
137	6	Sterile gray clay	Natural B Horizon	Noted below privy townhouse "4"
138	5	Dry laid stone foundation	Southeast corner of stable foundation	Bldg. Lot 7, Plan D57
139	6	Dry-laid stone foundation, 4 m wide by 5+ m long	Outbuilding on Town Lot 11 North of Newgate Street	Straddles Bldg. Lots 5 and 6, Plan D57



## 4.2 Trench 2, Rear of Building Lot 8, Townhouse "3"

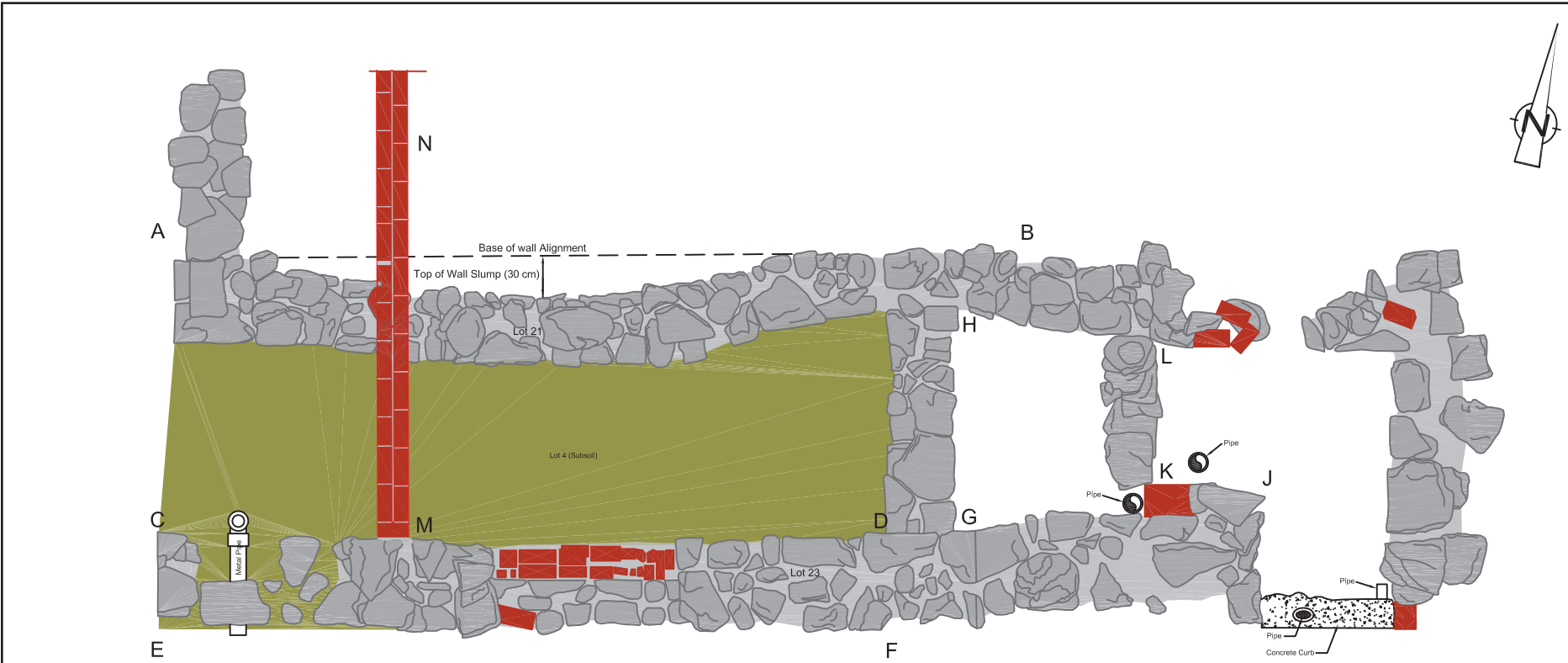
Trench 2 measured 7.5 m east to west and 24 m north to south and encompassed Trench 1 excavated during the Stage 2 assessment. The north edge approximated the north end of Building Lot 8 and part of Lot 7 in order to document the full extent of rear structures and features in the yards of Townhouses 3 and 4. The west edge of the trench was placed 150 cm east of the existing townhouse on Building Lot 9 so as not to undercut that structure. The upper 10-20 cm comprised the layers of asphalt and gravel laid down for the operation of the parking lot after the demolition of two townhouses in 1981 (Master Context I). In the central portion of the trench, the parking lot bed was constructed on thin layers of post-demolition levelling fills (Master Context III) largely composed either of crushed brick (Lots 5, 12) or clay mottled with coal, brick or organic soil (Lots 24, 25). These in turn had been placed on a dark grey-brown organic soil interpreted as the original ground surface (Lots 6, 26) where no structures had stood in the rear yard.

At the south end of the trench, the parking lot bed was constructed directly upon the 50 cm thick rear foundation of the Bishop's buildings (Lot 23), which comprised uneven courses of dressed limestone slabs, boulders, and cobbles bonded with mortar. The extant foundation stood 110 cm tall and was built directly upon subsoil (Figure 10; Plate 5). It is not known how many courses above that level had been removed during demolition, but period photographs indicate that the foundation extended above grade. A 100 cm wide window opening was located 95 cm above the excavated ground and a door opening was evident to the west of the window (Plate 6). The door provided access into a separate below-ground chamber that was constructed with a dry laid, 50 cm thick wall of boulders interspersed with shale and limestone slabs (Lot 21). The north face of this wall was set back 2 m from the rear of the main building, but it had slumped south over time (Plate 7), and a builder's trench (Lot 86) was evident (Figure 10).

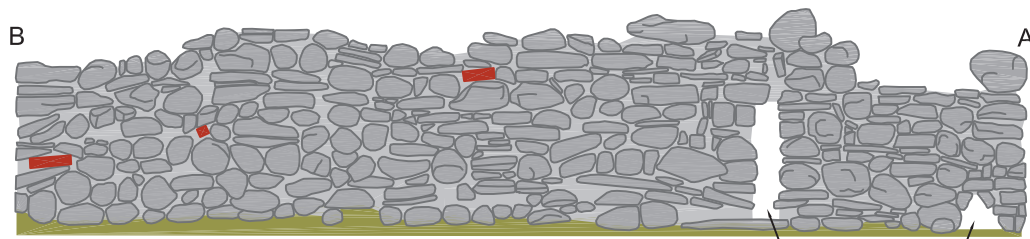
The window would have made this semi-subterranean space more open and airy, and it likely functioned as a cold cellar that was accessed from the basement kitchen. The dry-laid stone wall extended parallel to the main building and made a 90 degree turn back towards the main building along the east property line (Plate 5). On the west side, the wall made a 90 degree turn away from the main building 2 m from the west property line, giving the cellar an L-shape (Figure 9). Although the terminus of this extension is no longer extant, the configuration of this wall approximates that of the small rear wing depicted on Townhouse 3 circa 1851-56 (see Figure 7). The wing was probably a simple frame structure that rested on the rear wall of the cellar (Lot 21). At some point the window in the cold cellar was bricked in using salmon and yellow-coloured bricks laid in header and stretcher rows (Plate 6). These bricks measured 2-3/4" (7 cm) thick by 8-1/2" (22 cm) long by 4-1/4" (11 cm) wide, a common size in the late nineteenth century. The cellar itself was backfilled with three distinct soil fills (Master Context XXX). The cold cellar may have been abandoned due to the slumping wall that was documented during the excavation, bringing about a remodelling of space in the rear yard.

The rear yard contained a privy and two cisterns to collect rain water. The location of the west "Cistern 1" corresponds with that of a frame outbuilding depicted on the Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* circa 1880 (Figure 8), therefore, the latter probably functioned as a wash house. This cistern measured 145 cm in diameter and was constructed from 4 cm thick wooden boards; three boards formed a flat floor and 25 boards formed the walls. The cistern was 120 cm deep and had been backfilled with seven distinct soil fills (Master Context XXIII), four of which were placed inside a wooden partition inside the cistern (Figure 11).

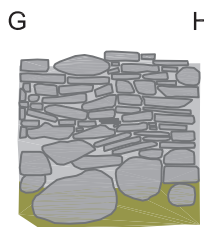




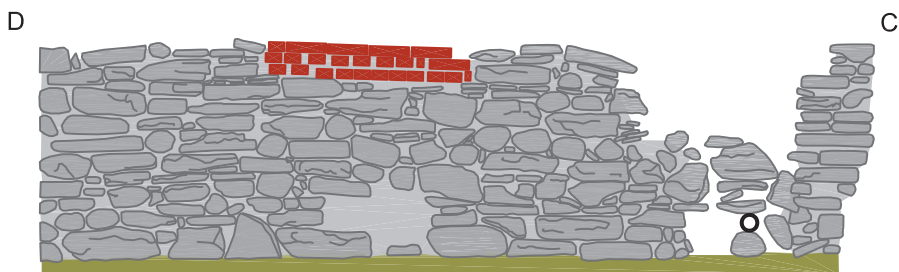
Trench 2 - Planview of Back Walls of Townhouse 3



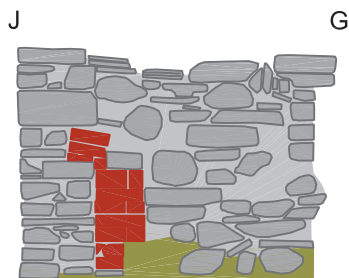
Trench 2 Wall Section G



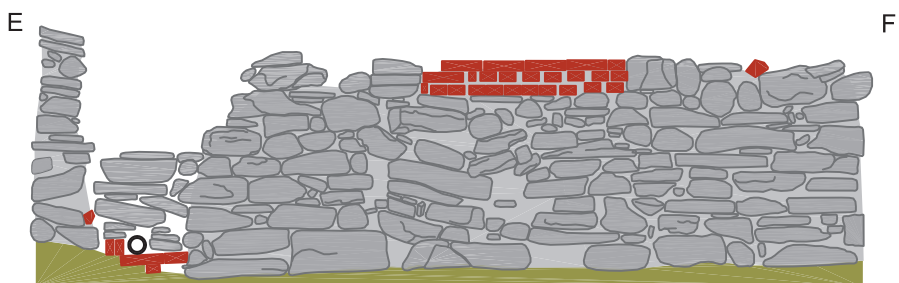
Trench 2 Wall Section J



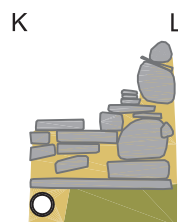
Trench 2 Wall Section B



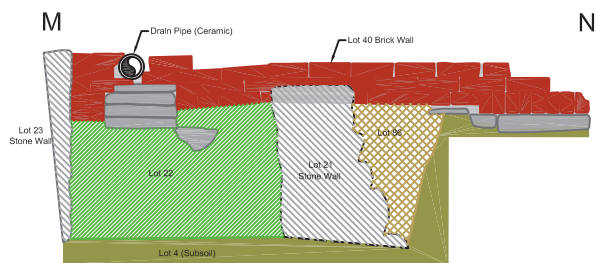
Trench 2 Wall Sections K & L



Trench 2 Wall Section A



Trench 2 Wall Section M



Trench 2 Wall Sections E & Q

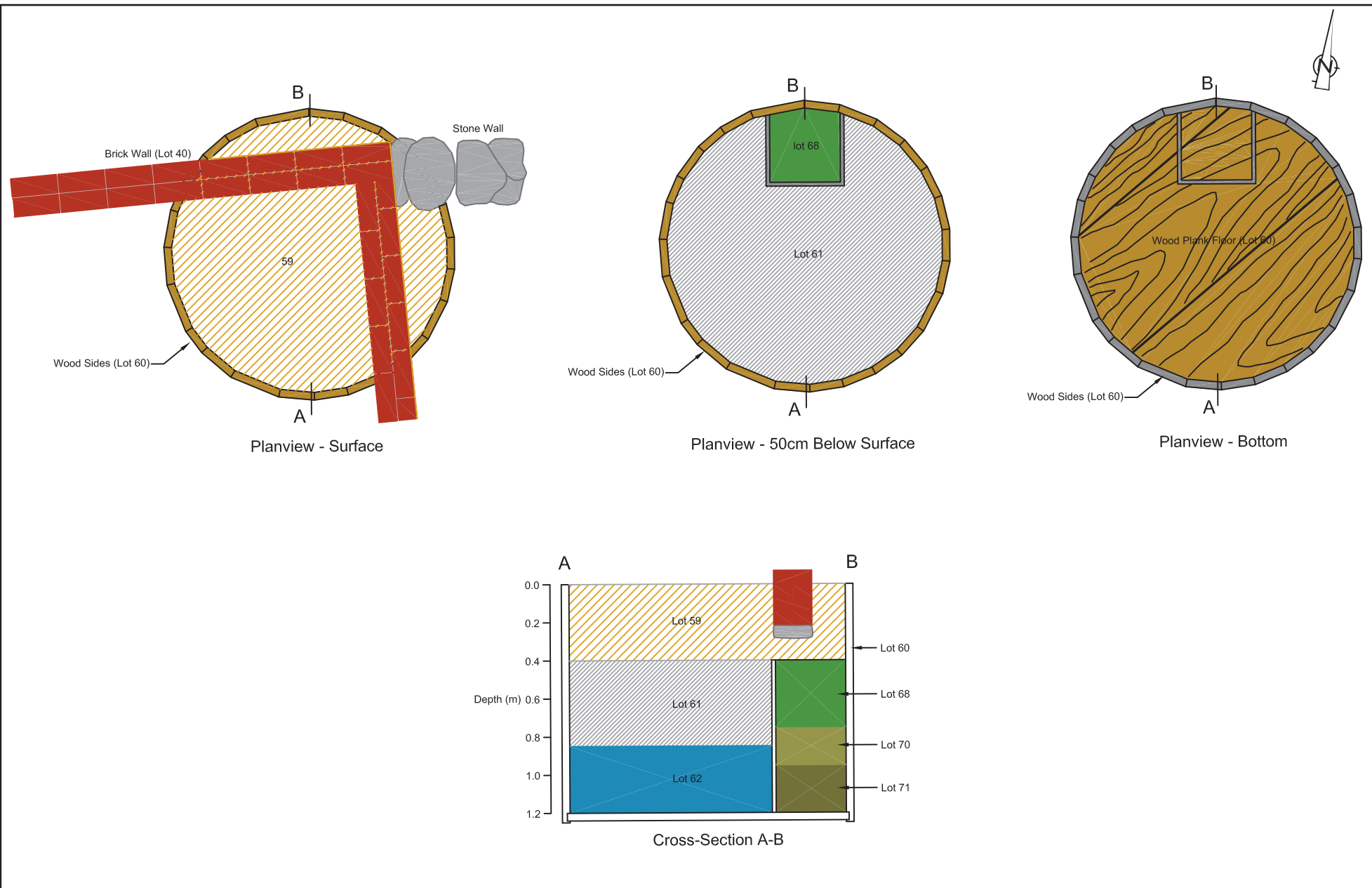


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 DATE: November 30, 2012 FILE: 06TE-013\_Figure10

Figure 10: Trench 2 wall section details.



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SCALE

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Figure 11: Cistern 1 details.

At the time that the west cistern was abandoned, a 70 cm thick deposit of organic brown soil mottled with coal, brick fragments and mortar (Lot 83) was placed in the rear yard against the west wall of the former cold cellar wing (Master Context XXII). This was determined from a mug (Cat.#3431 + #4459) cross-mended using sherds recovered from Lot 83 and one of the cistern's fill layers (Lot 61). Presumably this deposit served to stabilize the ground against the dry-laid stone wall to facilitate a new building phase (Master Context XXI). The west cistern was abandoned in a single event as evinced from numerous cross-mends between Lot 61 and Lot 59 (Cat.#3430 + #3313), Lot 62 (Cat.#3384 + #3632), and Lot 68 (Cat.#3474 + #4169).

The 175 cm diameter "Cistern 2" (Figure 12; Plate 8) also was constructed like a barrel with 4 cm thick staves held together by three metal bands and a flat board floor 96 cm below the top of the cistern (Plate 9). The floor boards were inserted into the sides of the cistern with tongue and groove 8 cm above the bottom of each stave, and were held together with wooden pegs (Plate 10). Thirty-nine individual boards that measured between 14.5 cm and 20 cm in width went into the cistern's construction. It had been backfilled with five different soil fills (Master Context XXVII), and the sherds of an ironstone twiffler cross-mended from Lots 29 and 46 (Cat.#1893 + #2847) indicate that the east cistern was backfilled as a single event.

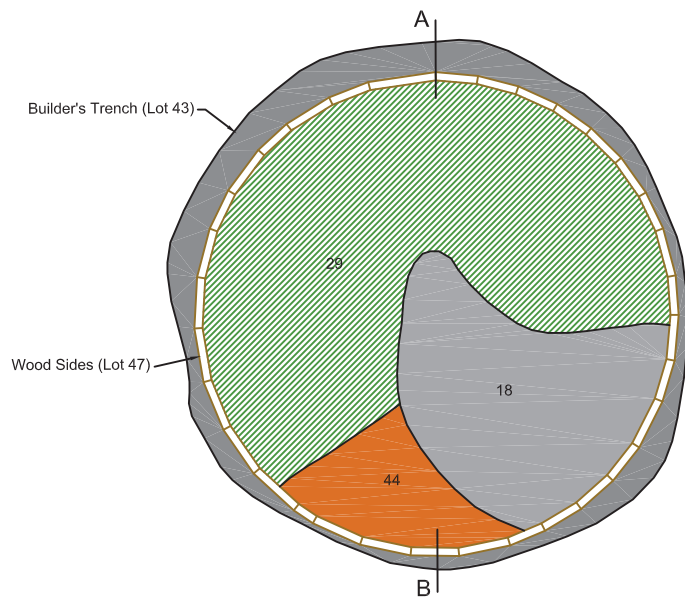
Cistern 2 most likely pre-dates Cistern 1 and was filled in first. The sherds of an ironstone saucer (Cat.#2154 + #1341) cross-mended from a Cistern 2 fill layer (Lot 29) and fill placed in the cold cellar (Lot 22) provide evidence that both features were backfilled at the same time. This remodelling resulted in the removal of the small rear wing from Townhouse 3 as shown on the Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* circa 1880. This opened up space for the construction of the wash house in the location of Cistern 1, and no structures were shown in the location of Cistern 2.

The base of a two wythe brick wall (Lot 40) was uncovered in the west portion of the rear yard (Figure 9). It articulated with the rear of the townhouse and straddled the stone wall of the cold cellar (Plate 11), extending north for 5 m before making a 90 degree turn west directly on top of Cistern 1 (Plate 12). Its configuration approximates that of the brick addition illustrated on the 1890 *Fire Insurance Plan* (Figure 8). A minimum of three courses of salmon and yellow-coloured common bricks was extant, with the base laid as headers, some of which were on edge, and the upper courses were laid in stretcher bond. A single course of flat limestone blocks that acted as a foundation were documented in the section located directly north of the cold cellar wall, where the wall rested on sterile subsoil (Lot 4), and in the section that rested in the top layer of cistern fill (Lot 59), but the section laid in the cold cellar fill lacked a stone foundation (Figure 10). A section of 6" diameter glazed ceramic pipe extended perpendicular to the brick wall through an opening placed in the base of the wall 25 cm north of the townhouse foundation (Plate 11; Figure 10).

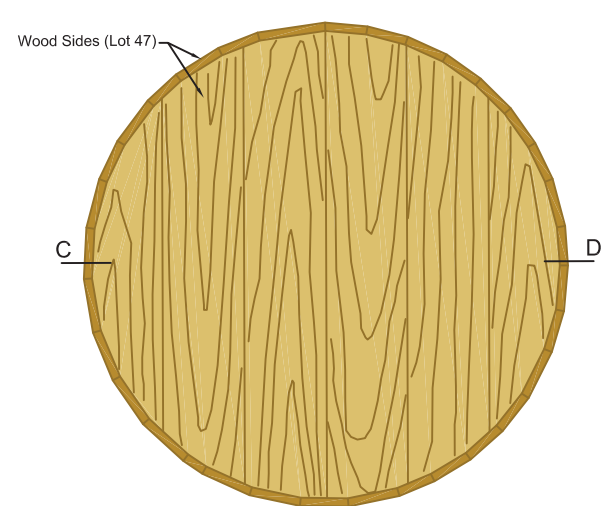
It should be noted also that when Cistern 2 was first uncovered, two courses of mortared yellow and salmon-coloured bricks set as headers on edge (Lot 17) within the cistern fill extended over top the north edge (Figure 9; Plate 8). Only a short, poorly preserved, section 160 cm in length survived, but the west end was in line with a short section of mortared stone, that in turn articulated with the base of a better-preserved brick wall described above (Lot 40). If Lot 17 does relate to a remodelling phase of Townhouse 3, in particular the widening of the rear wing noted on the 1923 Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan*, it is not clear how the east end articulated with other surviving features.

Privy "1" (Figure 13) was located 16.5 m north of Townhouse 3's rear foundation wall (Figure 9). The 130 cm by 160 cm vault was 110 cm deep and had been backfilled with three distinct soil fills (Master Context XX) along with coal ash and building rubble comprised of large angular pieces of limestone and smooth field stones (Plate 13). The vault was of frame construction but little evidence of it remained, with the exception of horizontal crosspieces that held the vault together. Map evidence cannot be used to determine when it may have been abandoned and the superstructure pulled down as these necessary buildings are typically not illustrated. Indeed, no structures were shown in this location on either the 1858 *Boulton Atlas* or the 1880 edition of Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan*. Datable artifacts are more helpful, and an ironstone twiffler recovered from Lot 51 has an

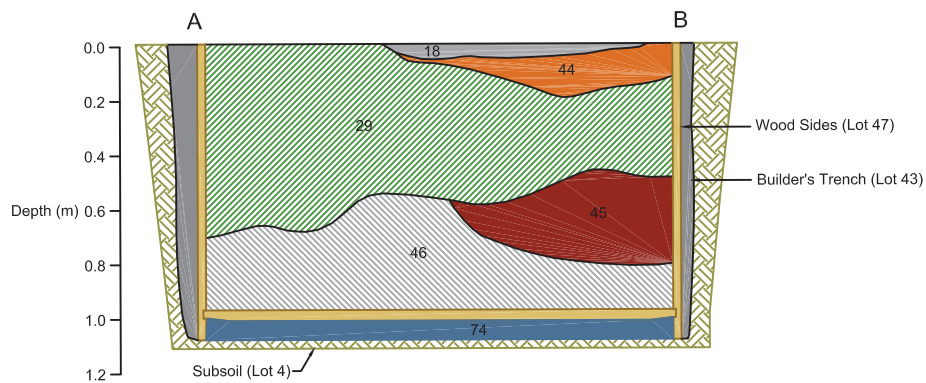




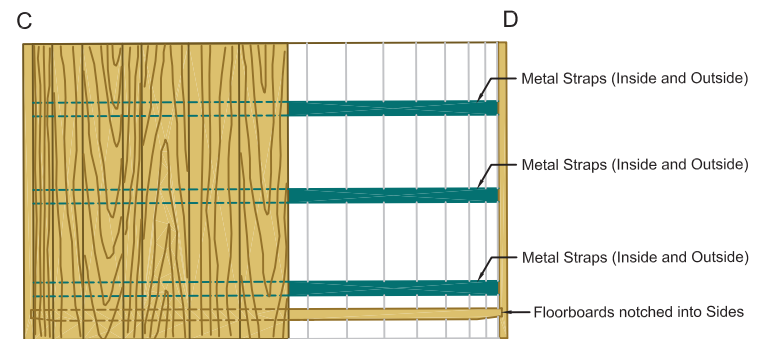
Cistern 2 - Planview after Lots 28, 17 Removed  
(Surface)



Cistern 2 - Planview  
(Bottom)



Cistern 2 - Cross-Section A-B



Cistern 2 - Structure Cross-Section A-B



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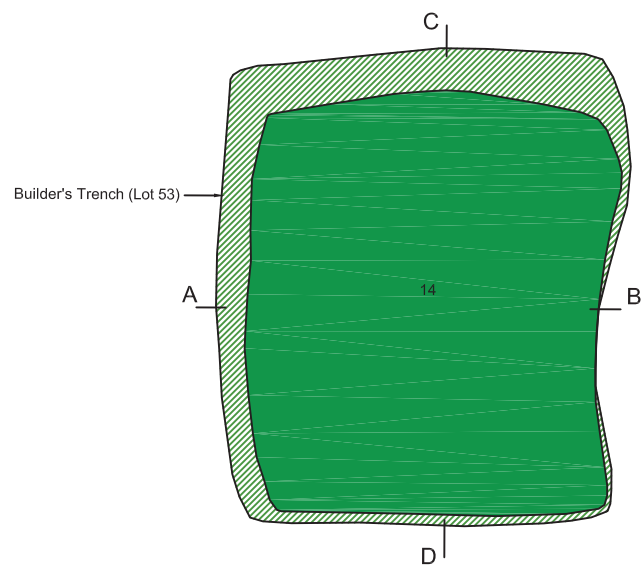
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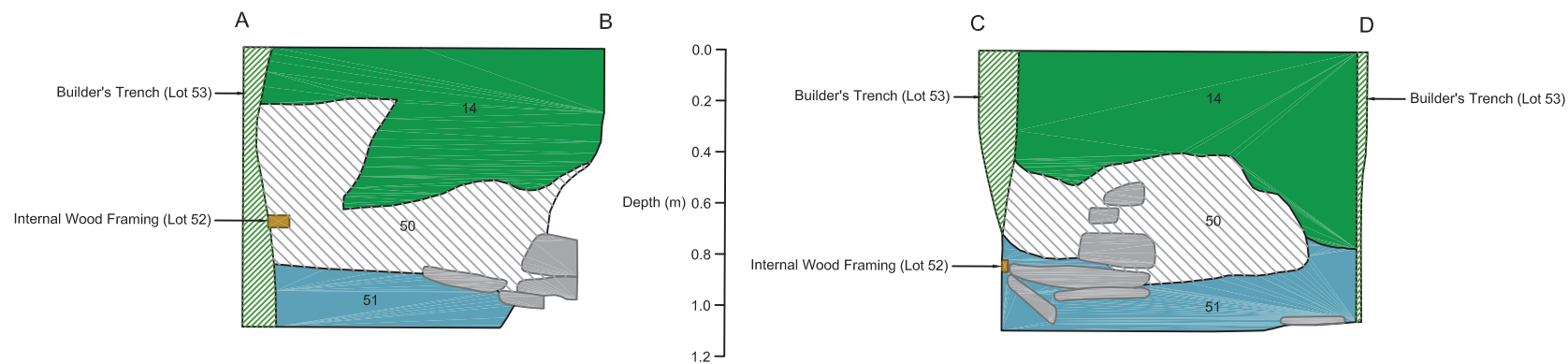
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Figure 12 : Cistern 2 details.



Privy 1 - Planview



Privy 1 - Cross-Sections



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Figure 13: Privy 1 details.

impressed registration mark of February 22, 1883 for its “Cannes” pattern (Cat.#3125 + #3203), therefore, the privy vault could not have been filled before that time. Ceramic vessel cross-mends on an ironstone lid (Cat.#2988 + #3127) indicate that at a minimum, the upper fill layers were deposited as a single event.

Two linear stone drains were documented in the rear yard of Townhouse 3 (Figure 9). The more robust of the two drains (Lot 16) was located 5 m north of the rear foundation wall and comprised two parallel rows of dry laid boulders and cobbles set 50 cm apart and capped with flat limestone slabs to create a box drain 40 cm tall with a maximum width of 75 cm. The builder's trench (Lot 42) was only visible at the east end. The walls of the drain straddled flat slabs that lined the bottom (Figure 14). The box drain extended west into Building Lot 9 but was severed by the construction of the concrete block addition to Townhouse 2 (Plate 14). Its east end extended into Building Lot 7, where a portion was removed for the construction of the brick addition to Townhouse 4 (Plate 15), but another partially intact section was found within the footprint of the addition (Figure 9). No evidence of the drain was found further east in Building Lot 6 (Figure 8).

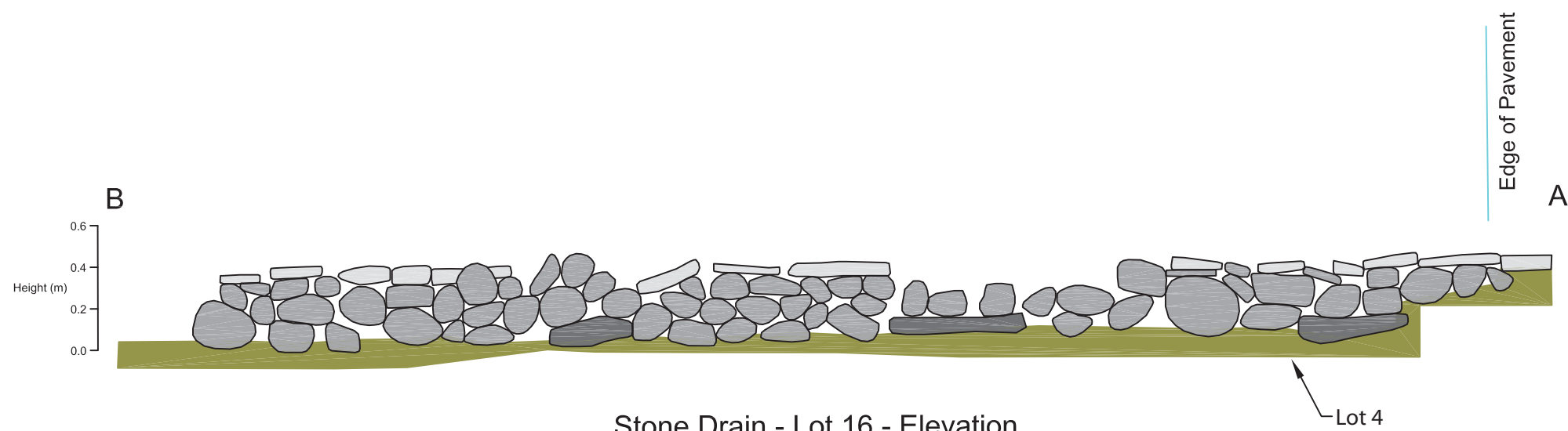
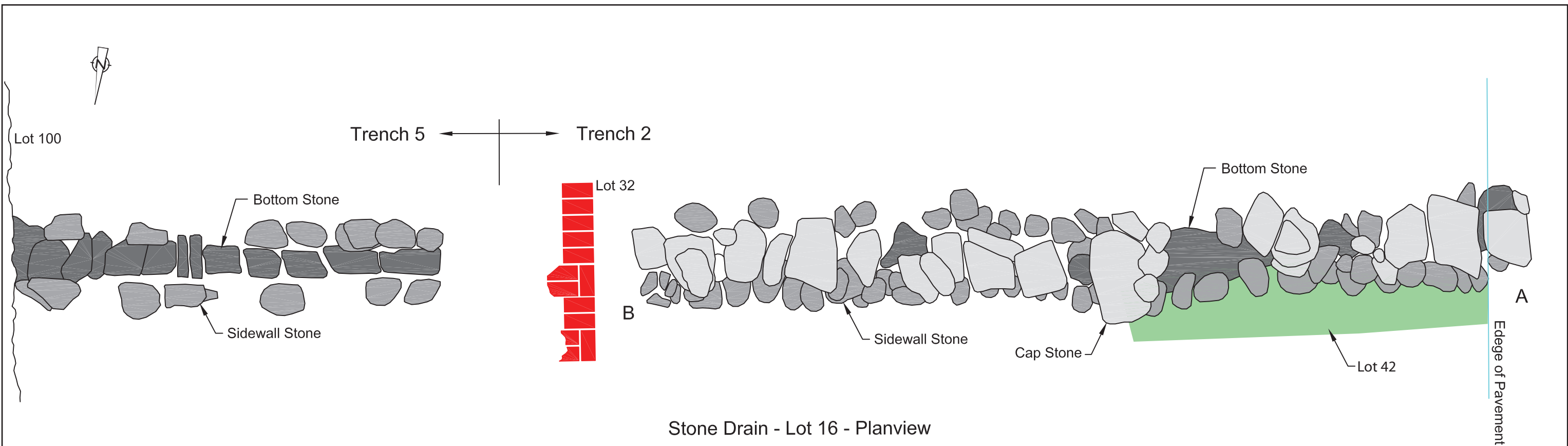
The stone used to construct the drain is very similar to that used to construct the foundations for the Bishop's buildings, therefore, it is possible that the drain relates to the same building phase circa 1833. Indeed, the eastern terminus appears to be within Building Lot 7, where the easternmost townhouse within the original block of four was located, however, the drain could easily have been constructed prior to the townhouse development and facilitated drainage in the formal garden illustrated on the 1818 Philpotts plan (see Figure 4). It is not known where the water in the drain was to be directed once it percolated into the stone channel.

The smaller of the stone drains (Lot 10) comprised a 40 cm deep channel into which two parallel rows of dry laid cobbles were set 20 cm apart on top of wooden planks that lined the bottom of the channel (Figure 15). It was located 15 m north of Townhouse 3's rear foundation wall and contained an 8 cm thick deposit of dark gray soil (Lot 75) at its base, over which had been placed a dark brown clay fill (Lot 9) that overflowed the drain. The drain extended the full width of Building Lot 8 and ended on the property line with Building Lot 7 where a privy was located (Figure 9). It is assumed that it functioned like a gutter to direct surface water run off in the rear yard. This drain would have been situated closer to the stable area constructed along the rear lot line, and was backfilled with soil containing a variety of artifacts when it no longer served its original purpose (Master Context IXX).

Finally, at the north end of Trench 2, an 80 cm wide trench cut into the sterile subsoil extended across the width of Building Lot 8 and terminated in Building Lot 7 at its east end (Figure 8). The trench had a flat basin profile 40 cm deep that been backfilled with two types of soil fills (Master Context XVIII), one of which (Lot 3) contained a high concentration of crushed red brick, mortar, and burnt wood demolition debris (Figure 16; Plate 16). No features were found north of this trench, within the interior of the stable depicted on various Goad's *Fire Insurance Plans*. It is probable that the trench represents a robbed out foundation as it articulates with a section of dry-laid stone in the rear yard of Building Lot 7 (Lot 138) that marks the southeast corner of the foundation of the original frame stable as depicted on the 1846 plan of subdivision (see Figure 6).

The configuration of the stable, which was brick in the late nineteenth century, changed circa 1910 because of the construction of the brick addition to Townhouse 4 on Building Lot 7. The stable footprint was made smaller to permit access to the rear yard from the north laneway, otherwise the front of the old stable would have been flush with the rear of the adjacent building, effectively blocking access. Indeed, the south edge of the trench abutted the rear foundation for the brick addition to Townhouse 4. It is proposed that when the brick stable was remodelled, the stone was salvaged for reuse elsewhere and demolition debris was placed in the former builder's trench.





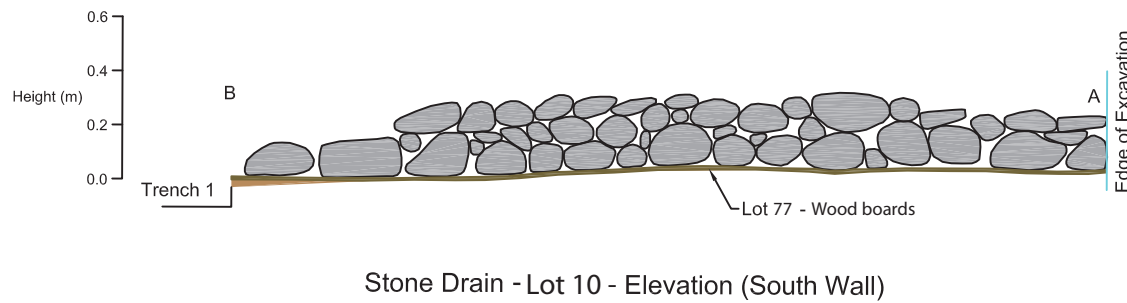
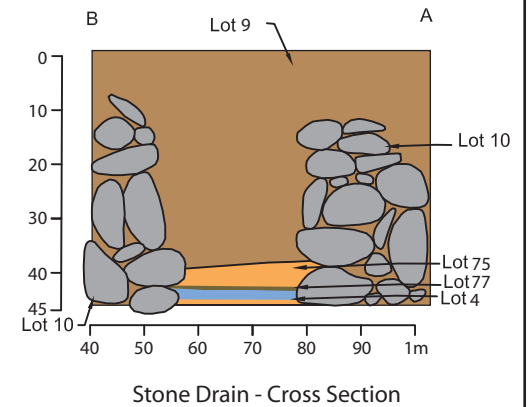
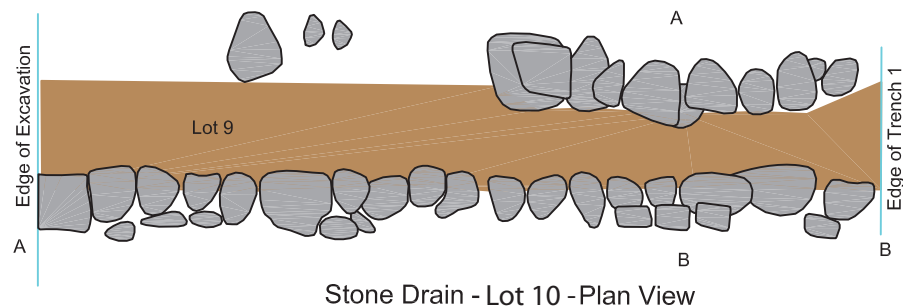
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Figure 14: Trench 2-5, stone drain Lot 16 details.



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Figure 15: Trench 2, stone drain Lot 10 details.

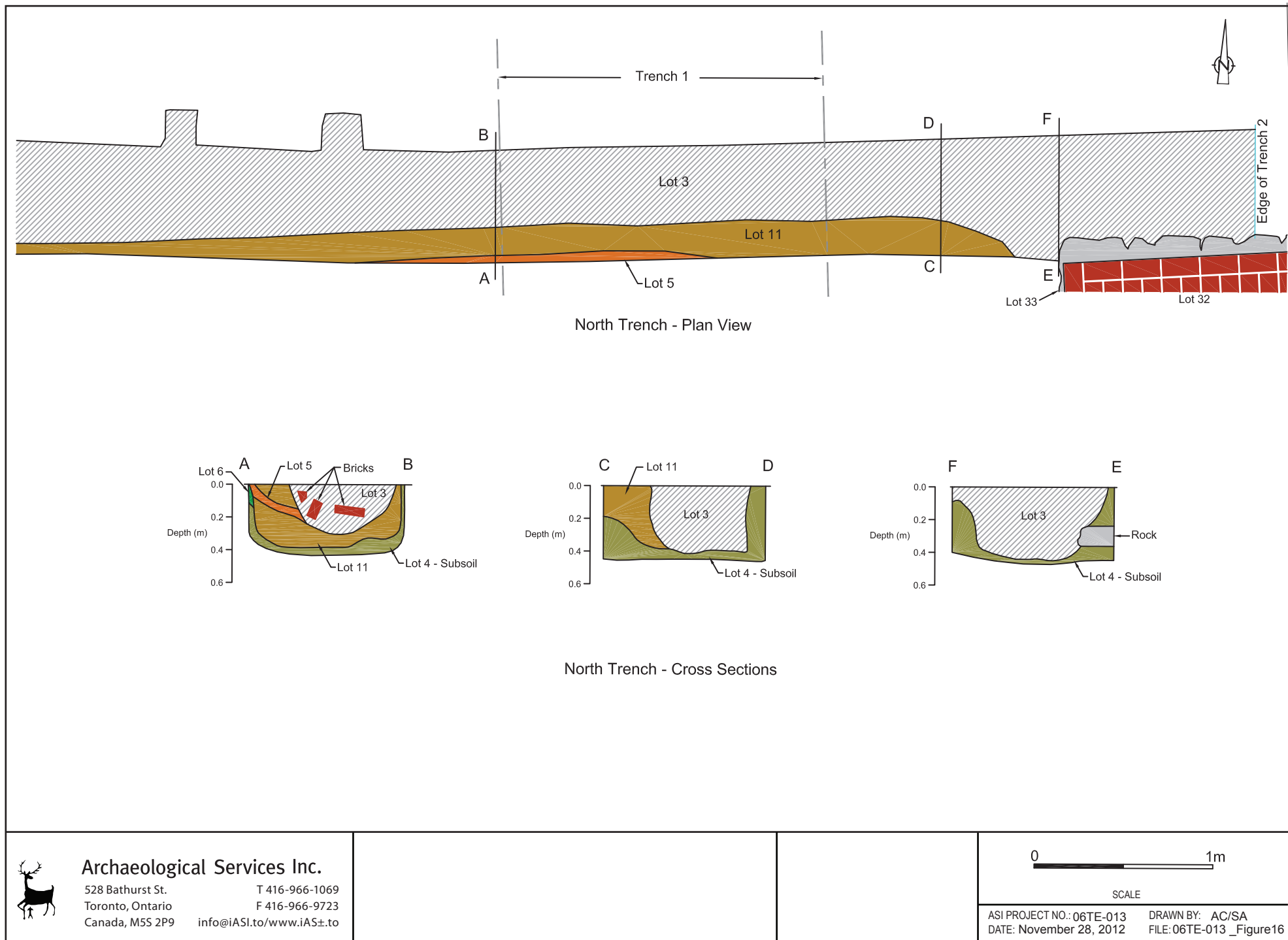


Figure 16: Trench 2, north trench details.

### 4.3 Trench 2, Rear of Building Lot 7, Townhouse "4"

Townhouse 4 also was provided with a cold cellar chamber formed by a 50 cm thick dry laid stone wall (Lot 21) that extended east-west 1.25 m north of the rear stone foundation (Lot 23) of the main building (Plate 5). Its full length was revealed when Trench 5 was opened up. It would appear that it was half the size of the cellar in Townhouse 3, as the wall turned south at a 90 degree angle to meet the townhouse foundation 2.75 m east of the wall separating the cellars of Townhouse 3 and Townhouse 4 (Figure 10). A 75 cm wide doorway was evident at the east end of the cellar. The cellar was partially backfilled (Master Context XXIX) with the same types of soil fill as were found in the cold cellar of Townhouse 3, so it is possible the remodelling of both rear yards, including the construction of similar wash house structures, was done at the same time. It would appear that a partition of dry laid stone was constructed in the cellar chamber to help contain the fill, perhaps from stones robbed out of the wall. This remodelling created an antechamber for a rear basement entrance into the townhouse (Figure 9).

The property boundary between Building Lots 7 and 8 is evident in four circular post moulds (Lot 37), each 15 cm in diameter and aligned with the wall separating the cold cellars in Townhouses 3 and 4 (Figure 8). These represent the upright posts that supported a wooden fence between the two rear yards.

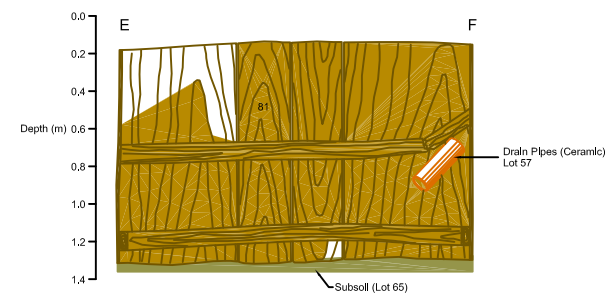
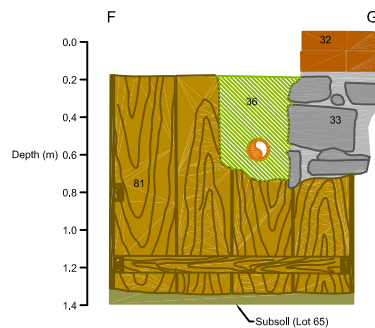
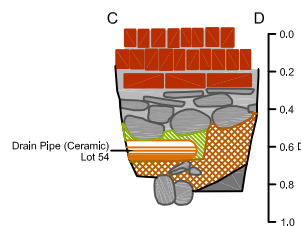
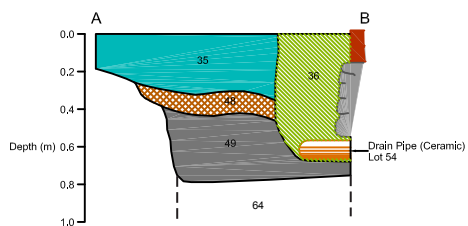
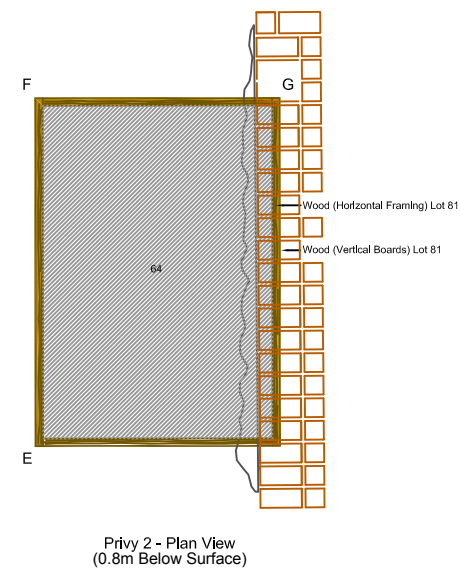
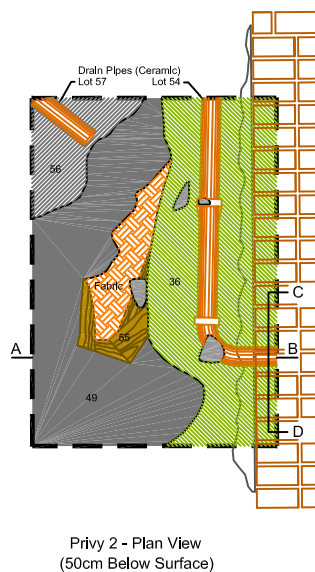
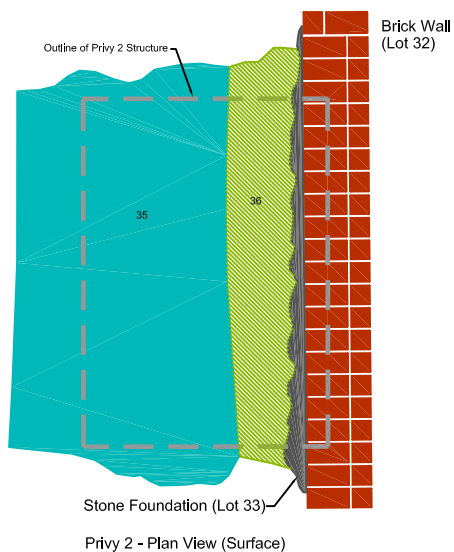
The northernmost post was situated at the southwest corner of the privy in the rear yard of Building Lot 7. Privy "2" (Figure 17) was located 14 m north of Townhouse 4's original rear foundation wall (Figure 9). The west wall of the brick addition to Townhouse 4 overlay the east wall of the privy, indicating the latter had been abandoned prior to the former's construction sometime between 1903 and 1910. In plan, the outline of the privy vault was obscured by a trench cut through the west edge to lay a ceramic drain pipe (Lot 36), and by the fact that the uppermost fill layer (Lot 35) overflowed the vault (Plate 17). The wooden framing was well-preserved in the 190 cm by 130 cm vault (Plate 18) and the vertical boards were 115 cm tall. The privy had been backfilled with four distinct soil fills (Master Context XIII). It could not have been filled before 1891 because it contained numerous ironstone ceramics marked "England" by their manufacturer in compliance with the 1891 McKinley Tariff Act, which stipulated items imported to the United States must be identified by their country of origin.

### 4.4 Trench 3, Interior of Townhouse "3"

Trench 3 measured 5 m east to west and 9 m north to south and encompassed the basement of Townhouse 3, with the exception of the west foundation wall, which was left unexcavated to protect the adjoining townhouse. The south face of the building formed the south end of the trench. The upper 10-20 cm comprised the layers of asphalt and gravel laid down for the operation of the parking lot after the demolition of the townhouse in 1981 (Master Context I). The parking lot bed was constructed upon the soil and demolition debris placed inside the basement (Lot 76). This material was removed using the backhoe, after which the east wall was cleaned and recorded (Figure 18), and the subsoil floor shovel-shined to look for additional features.

The interior would have been divided into two main rooms (front and back) on each floor, as per standard townhouse designs in urban cities in North America and Europe (ERA 2005:4). In the basement, the partition between the front and back rooms was not visible, although evidence of a 330 cm long floor joist (Lot 78) that was 10 cm wide and 25 cm thick was uncovered resting in subsoil 20 cm south of the north foundation wall for Townhouse 3 (Figure 9, Plate 19). The east foundation wall, which comprised uneven courses of dressed limestone slabs, boulders, and cobbles bonded with mortar, measured 40 cm thick and stood between 110 cm and 130 cm tall. The wall was shared with Townhouse 4 to form a basement partition.





Privy 2 - Cross-Sections



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Figure 17: Privy 2 details.



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Figure 18: Trench 3 wall section details.

In the “back room,” at a point 70 cm south of the north wall a thickened section of the wall protruded 50 cm beyond the west face, extending for a distance of 200 cm along the foundation wall (Figure 18, Plate 20). The stone was laid to tie into the wall indicating that they were constructed together. No opening was evident, therefore, it is interpreted as a platform for a fireplace located in the back room on the floor above. In the first half of the nineteenth century, urban homes were designed with the kitchen, scullery, various cellars and storerooms, and sometimes an informal family living room, in the basement, and designs by Toronto architect John Howard show that the iron stove had not yet been adopted widely for cooking in the 1830s (Arthur 1974:Figures 80-82). Given the absence of a fireplace in this basement backroom, it probably functioned as a storeroom, as even a scullery would need a fireplace to boil water for washing dishes.

In the front room, a red brick fireplace was located at a point 540 cm south of the north wall and extended for a distance of 200 cm (Figure 18). The hearth comprised red bricks laid in stretcher bond four courses tall; the corners were faced with flat limestone slabs. Courses of two-wythe red brick laid in alternating rows of header and stretcher bond formed the sides of the fireplace, leaving an open gap 180 cm wide for working down hearth (Plate 21). The depth of the hearth is not known as debris from the chimney's demolition obscured its dimensions. Thus, it can be assumed that the front room contained the kitchen.

#### **4.5 Trench 4, Interior of Townhouse “4”**

Trench 4 measured 8 m east to west and 9 m north to south and encompassed the full basement of Townhouse 4, and the extreme west portion of Townhouse 5's basement. The south face of the building formed the south end of the trench. The upper 10-20 cm comprised the layers of asphalt and gravel laid down for the operation of the parking lot after the demolition of the townhouse in 1981 (Master Context I). The parking lot bed was constructed upon the soil and demolition debris placed inside the basement (Lot 76). This material was removed using the backhoe, after which the walls were cleaned and recorded. The east foundation wall, which comprised uneven courses of dressed limestone slabs, boulders, and cobbles bonded with mortar, measured 50 cm thick and stood 125 cm tall. The wall was shared with Townhouse 5 to form a basement partition.

Unlike the basement of Townhouse 3, Townhouse 4 was greatly modified in the twentieth century so that it no longer functioned as space for two separate rooms (Figure 9). A brick furnace 370 cm long and 140 cm wide had been constructed in the northwest corner of the back room (Master Context V). The top of the furnace had been removed during demolition so its height could not be determined (Plate 22). It had been constructed using 9 inch (23 cm) long “Strasburg” firebricks (Plate 23), produced in the Strasburg Firebrick District of Ohio, which was known for its large production of second grade refractory brick after the first plant opened in 1867 (Bognar 1931:5). A company with the name “Strasburg” was not listed in an article published on the history of the industry in January of 1931 (Bognar 1931:5), so it is assumed that the furnace was a post-1930 addition to the townhouse. A poured concrete floor with a depressed sump area, brick piers constructed along the east wall, and modification to the original brick fireplace in the front room were also noted (Figure 9, Plate 24). A concrete curb, whose height was 32 cm above the top of the floor, was noted in the doorway in the north foundation wall.



#### 4.6 Trench 5, Rear of Building Lot 7, "Townhouse "4"

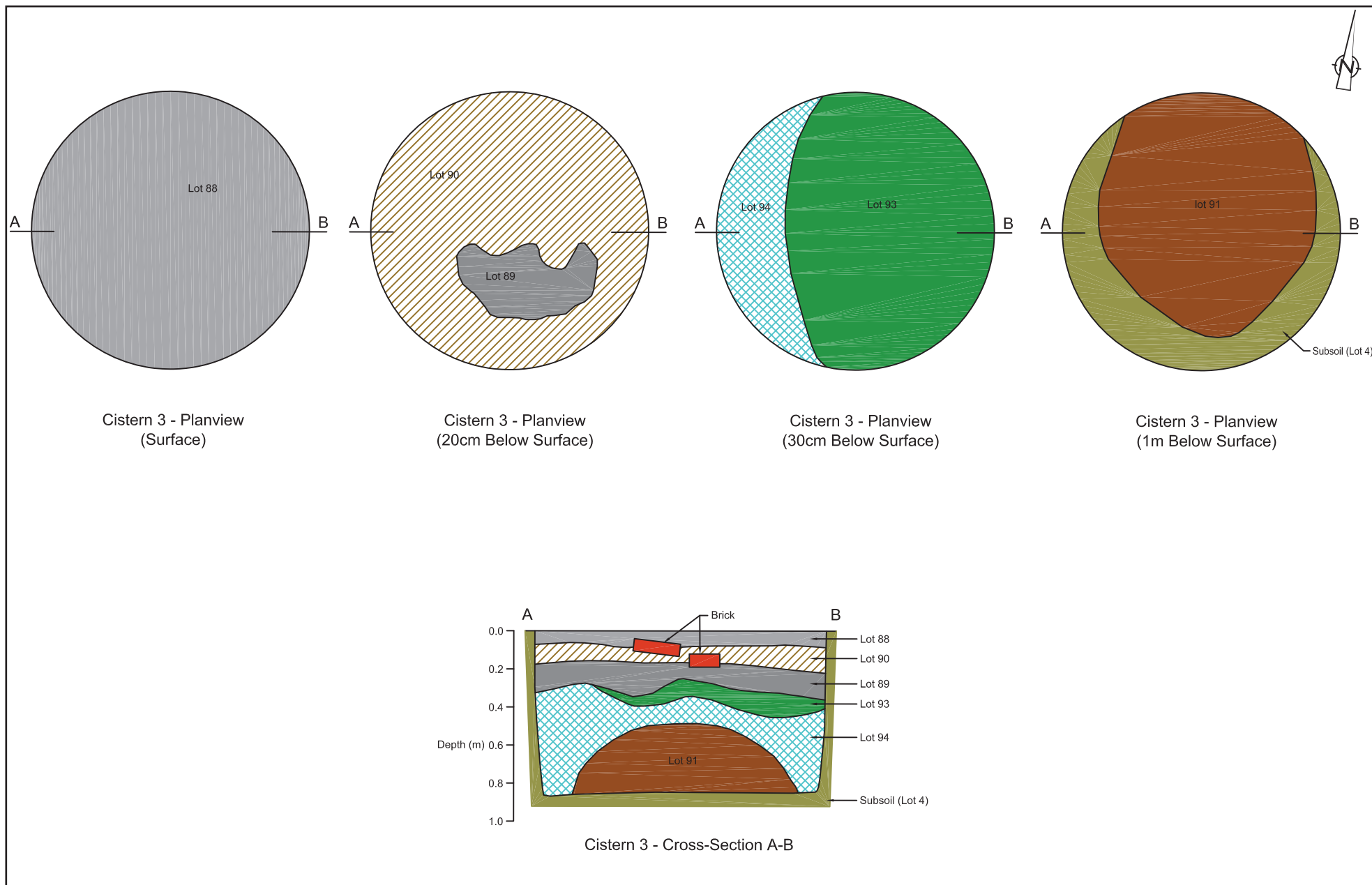
As noted in section 4.3, Townhouse 4 was not constructed with a cold cellar that extended the full width of the main building. Directly east of the east wall of the cellar, remnants of two 10 cm wide wooden box drains (Lot 107) oriented east-west parallel to the rear foundation of Townhouse 4 were documented 80 cm and 140 cm north of Lot 23 respectively. Both drains had been excavated in a levelling fill (Lot 108) that had been placed against the rear foundation after Townhouse 4 was constructed, and both drains had been truncated by the foundation (Lot 100) for the extensions to Townhouses 4 and 5 (Figure 9).

As with Building Lot 8, the rear yard of Building Lot 7 contained a 146 cm diameter cistern (Cistern "3") for storing rain water to be used for household chores that did not require potable water. It was located 3.5 m north of the original rear stone foundation for Townhouse 4 (Figure 9), putting it in line with Cistern 1 located in the rear of Townhouse 3. Indeed, the location of Cistern 3 corresponds with that of a frame outbuilding depicted on the Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* circa 1880 (Figure 8), therefore, the latter probably functioned as a wash house. Given the similarity with Cistern 1, it is assumed that Cistern 3 also had been constructed like a barrel as two metal hoops were extant, but the wood had decayed. The 85 cm deep cavity had been backfilled (Master Context XV) with six distinct soil fills (Figure 19; Plate 25). The cistern was abandoned in a single event as evinced from numerous cross-mends between Lot 89 and Lot 91 (Cat.#4577 + #4742), Lot 93 (Cat.#4565 + #5049), and Lot 94 (Cat.#4564 + #5062). Although it is unlikely Cisterns 2 and 3 were abandoned at the same time, given that they were located within different building lots, part of a broken table plate ended up in Lot 94, and another portion of the same plate was recovered from Lot 29 in Cistern 2 (Cat.#5070 + #1900). This suggests that not all of the material chosen to fill Cistern 2 was used, and the balance of it was used eventually to fill Cistern 3.

The construction of a 1½ storey tall red brick addition to Townhouse 4 sometime between 1903 and 1910 (Master Context X) did not destroy older features in the rear yard because it did not have a full basement. Excavation revealed that its configuration differed from that shown on the 1930 Robert and Reeves property survey, which placed a long narrow yard on the east side of the addition, not the west as found (ASI 2006:Figure 12). The front half (Plate 26) and the west rear wall (Plate 27) of the addition were constructed on top of a 50 cm thick, 60 cm deep, dry laid stone foundation of uneven courses (Lot 33). A rectangular poured concrete footing (Lot 34) supplemented the rear portion of the foundation (Figure 9; Plate 5), but the stone foundation was not discernable on the east wall, perhaps because this wall was joined to the extension of Townhouse 5. The concrete extended 11.25 m north-south and 3.75 cm east west, with a 30 cm wide "divider" extending on the long axis midway between the east and west walls. Its south face was located 7.5 m north of the original townhouse foundation (see Plate 5). Remnants of two brick piers were located inside the concrete footing (Figure 9). The brick bond arrangement of the extant bricks differed throughout the addition, but for the most part, as discerned along the west and north walls, the two wythe wall comprised a row of bricks laid in header bond and faced with bricks laid in stretcher bond.

A remnant of the stable foundation (Lot 138) was extant directly north of the townhouse addition. It comprised a 50 cm wide dry laid stone foundation laid in uneven courses approximately 40 cm deep within a builder's trench containing three distinct lenses (Master Context XLIV). The east-west section, which would have supported the south façade of the stable, extended 2.5 m and terminated at the line between Building Lots 7 and 6, where it turned at a 90 degree angle to extend north along the property boundary for a distance of 3.5 m to the end of Trench 5 (Figure 9). The stable in the rear yard of Townhouse 4 had been removed sometime between the publication of the 1858 *Boulton Atlas* and the time that the first Goad's *Fire Insurance Plan* was published in 1880.





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Figure 19: Cistern 3 details.

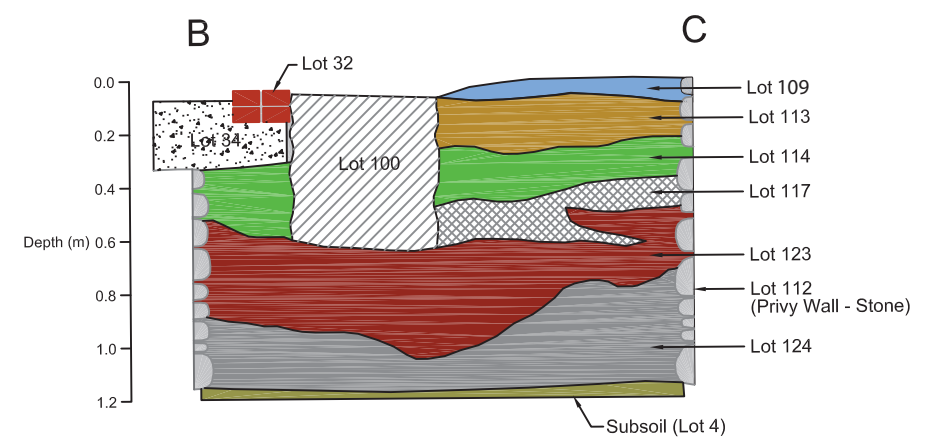
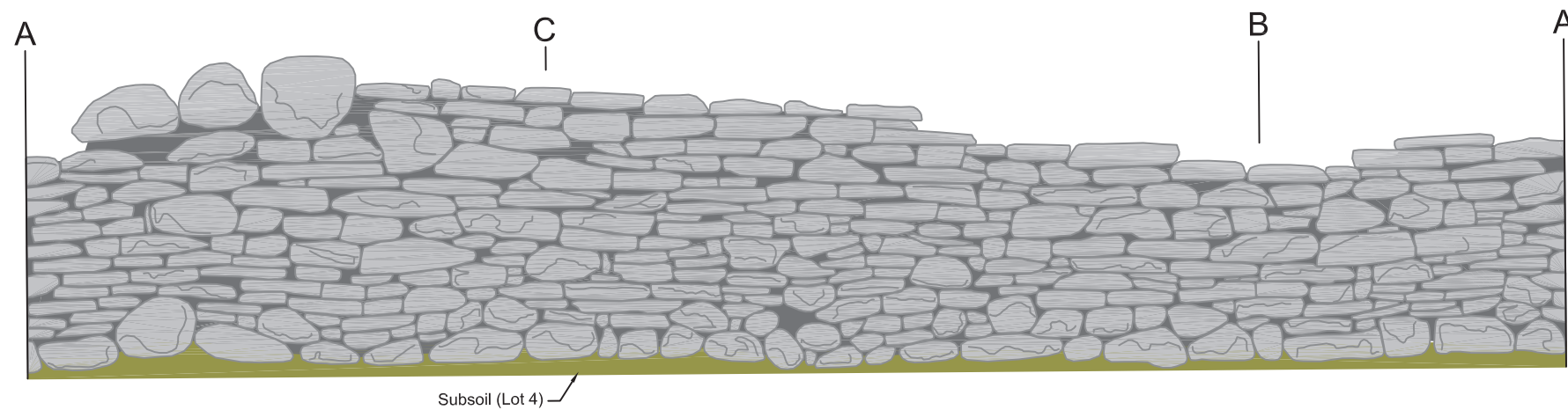
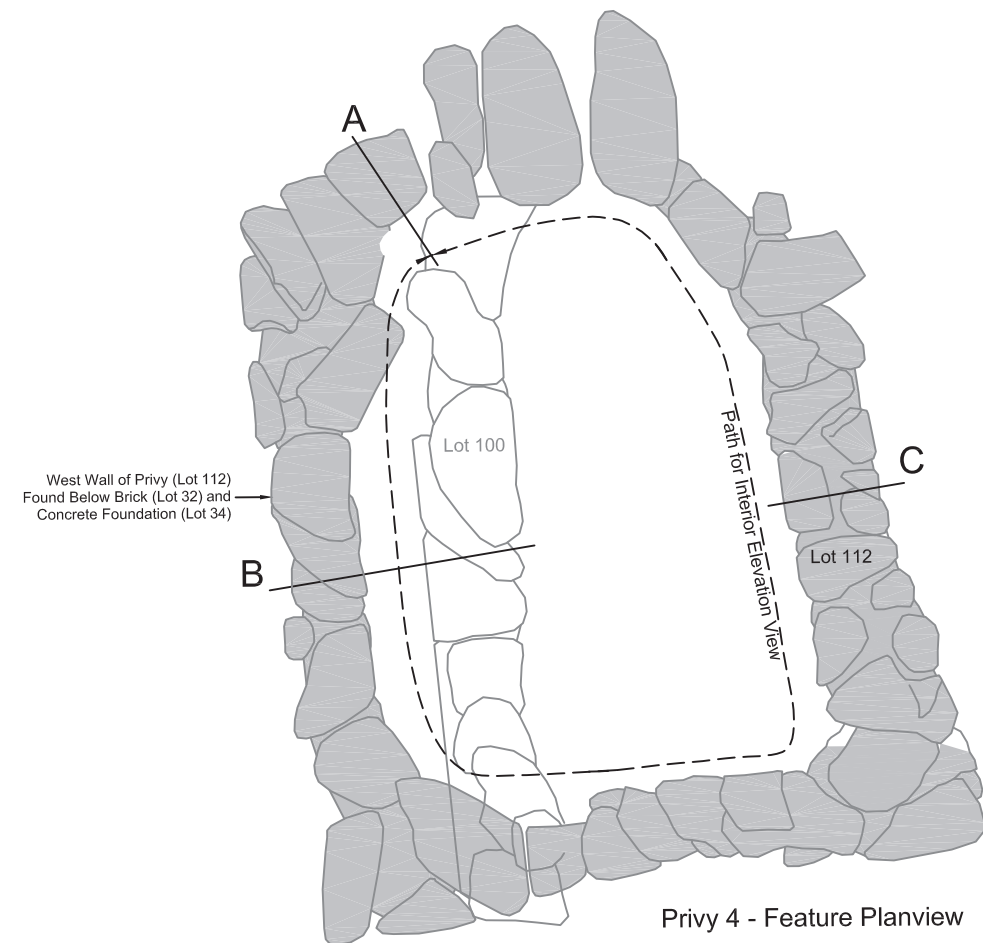
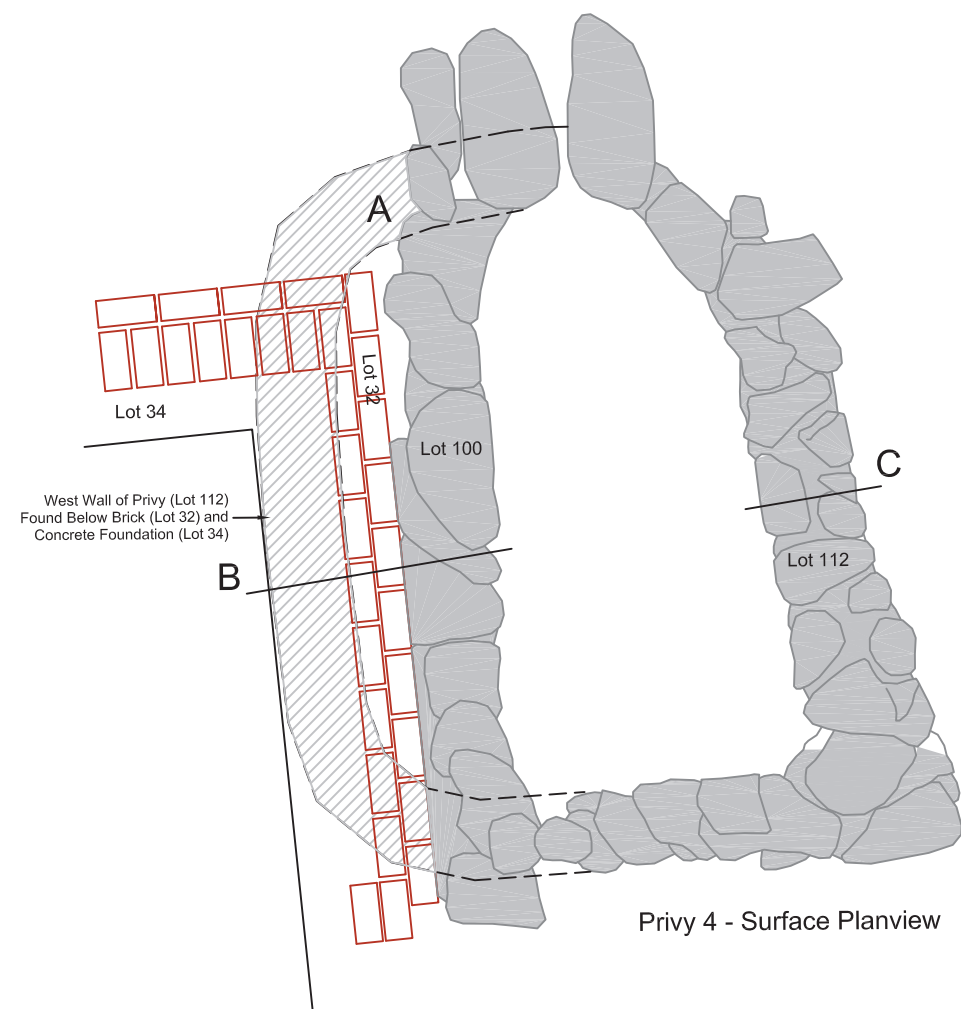
#### 4.7 Trench 5, Rear of Building Lot 6, Townhouse "5"

Evidence of two privies was found in the rear yard of Townhouse 5 (Figure 9). The brick addition to Townhouse 4 was constructed overtop the west edge of Privy "4" (Plate 28) as evinced by the fact that the concrete footing was poured in a form resting within Lot 113, an upper privy fill layer (Figure 20). Thus, Privy 4 straddled the property line between Building Lots 6 and 7 and its construction may pre-date the subdivision of Town Lot 11 into the Bishop's Block (Master Context XLVII). Indeed, unlike the other privy shafts documented within the Bishop's Block, Privy 4 was constructed with a 150 cm wide and 220 cm long shaft lined with dry-laid boulders interspersed with shale and limestone slabs (Plate 29). The shaft was 90 cm deep and had been backfilled with six distinct soil fills during two separate episodes (Master Contexts XXV and XI). The placement of the upper 20 cm of fill (Lot 113) was done concurrently with the filling of Privy 2 and Privy 3, portions of which also were within the footprint of the brick addition. For example, crossmends for an ironstone twiffler (Cat.#3850 + #5618) were made from Lot 64 in Privy 2 and Lot 113 in Privy 4, and for an ironstone saucer (Cat.#5403 + #5631) from Lot 103 in Privy 3 and Lot 113 in Privy 4. By contrast, refined white earthenware ceramics are better represented in the lower layers of Privy 4, such as a table plate (Cat.#6011) printed in the Canova pattern by the Goodwin, Bridgewood and Harris pottery circa 1829-1831 (Godden 1991:280). It is probable, therefore, that the stone privy was incorporated into the rear yard of Townhouse 5 and abandoned sometime after 1859, based on the presence of a stoneware cream pot (Cat.#5783) in Lot 117 that was manufactured in Brantford by the F. P. Goold company (Newlands 1979:137).

The stone privy was replaced by Privy "3," which was constructed 1.5 m to the south of privy 4, and 14 m north of Townhouse 5's original rear foundation wall (Figure 9). In plan, the outline of the west edge of the privy vault was obscured partially by a brick feature (Lot 101) related to the construction of a brick addition on Townhouse 5 sometime between 1903 and 1910 (Figure 21; Plate 30). The wooden framing was well-preserved in the 160 cm by 120 cm vault and the vertical boards were 40 cm tall. The privy had been backfilled with three distinct soil fills and then sealed within short wooden planks (Master Context XIV). As noted above, crossmends between ceramics found in Lot 113 of the stone privy and Lots 64 (Privy 2) and 103 (Privy 3) suggest that in order to construct the brick additions on Townhouses 4 and 5, another layer of fill had to be added to the abandoned stone privy, probably due to the subsidence of old soil fills, and Privy 2 and Privy 3 had to be abandoned sometime between 1903 and 1910.

A dry-laid stone foundation wall of dressed limestone slabs, cobbles and boulders (Lot 100) measuring a maximum of 100 cm in width (where intact) extended 18.25 m north-south along the boundary between Building Lots 6 and 7 (Figures 3, 22), with a short break in the location of Privy 3. It is interpreted as the foundation that supported both brick additions on Townhouse 4 and Townhouse 5, hence it was twice as thick as foundations that only supported one wall. Courses of brick (Lot 101) laid in header and stretcher bond and topped with a shallow vault (see Plate 30) filled the gap in the stone foundation, presumably to strengthen the foundation where it crossed the old privy vault backfilled with loose soil. The foundation articulated with a section of the stone foundation (Lot 21) that defined the west wall of the cold cellar for Townhouse 5 (Figure 22).





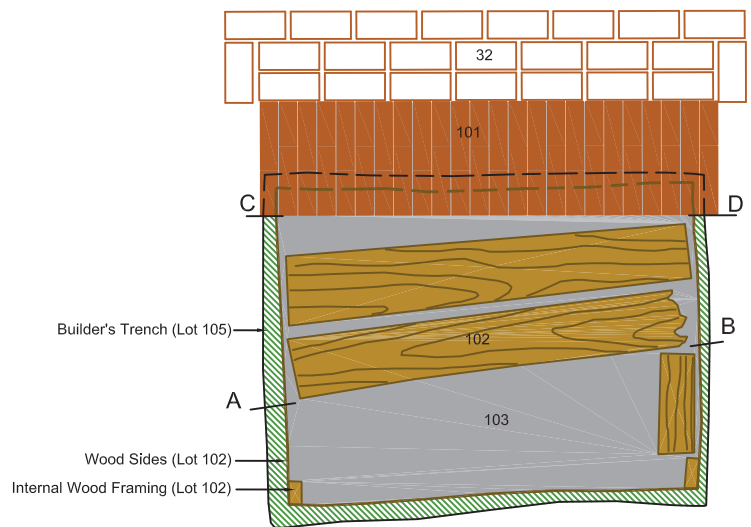
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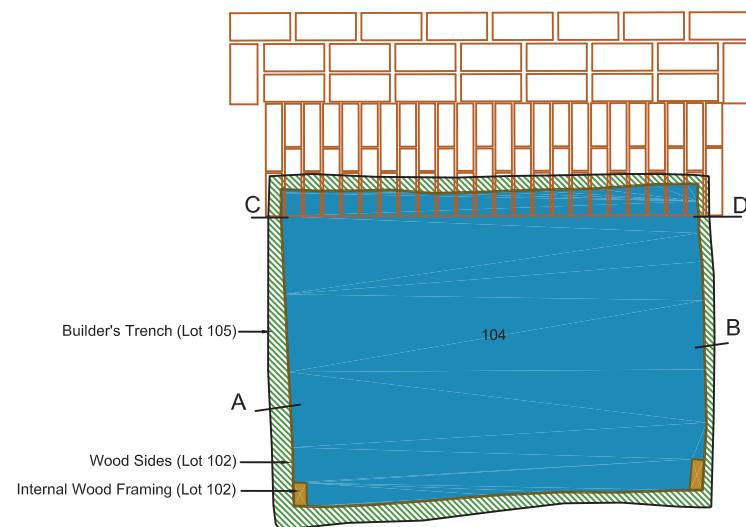
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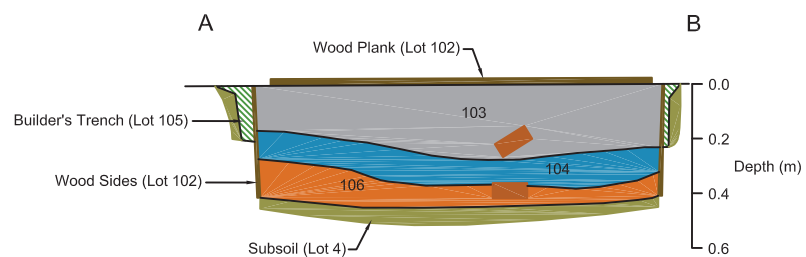
Figure 20: Privy 4 details.



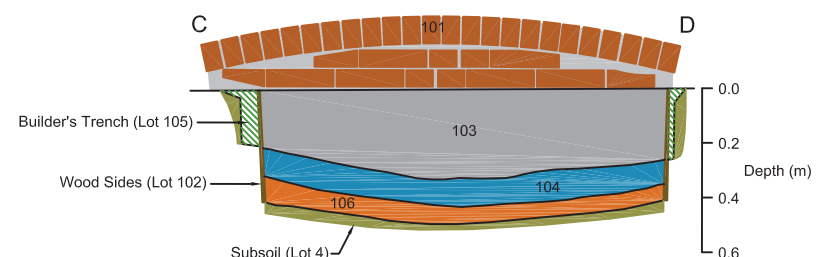
Privy 3 - Plan View  
(Surface)



Privy 3 - Plan View  
(30cm Below Surface)



Privy 3 - Cross-Section A-B



Privy 3 - Cross-Section A-B



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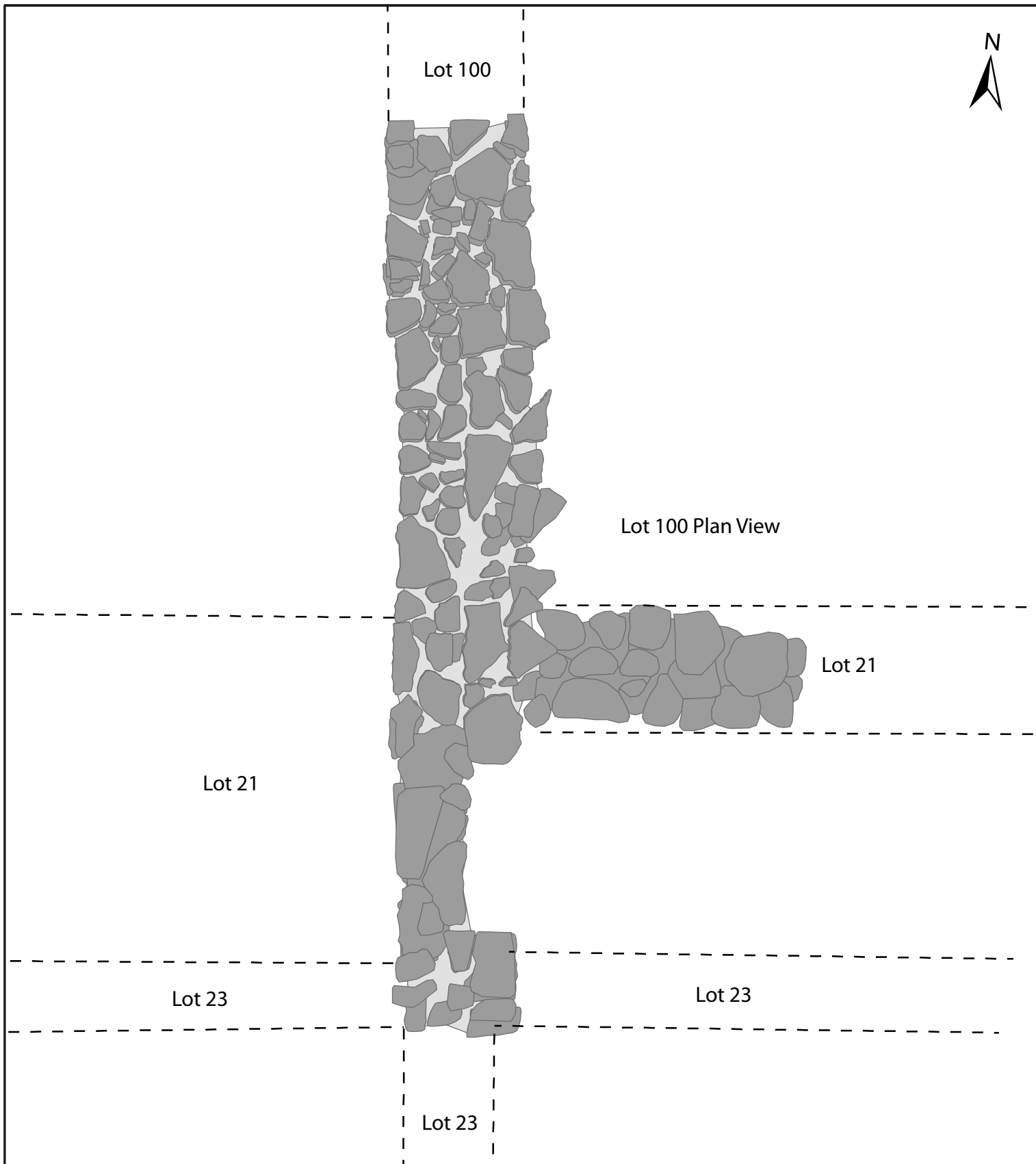
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Figure 21: Privy 3 details.



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## BASE:

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 Andrew Clish (ASI)

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Figure 22: Trench 5 wall section detail, Townhouses 4 and 5.

#### 4.8 Trench 6, Rear of Building Lot 6, Townhouse “5”

The back wall of the original foundation for Townhouse 5 was documented first in the southeast corner of Trench 5, and was exposed fully in Trench 6 (Figure 23). As with the other two townhouses, the foundation was 50 cm thick and comprised uneven courses of dressed limestone slabs, boulders, and cobbles bonded with mortar. The extant foundation stood 120 cm tall and was built directly upon subsoil (Plate 31). The doorway between the cold cellar and the basement of the townhouse had been blocked up with stone and three types of soil fill were placed inside the cellar after its abandonment (Master Context XXVIII). Part of a ceramic drain pipe with “bell and hub” connections extending north-south was documented underneath the fill, and part of the cold cellar wall was removed for its installation (Figure 9; Plate 32).

The construction of a one storey tall red brick addition to Townhouse 5 sometime between 1903 and 1910 (Master Context IX) did not destroy features located in the rear yard of Building Lot 6 because it did not have a full basement (Figure 9). No evidence of the bricks used in the construction could be discerned, and the outline of the foundation was incomplete along the east side and north end. At the north end of Trench 6, a foundation (Lot 139) for a rectangular structure was uncovered. This structure was not illustrated on any of the historical maps that were consulted, and it is probable that it pre-dates the subdivision of Town Lot 11 North of Newgate Street. The stone feature (Lot 139) comprised multiple courses of boulders and limestone slabs that were dry-laid to form a 50 cm wide foundation for a rectangular building that measured 4 m wide north-south (Figure 9; Plate 33). The west end was constructed directly east of the stone privy, and the structure extended a minimum of 5 m east-west to a point beyond the east limit of Trench 6. It probably supported a frame outbuilding.

A cistern (Cistern “4”) was located 3 m north of the original rear foundation wall for Townhouse 5, which fits the pattern observed within the other rear yards of the Bishop's Block, where the cisterns had been constructed to catch rain water redirected off the houses. Cistern 4 measured 240 cm in diameter and was constructed like a barrel with metal bands, however, the wood was poorly preserved in comparison to Cisterns 1 and 2 (Figure 24; Plate 34). The 40 cm deep shaft had been backfilled with two soil fills (Master Context XII). Excavation of the feature revealed that a narrow diameter lead pipe carried the water from the cistern south to the house; at a later date a ceramic drain pipe punched through the cistern after it had been abandoned. No structures were illustrated in the location of the cistern; presumably it was abandoned sometime prior to the construction of the brick addition to Townhouse 5.

#### 4.9 Trench 6, Rear of Building Lot 5, 184 Adelaide Street

Right at the east edge of Trench 6, a brick-lined cistern (Cistern “5”) 160 cm in diameter was documented on Building Lot 5 of registered plan D57 (Figure 9). The 60 cm deep shaft was backfilled (Master Context VI) with two types of soil fill (Figure 25; Plate 35). At the north end of Trench 6, a wood-lined privy vault (Privy “5”) also was documented on Building Lot 5. The shaft measured 150 cm wide north-south and 225 cm long east-west and had been backfilled (Master Context VII) with six distinct soil fills (Figure 26; Plate 36).

The privy was located 13.5 m north of the rear foundation for the townhouse constructed on Building Lot 5 circa 1860 (ASI 2006:13), and the cistern was located 1 m directly north of its northwest corner. This house, known as 184 Adelaide Street when it was demolished circa 1950, was not part of the Bishop's Block and was not investigated further. The two features conformed to the pattern previously established, with the cistern located close to the house and the privy located in the rear yard at least 14 m away from the house.



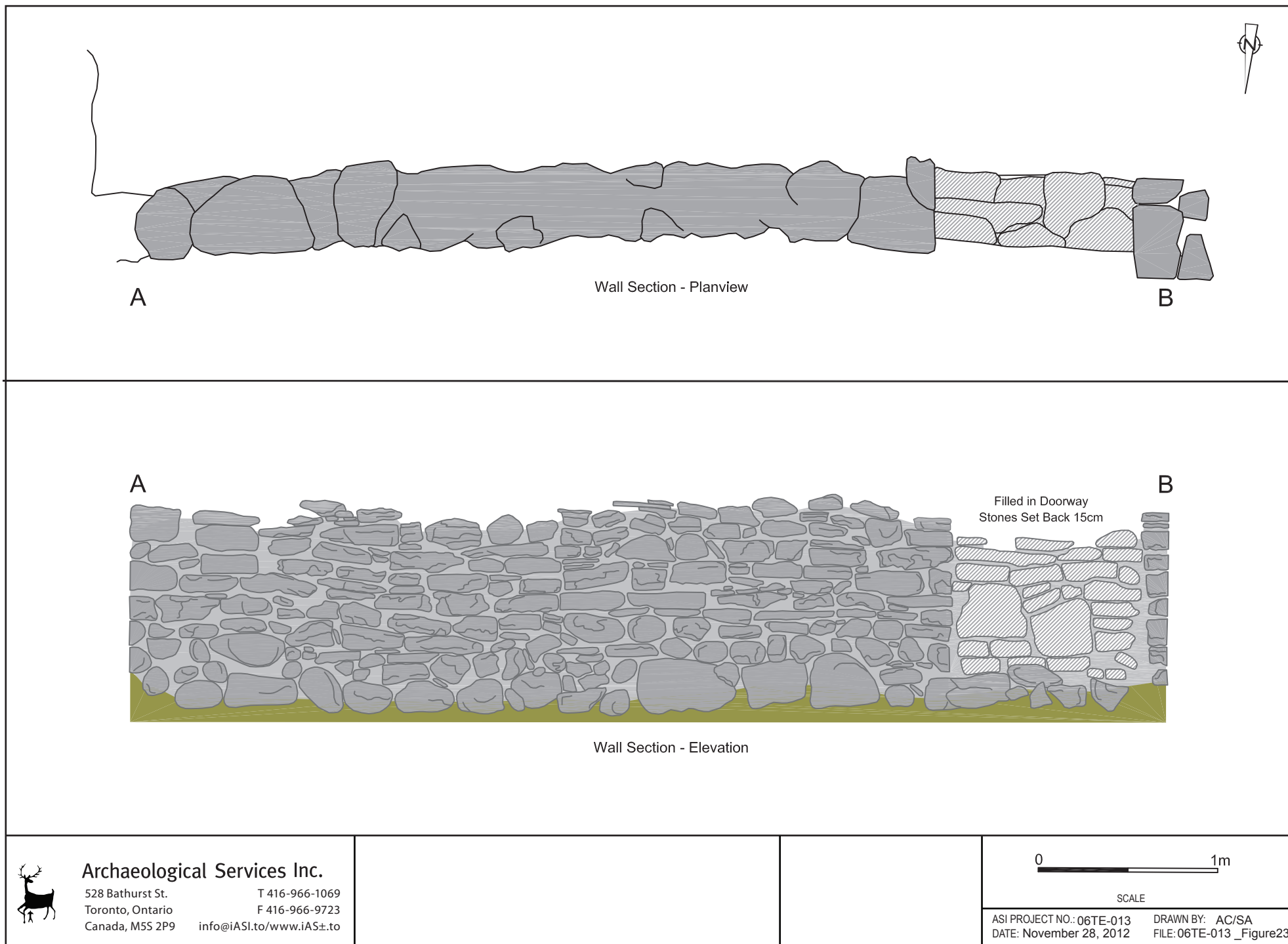


Figure 23: Trench 6 wall section detail, Townhouse 5 rear foundation.

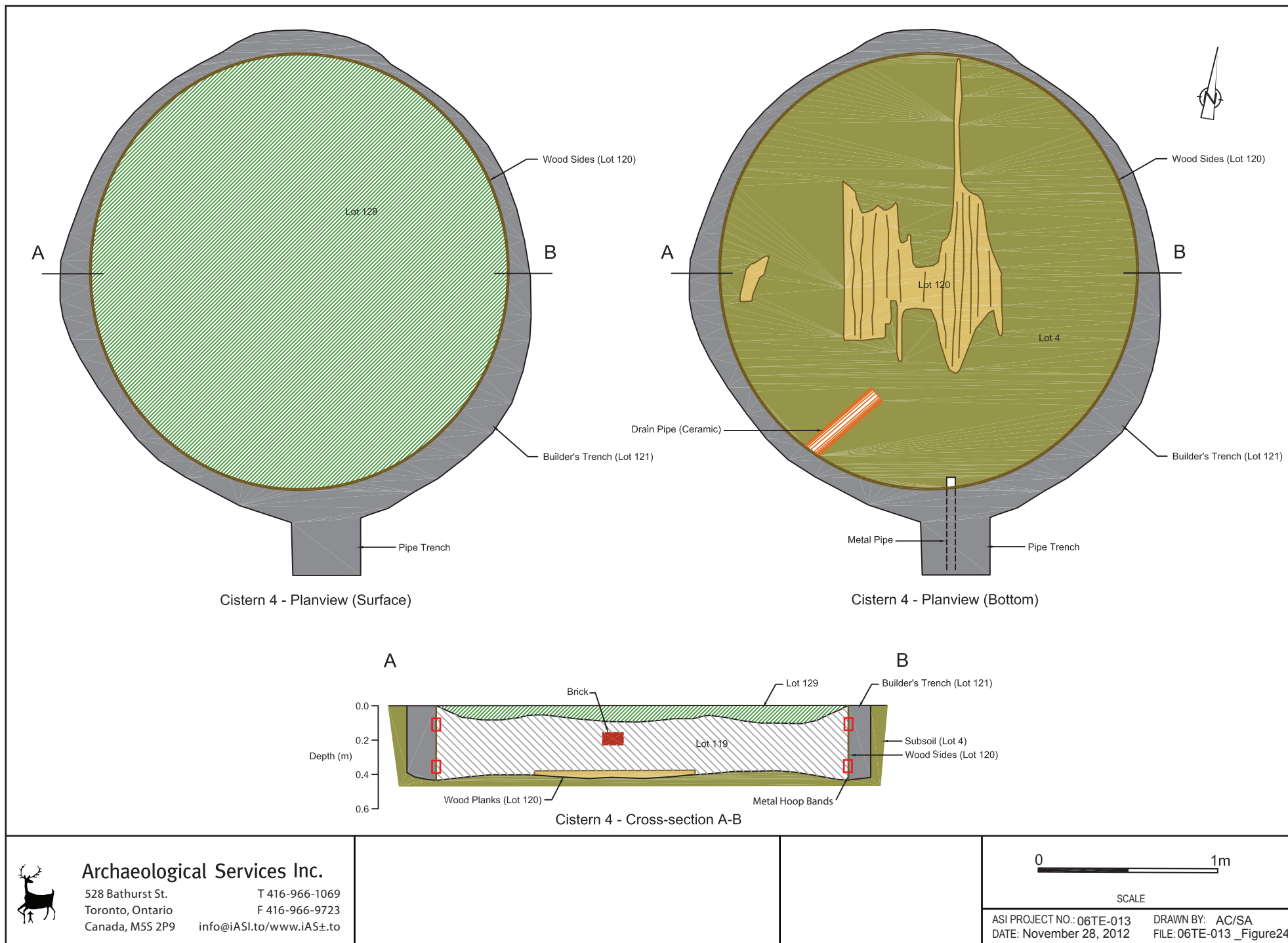


Figure 24: Cistern 4 details.



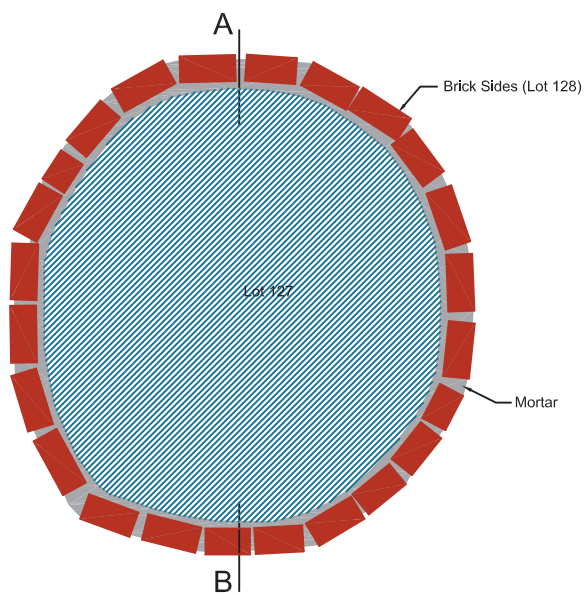
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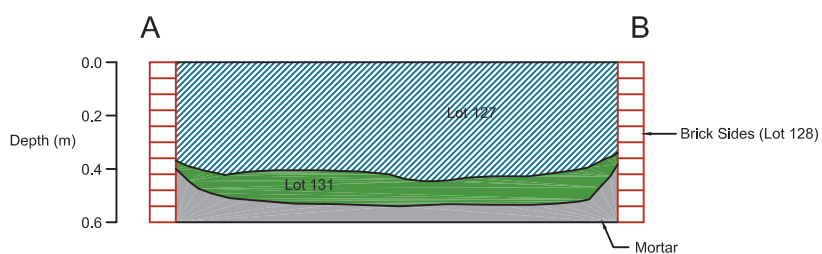
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Cistern 5 - Planview



Cistern 5 - Cross-Section A-B



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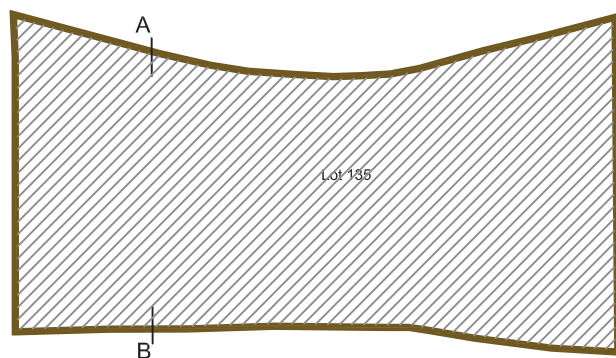
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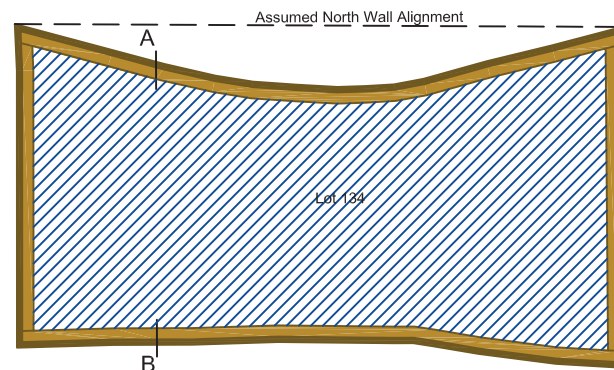
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ASI PROJECT NO.:06TE-013 DRAWN BY: AC/SA  
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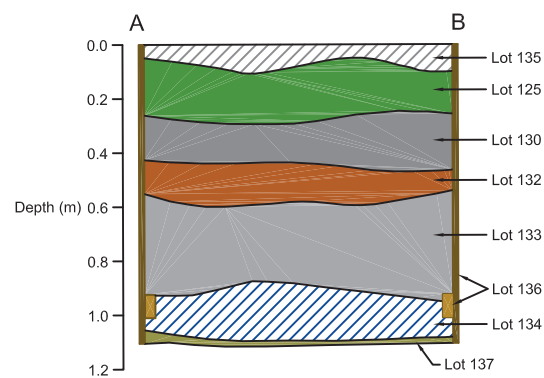
Figure 25 : Cistern 5 details.



Privy 5 - Planview  
(Surface)



Privy 5 - Planview  
(1m Below Surface)



Privy 5 - Cross-Section A-B



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Figure 26 : Privy 5 details.

#### 4.10 Trench 7, Rear of Building Lots 9 and 10

A 10.15 m long trench measuring 4 m wide north-south was laid out within Building Lots 9 and 10 (Figure 2). The trench was situated between a catch basin and a sewer maintenance hole to the north and the rear foundations of the additions to the extant Bishop's Block townhouses to the south. No cultural heritage resources were documented in Trench 7 as the area had been impacted by the excavation of several utility trenches to provide services to the buildings. This was in contrast to what was observed in Trenches 1-6, where cultural features could be clearly identified as cuts in the sterile clay subsoil located at an average depth of 40 cm below the modern asphalt parking lot surface.

### 5.0 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

A total of 69,894 artifacts was recovered during Stage 4 activities. A modified version of the Canadian Parks Service "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the site data. The category of "Organic" was added to account for the modified faunal bone and shell commonly found in archaeological contexts. The following will summarize the contexts in which the artifacts were found, and the distribution of the artifact classes within each building lot. A full catalogue is provided under separate cover (ASI 2012).

#### 5.1 Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8

Of the five yards associated with the Bishop's Block, the rear yard of Building Lot 8 contained the most features, hence 59.6 percent (n=41,679) of the total Stage 4 assemblage was recovered from 38 individual lots (Table 4). Three-quarters of those artifacts in turn were concentrated in three locations: the abandoned cold cellar (Master Context XXX), which contained 9,236 artifacts; Cistern 2 (Master Context XXVII), which contained 10,801 artifacts; and Privy 1 (Master Context XX), which contained 10,174 artifacts.

**Table 4: Class Totals by Provenience, Townhouse 3**

	Archi- tecture	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Lot 12	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	III	4
Lot 76	12	3	86	21	4	21	15	IV	162
Lot 17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	VIII	1
Lot 28	117	3	102	7	3	69	0	VIII	301
Lot 3	480	9	530	30	12	506	667	XV	2,234
Lot 8	1	1	46	1	0	1	1	XVI	51
Lot 9	513	14	396	33	10	230	879	IXX	2,075
Lot 14	605	50	519	49	17	542	931	XX	2,713
Lot 50	476	48	275	34	27	720	434	XX	2,014
Lot 51	580	710	402	66	28	321	972	XX	3,079
Lot 14 + 50 + 51	279	201	345	42	56	815	630	XX	2,368
Lot 40	139	5	186	19	3	59	0	XXI	411
Lot 83	22	2	97	10	3	68	69	XXI	271
Lot 59	228	7	189	38	6	216	179	XXIII	863
Lot 61	370	19	579	55	4	287	198	XXIII	1,512
Lot 62	206	12	260	91	21	310	96	XXIII	996
Lot 68	59	1	54	4	0	29	5	XXIII	152



**Table 4: Class Totals by Provenience, Townhouse 3**

	Archi- tecture	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Lot 70	29	0	23	2	0	15	6	XXIII	75
Lot 71	46	0	22	2	4	7	1	XXIII	82
Lot 72	8	4	2	2	1	10	0	XXIII	27
Lot 18	49	2	26	4	3	111	16	XXVII	211
Lot 29	3,089	148	1,513	145	172	2,985	829	XXVII	8,881
Lot 44	64	6	43	5	3	122	17	XXVII	260
Lot 45	23	4	21	3	0	54	25	XXVII	130
Lot 46	348	40	297	70	28	218	318	XXVII	1,319
Lot 22	1,502	59	1,361	147	80	2,333	2,613	XXX	8,095
Lot 67	20	16	72	4	5	41	183	XXX	341
Lot 69	65	10	215	35	21	69	385	XXX	800
Lot 20	1	1	19	0	0	14	4	XXXI	39
Lot 15	48	2	82	20	4	53	229	XXXIX	438
Lot 19	206	0	17	11	1	172	90	XXXIX	497
Lot 85	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	XXXIX	2
Lot 10	64	2	51	2	2	20	34	XLII	175
Lot 75	60	2	46	4	3	13	176	XLII	304
Lot 21	21	2	23	5	0	10	15	XLV	76
Lot 86	46	0	17	4	1	15	1	XLV	84
Lot 16	40	1	46	8	2	27	45	XLVIII	169
Lot 42	214	1	57	10	1	143	40	XLVIII	466
Lot 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	L	1
Class Totals	10,034	1,385	8,021	983	525	10,627	10,104		41,679
Percentage	24.1	3.3	19.2	2.3	1.3	25.5	24.3		100%

## 5.2 Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7

Just over 20 percent (n=14,298) of the total Stage 4 assemblage was recovered from 28 individual lots in the rear yard of Building Lot 7 (Table 5). Half of those artifacts in turn were concentrated in Privy 2 (Master Context XIII), which contained 7,044 artifacts.

**Table 5: Class Totals by Provenience, Townhouse 4**

	Archi- tecture	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Lot 39	1	5	67	4	0	1	0	III	78
Lot 115	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	3
Lot 116	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	V	1
Lot 32	73	0	36	4	3	26	6	X	148
Lot 33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1
Lot 35	147	4	34	9	6	55	49	XIII	304
Lot 48	58	3	33	8	14	48	46	XIII	210
Lot 49	51	5	28	0	1	54	9	XIII	148
Lot 64	652	838	1,218	170	126	654	2,695	XIII	6,353
Lot 73	11	4	7	0	3	1	3	XIII	29
Lot 88	46	38	43	5	9	32	42	XV	215
Lot 89	97	92	81	10	11	57	55	XV	403



**Table 5: Class Totals by Provenience, Townhouse 4**

	Archi- tecture	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Lot 90	38	19	16	6	8	10	10	XV	107
Lot 91	268	101	377	46	18	111	78	XV	999
Lot 93	11	1	19	4	4	13	15	XV	67
Lot 94	47	47	34	6	4	8	19	XV	165
Lot 36	767	18	262	18	19	599	212	XVI	1,895
Lot 41	15	0	3	2	1	11	0	XVI	32
Lot 56	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	XVI	4
Lot 66	560	2	136	30	6	314	57	XXIX	1,105
Lot 37	96	1	62	3	0	37	50	XXXV	249
Lot 30	76	0	106	1	3	70	56	XXXVII	312
Lot 38	56	1	60	3	1	27	72	XXXVII	220
Lot 97	57	4	179	4	2	43	187	XXXVII	476
Lot 98	264	0	61	4	3	10	45	XXXVII	387
Lot 108	1	0	10	2	2	3	0	XXXVII	18
Lot 99	19	2	108	5	0	22	124	XLIV	280
Lot 111	10	0	35	0	0	15	29	XLIV	89
Class Totals									
	3,429	1,186	3,015	343	244	2,221	3,860		14,298
Percentage									
	23.9	8.3	21.4	2.4	1.7	15.4	26.9		100%

### 5.3 Townhouse 5, Building Lot 6

The rear yard of Building Lot 6 contained the least number of features of the five yards associated with the Bishop's Block, hence only 9.8 percent (n=6,840) of the total Stage 4 assemblage was recovered from 15 individual lots (Table 6). The artifacts were concentrated in three locations: the abandoned cold cellar (Master Context XXVIII), which contained 2,735 artifacts; Privy 4 (Master Contexts XXV, XI), which contained 2,597 artifacts; and Privy 3 (Master Context XIV), which contained 1,200 artifacts.

**Table 6: Class Totals by Provenience, Townhouse 5**

	Archi- tecture	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Lot 109	98	2	71	4	4	26	85	XI	290
Lot 113	55	7	34	0	2	15	63	XI	176
Lot 119	59	6	144	33	2	23	32	XII	299
Lot 103	184	10	180	12	9	51	120	XIV	566
Lot 104	117	35	85	17	6	24	36	XIV	320
Lot 105	5	1	30	2	1	2	6	XIV	47
Lot 106	60	18	85	28	2	20	54	XIV	267
Lot 126	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	XVII	9
Lot 114	36	5	40	1	1	17	47	XXV	147
Lot 117	147	19	201	9	5	52	177	XXV	610
Lot 123	18	150	140	40	21	27	367	XXV	763
Lot 124	70	57	246	37	3	34	164	XXV	611
Lot 92	240	26	1,003	43	19	287	997	XXVIII	2,615
Lot 95	8	0	54	2	0	5	37	XXVIII	106
Lot 122	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	XXVIII	14



**Table 6: Class Totals by Provenience, Townhouse 5**

	Archi- tecture	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Class Totals	1,098	336	2,332	228	75	584	2,187		6,840
Percentage	16.1	4.9	34.1	3.4	1	8.5	32		100%

#### 5.4 184 Adelaide Street, Building Lot 5

The partial excavation of Building Lot 5 resulted in the recovery of 4,764 artifacts from eight individual contexts (Table 7). Over 80 percent (n=3,869) were concentrated in Privy 5.

**Table 7: Class Totals by Provenience, 184 Adelaide Street**

	Architect.	Furnish.	Kitchen & Food	Personal Artifacts	Tools & Equipment	Indeterm.	Organic	Master Context	Lot Total
Lot 127	217	45	230	15	7	91	94	VI	699
Lot 131	50	15	58	9	4	11	49	VI	196
Lot 125	17	8	36	17	4	27	349	VII	459
Lot 130	42	73	101	57	4	54	147	VII	478
Lot 132	79	243	222	79	18	94	70	VII	805
Lot 133	264	632	308	174	49	91	164	VII	1,682
Lot 134	64	86	119	17	3	13	40	VII	342
Lot 135	22	1	31	16	1	18	14	VII	103
Class Totals	755	1,103	1,106	384	90	399	927		4,764
Percentage	15.8	23.2	23.2	8	1.9	8.4	19.5		100%

#### 5.5 Unknown Provenience

No provenience can be assigned to 2,313 artifacts. This was as a result of error during the laboratory processing phase of the project, when artifacts were accidentally separated from their provenience tags. A major portion of this assemblage comprises unidentifiable metal fragments (n=2,211).

### 6.0 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Given that the Bishop's Block site represents a series of separate municipal addresses, the results of the analysis will be presented according to the building lot within which the artifacts were found so that they can be related back to the known occupants of each townhouse.

## 6.1 Kitchen and Food-Related Class

With respect to refined earthenware ceramics, they will be discussed both in terms of ware type and unique vessel. Discerning the ware types within an assemblage is useful as a relative dating technique because of the historical progression of types in industrial-era ceramic production. The unmarked stoneware and coarse red or buff earthenware used for food storage and preparation cannot be tightly dated because these wares were ubiquitous throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Discerning the unique vessels allows for an anthropological discussion of the meal systems employed by the people who occupied the townhouse. A total of 947 unique vessels have been identified.

The period during which the Bishop's Block townhouses were constructed (1830s) saw a shift in the type of ceramic wares available for purchase in Toronto stores. The staple of trade to Canada in the early nineteenth century had been the refined earthenware with a cream-coloured body known as creamware, described by Elizabeth Collard as Josiah Wedgewood's most important contribution to English commerce (Collard 1984:104-105). Creamware vessels were lightweight and durable, thus they could be easily shipped (Kaellgren 2009:103). Wedgewood, however, did not invent creamware. English potters of traditional tin-enamelled earthenware, known as delft, and stoneware ceramics were challenged to compete with imported porcelains from continental Europe and China, as well as English manufacturers looking to break into the porcelain market (Kaellgren 2009:13). Thus, they began experimenting with two new types of ceramics circa 1740: a refined cream-coloured earthenware and a white salt-glazed stoneware (Copeland 1995:4). By 1762, Josiah Wedgewood was satisfied that his creamware trials were successful and he began marketing original designs with the help of Thomas Bentley (Copeland 1995:6). Most were executed by pressing sheets of wet clay over moulds to create the form and relief decoration, just as it was done with stoneware. The vast majority of these wares were not enamelled or printed (Miller and Hunter 2001:154).

By 1770, the market was glutted with a wide range of English-made ceramics and the first Staffordshire potters' price-fixing agreement set the price of the white salt-glazed stoneware to that of creamware (Miller and Hunter 2001:144). Creamware quickly had become an "old fashioned" product, and to survive in the competitive market, the potters needed a new product that would appeal to the burgeoning, style-conscious middle classes. One solution developed circa 1775 was to put a blue-tinted glaze onto the refined earthenware so that when fired, it attained the look of Chinese porcelain. Ceramic scholars use the term pearlware to describe this ceramic. The potters further copied the Chinese tea bowl shapes and wedge foot rings, and painted the vessels with patterns that duplicated Chinese motifs, giving rise to the term China glaze (Miller and Hunter 2001:145-146). Common motifs included a house or temple with a fence, shimmering water in the foreground, and exotic foliage. Another ware type was developed by adding a yellow glaze to the earthenware body; these ceramics are known as canary ware to collectors. Canary ware was produced in England between 1780 and 1835, largely for tea services, figurines, and some domestic table forms (Miller 1974). Refined red earthenware vessels with applied lustre or given a glossy black glaze, known as Jackfield, were also popular in tea services during this time (Jouppien 1980:27). Black-glazed tea wares manufactured from this refined red earthenware evolved during the Victorian era into "Jet ware," which was decorated in a more elaborate fashion.

Pearlware ceramics were better suited to the cobalt blue decorations and soon the potters were adding shell edge and printed motifs to their repertory. Josiah Spode is credited with perfecting the underglaze printing technique circa 1784 that allowed potters to produce decorated tablewares quickly and attractively, first in blue, and after 1824 in chrome green, red, black, brown, and many other colours (Collard 1984:114; Copeland 1994:20). These latter colours looked better on a white background, hence potters gradually dropped the blue-tinted and cream-coloured glazes and began to develop refined white-bodied earthenwares. Refined white earthenwares began to dominate the Ontario market in the 1830s, with a limited amount of pearlware for sale until circa 1835. New decorative techniques were introduced in the 1840s, including stamped and sponged designs. Edged plates with scalloped rims were phased out and replaced with straight edges during the 1850 (Kenyon 1995:4-7).



Ironstone, was first introduced in Ontario the late 1840s, and by the 1870s, it had become the most popular tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1980). Table and tea wares printed with flowing colours, and moulded repeating graphical patterns, were common decorations on ironstone. Yellowware, a yellow-bodied ironstone, also became available in the 1840s, and was commonly used for baking dishes, bowls, and other kitchen wares. It was sometimes decorated with a mottled brown glaze known as "Rockingham," which was also used to decorate buff earthenware. At the turn of the century, semi-porcelain and porcelain along with ironstone were the principal ceramic bodies used for the manufacture of ceramic table wares (Kenyon 1995:13). With respect to porcelains, the first true porcelain developed in England was manufactured by Josiah Spode in 1799. The key was the addition of calcined bone ash that made the porcelain whiter, stronger, and less susceptible to distortion and breakage in the kiln, giving rise to the name bone china (Copeland 1994:25).

In addition to ceramics, the kitchen and food-related class includes cutlery, glass tableware, cooking utensils, and food and beverage containers. The glass artifacts have been described using terminology found in the *Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

### 6.1.1 Kitchen and Food-related Class, Townhouse 3

The Stage 4 assemblage from Townhouse 3 contains 8,021 kitchen and food-related artifacts that pertain to the storage, preparation, distribution and consumption of food and beverages (Table 4).

#### Ceramic

Ceramic sherds (n=6,313) dominate this artifact class. These comprise a minimum number of 448 food and beverage-related vessels (Table 8), based on rim sherds of distinct ware types and decorative attributes.

**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
42	2711	hand-painted, general	porcelain, Chinese	saucer	
22	2324	hand-painted, enamel	porcelain, Chinese	teacup	
14	938	transfer print, blue willow	pearlware	plate, twiffler	
22	1480	transfer print, blue willow	pearlware	plate, twiffler	
9	776	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, table	
9	6631	undecorated	pearlware	plate, supper	
61	3383	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	tureen, soup	
22	1489	transfer print, blue willow	pearlware	dish, meat	
22	1466	transfer print, general	pearlware	dish, meat	
28	1759	hand-painted, early palette	pearlware	teacup	
22	1411	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	saucer	
9	735	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	saucer	
22	1618	factory slip, banded	pearlware	jug	
28	1773	undecorated	pearlware	bowl, general	
61	3392	undecorated	pearlware	preserve jar	
46	2898	undecorated	pearlware	preserve jar	
15	1176	undecorated	Jackfield	teapot	
29	227	moulded, RGP	Jackfield	teapot	
83	4474	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
28	1738	edgeware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, twiffler	
3	452	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, twiffler	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
75	4373	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	RWE	plate, twiffler	
40	6528	edgeware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, table	
3	357	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, table	
14	1002	undecorated	RWE	plate, table	
22	1682	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
9	6640	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
9	6630	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
29	1867	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, table	
9	683	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, table	
10	6686	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, table	
22	1482	undecorated	RWE	plate, table	
15	1148	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
22	1573	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
83	4458	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
22	1616	edgeware, straight	RWE	plate, table	
22	5878	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, supper	
86	4508	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
61	3338	transfer print, chinoiserie	RWE	plate, supper	
83	4457	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, supper	
61	3339	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
22	1696	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
46	2849	undecorated	RWE	plate, supper	
29	1838	edgeware, straight	RWE	plate, supper	
8	6579	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, supper	
22	1572	edgeware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, supper	
67	4127	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, muffin	
22	2333	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, muffin	
69	4253	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, muffin	
16	6720	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, muffin	
69	4257	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, muffin	
83	4460	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, muffin	
9	791	moulded, RGP	RWE	plate, child's	
9	792	transfer print, general	RWE	dish, meat	
28	1772	undecorated	RWE	teacup	
9	743	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
61	3361	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
22	1461	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
22	1464	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
59	3270	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
75	4374	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
9	6642	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
14+					
50+51	815	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
61	3334	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
61	3386	spongeware	RWE	teacup	
3	376	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
22	1440	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	teacup	
59	3271	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
69	4244	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
40	6535	undecorated	RWE	teacup	
42	2707	undecorated	RWE	saucer	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
45	2760	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
3	379	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
9	6622	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
61	3480	spongeware	RWE	saucer	
69	4263	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
3	552	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
62	3630	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
83	4472	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
76	4398	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
61	3336	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
22	1691	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
9	6646	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
59	3269	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
22	1576	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
61	3335	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
61	3479	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
		transfer print, blue			
3	368	chinoiserie	RWE	saucer	
61	3360	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
69	4236	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
76	4397	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
62	3629	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
9	656	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
		hand-painted, monochrome			
68	4170	blue	RWE	saucer	
29	2114	transfer print, general	RWE	mug	
3	589	transfer print, general	RWE	teapot	
50	264	moulded, general	RWE	jug	
				bowl, food	
16	1217	factory slip, cable	RWE	preparation	
				bowl, food	
22	2286	factory slip, banded	RWE	preparation	
				bowl, food	
69	4243	stamped	RWE	preparation	
				bowl, food	
8	6564	undecorated	RWE	preparation	
51	3123	decalcomania	Jetware	teapot	
22	1589	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
3	584	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
9	684	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
14	6694	transfer print, chinoiserie	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
51	3125	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
76	4409	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
22	2273	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
46	2846	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
51	3153	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
29	1891	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	Alfred Meakin 1875-1897
67	4129	edgeware, chicken claw	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
29	1893	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
					Same pattern as #2845; R.
					Cochran Glasgow 1846-
46	2847	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	1918



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
29	1892	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	Alfred Meakin 1875-1897
46	2848	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	Thomas Furnival & Son 1871-1890
29	1894	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
29	2117	gilt	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
22	2274	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
61	3475	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
3	441	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
50	3085	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
50	3076	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
46	2845	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	Part of set with #2847; R. Cochran Glasgow 1846- 1918
69	4267	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
22	1620	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
75	4372	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
22	1484	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
29	2118	transfer print, flow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
9	699	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, table	
14	1047	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, table	
3	518	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
28	1251	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
76	6721	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
46	2897	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2010	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
51	3866	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
46	2775	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2115	gilt	ironstone	plate, table	
22	1611	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
83	4435	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2172	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2175	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
29	1899	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
22	1614	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2174	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
8	6568	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
22	2269	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
29	1900	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
51	3194	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	R. Cochran Glasgow 1846- 1918
29	2016	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2173	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
29	1908	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	"Lorne" pattern
62	3633	edgware, chicken claw	ironstone	plate, table	
29	2178	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
83	4436	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
14	1119	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
21	1293	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, table	
69	4247	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, table	
76	4380	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
3	471	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, table	
3	583	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, table	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
50	2980	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
29	2116	gilt	ironstone	plate, supper	
22	2330	edgeware, straight	ironstone	plate, supper	
9	648	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, supper	
51	3201	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	St. Johns Stone Chinaware
46	2844	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
69	4278	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
69	4265	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
83	4434	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
14	1032	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
29	2179	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
51	3204	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
14+					
50+51	891	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
29	1910	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
22	1612	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
61	3483	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, supper	
75	4371	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, supper	
10	6661	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, supper	
67	4122	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
61	3340	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, supper	
83	4433	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
14+					
50+51	838	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, muffin	
29	1905	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
69	4246	transfer print, flow	ironstone	plate, muffin	
					Podmore & Walker 1834-1859 "Warwick" pattern
3	528	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
40	6523	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, muffin	
22	1613	undecorated	ironstone	plate, muffin	
69	4276	undecorated	ironstone	plate, muffin	
69	4259	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
8	6580	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, muffin	
29	1906	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
22	1590	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, muffin	
83	4473	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, muffin	
22	1714	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, muffin	
83	4476	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, muffin	
29	2180	undecorated	ironstone	plate, muffin	
29	1907	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, muffin	
3	514	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, muffin	
3	523	moulded, NGP	ironstone	egg cup	
9	606	undecorated	ironstone	bowl, food consumption	
14+					
50+51	866	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food consumption	
29	1987	undecorated	ironstone	bowl, food consumption	
16	1236	undecorated	ironstone	plate, soup	
3	580	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, soup	
76	4408	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, soup	W & E Corn 1864-1891
76	4382	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, soup	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
29	1998	undecorated	ironstone	tureen, soup	
29	1878	transfer print, general	ironstone	dish, serving	Built in charger and pedestal
14	1035	moulded, general	ironstone	dish, covered	
46	2851	moulded, general	ironstone	dish, covered	
22	226	moulded, RPG	ironstone	dish, covered	
29	1915	moulded, general	ironstone	bowl, food service	
22	2338	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food service	
29	1864	lustre	ironstone	bowl, food service	
59	3241	moulded, general	ironstone	bowl, food service	
22	1537	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
29	1912	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	dish, meat	
61	3394	moulded, general	ironstone	dish, meat	
22	1347	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
21	1294	undecorated	ironstone	dish, meat	
61	3393	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
8	6561	undecorated	ironstone	dish, meat	
14	1048	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	dish, meat	
59	3244	transfer print, general	ironstone	dish, meat	
29	1898	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
14	1088	transfer print, flow	ironstone	dish, meat	
62	3632	transfer print, general	ironstone	dish, meat	
83	4437	undecorated	ironstone	dish, meat	
69	4252	transfer print, general	ironstone	dish, meat	
76	4383	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	dish, meat	
3	340	moulded, NGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
29	1913	moulded, NGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
62	3569	moulded, NGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
29	1914	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
59	3309	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
22	1643	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	W. Ridgway 1834-1854
3	587	transfer print, general	ironstone	jug	
15	1190	transfer print, general	ironstone	jug	
29	1996	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	jug	
51	3216	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	jug	
29	1917	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
29	2001	undecorated	ironstone	jug	Alfred Meakin, England 1891-1897
3	460	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
18	1256	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
46	2852	undecorated	ironstone	jug	
46	2854	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
22	2335	gilt	ironstone	jug	
22	2288	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
59	3306	lustre	ironstone	teacup	
50	3087	lustre	ironstone	teacup	
62	3559	lustre	ironstone	teacup	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
29	1872	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
29	2167	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
29	1984	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Set with #1985, 1871
29	1985	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Set with #1984, 1871
29	1871	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Set with #1984, 1985
14+					
50+51	897	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
29	1784	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
76	4388	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
14+					
50+51	839	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
46	2784	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
14+					
50+51	880	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
61	3199	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
29	2156	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Set with #1981
29	1981	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Set with #2156
76	4385	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Medalta Made in Canada 1915
76	4386	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	Medalta Made in Canada 1915
51	3193	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
29	1982	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
51	3200	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
22	1676	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
50	3116	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
69	4279	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	"Prairie Shape" pattern
29	1869	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
46	2792	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
29	2159	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	"Canada" pattern
14+					
50+51	867	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
29	1835	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
16	1216	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
16	1215	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
29	2170	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
29	2171	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
29	1781	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
67	4126	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
69	4270	moulded, NGP	ironstone	teacup	
22	1510	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
51	3182	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
29	2133	decalcomania	ironstone	teacup	
61	3478	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
62	3626	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
22	1700	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
51	3206	lustre	ironstone	teacup	
68	4171	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
69	4242	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	teacup	
29	2186	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	teacup	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
40	6526	moulded, RPG	ironstone	teacup	
29	2137	hand-painted, general	ironstone	teacup	
29	1821	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
29	1884	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	H. Meakin (?); part of set with #1883, 2837
46	2837	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	Part of set with #1884, 1883
29	1883	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	H. Meakin (?); part of set with #1884, 2837
22	1885	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	W & E Corn 1864-1891
29	2154	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
46	2790	gilt	ironstone	saucer	
14	1118	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	Clementson Bros 1867-1916
51	3198	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
76	4407	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
51	3197	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	Powell & Bishop, England 1876-1878
29	2157	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
14+					Powell & Bishop, England 1876-1878
50+51	843	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
69	4266	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
22	2276	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
29	1881	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
51	3180	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
29	2163	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	Alfred Meakin, England 1891-1897
46	2836	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
29	2057	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	China Hall import mark
29	1882	moulded, RPG	ironstone	saucer	
46	2839	moulded, general	ironstone	saucer	
14+					
50+51	841	moulded, RPG	ironstone	saucer	
76	4384	transfer print, general	ironstone	saucer	
59	3310	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
61	3391	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
22	1615	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
22	1699	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
62	3548	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
15	1201	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
3	538	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	"Lahore" pattern
76	4405	decalcomania	ironstone	saucer	Newport Pottery England
14	1007	moulded, RPG	ironstone	saucer	
14+					
50+51	844	stamped	ironstone	saucer	
22	1677	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
29	2130	decalcomania	ironstone	saucer	
62	3621	lustre	ironstone	saucer	
46	4404	transfer print, general	ironstone	saucer	
29	1887	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
14+					
50+51	864	lustre	ironstone	saucer	
29	1847	transfer print, general	ironstone	mug	"No. 2 Rescue" printed in black



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
61	3430	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	mug	
22	1646	moulded, general	ironstone	teapot	
29	1999	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	coffee pot	
45	2761	moulded, general	ironstone	coffee pot	
68	4169	moulded, NGP	ironstone	baking dish	
29	1997	undecorated	ironstone	baking dish	
51	3196	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food preparation	
29	1785	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food preparation	
51	3176	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food preparation	St. Johns Stone Chinaware
22	1644	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
29	2191	transfer print, general	ironstone	preserve jar	
22	1619	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
22	1717	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
51	3213	transfer print, general	ironstone	preserve jar	James Keilor Medal of Merit 1873
69	4240	moulded, NGP	ironstone	preserve jar	
29	1889	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
22	1650	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
29	2136	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	
14	1083	hand-painted, general	semi-porcelain	teacup	
22	1421	transfer print, general	semi-porcelain	teacup	
3	3789	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
50	3079	undecorated	semi-porcelain	teacup	
67	5221	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	
50	2986	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	
22	2329	moulded, general	semi-porcelain	teacup	
61	3347	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
62	3628	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
9	724	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	teacup	
29	1833	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
22	2328	moulded, RGP	semi-porcelain	teacup	
68	4174	moulded, general	semi-porcelain	teacup	
29	2187	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
29	1832	moulded, RGP	semi-porcelain	saucer	
18	1262	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
50	3082	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
29	1888	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	saucer	
51	3173	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
40	6525	transfer print, general	semi-porcelain	saucer	
46	2800	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
61	3390	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
29	2007	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
22	1565	transfer print, general	semi-porcelain	saucer	
29	2129	lustre	semi-porcelain	saucer	
51	3184	hand-painted, enamel	semi-porcelain	saucer	
59	3307	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
69	4272	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
69	4237	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	saucer	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
69	4239	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
51	3207	transfer print, general	semi-porcelain	jug	
69	208	hand-painted, general	semi-porcelain	covered dish	
50	2989	transfer print, general	English bone china	saucer	
9	6645	transfer print, general	English bone china	saucer	
9	749	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	English bone china	saucer	
3	642	moulded, general	English bone china	saucer	
3	422	moulded, RPG	English bone china	saucer	
15	1186	decalcomania	English bone china	saucer	
14	1115	decalcomania	English bone china	saucer	
50	3086	transfer print, general	English bone china	saucer	
71	4315	gilt	English bone china	saucer	
14+ 50+51	914	gilt	English bone china	saucer	
28	1753	moulded, general	English bone china	saucer	
22	1371	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
15	1185	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
14	999	undecorated	English bone china	teacup	
14	998	moulded, general	English bone china	teacup	
3	553	undecorated	English bone china	teacup	
3	373	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	English bone china	teacup	
22	1684	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	English bone china	teacup	
22	1569	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	English bone china	teacup	
3	445	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
51	3123	decalcomania	Jetware	teapot	
14	1006	factory slip, dendritic	yellow ware	mug	
59	3294	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
68	4172	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
46	2801	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
22	1553	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
3	420	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
9	615	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
3	544	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
3	542	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	



**Table 8: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 3, Building Lot 8**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
29	2220	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
61	3389	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
51	262	undecorated	yellow ware	baking dish	
9	6620	factory slip, banded	yellow ware	bowl, food preparation	
14+				bowl, food preparation	
50+51	863	moulded, NGP	yellow ware	preserve jar	
75	4376	salt-glazed	stoneware	preserve jar	
69	4241	salt-glazed	stoneware	preserve jar	
29	1814	glazed	stoneware	preserve jar	
76	4406	salt-glazed	stoneware	jug	
46	2789	salt-glazed	stoneware	molasses jug	
50	3112	glazed	stoneware	molasses jug	
3	493	glazed	stoneware	jug	
29	1967	glazed	stoneware	jar	
29	1816	salt-glazed	stoneware	bottle	
22	1478	glazed	coarse red earthenware	milk pan	
29	1841	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
46	2899	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
62	3624	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
22	1664	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
29	2058	glazed	coarse red earthenware	butter pot	
29	2112	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
22	1395	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
29	1859	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
46	2785	glazed	buff earthenware	preserve jar	
14	1126	rockingham	buff earthenware	jug	
76	4390	undecorated	stoneware, Chinese	bowl, food consumption	individual serving rice-soup bowl
44	4939	edgware, scalloped	unidentifiable	plate, supper	

The majority of the unique vessels (MNV=255 or 57 percent) are ironstone. Next in frequency is refined white earthenware (n=83), semi-porcelain (n=35), English bone china (n=20), pearlware (n=14), and yellowware (n=14). Lesser amounts of stoneware (n=9), coarse red earthenware (n=6), buff earthenware (n=5), Jackfield or Jetware (n=3), Chinese porcelain (n=2), the Chinese stoneware known as celadon (n=1), and one thermally altered plate of unidentified ware type, are also represented in the assemblage.

The first occupants of Townhouse 3 circa 1833 to March 1837, Robert Sympton Jameson and his wife Anna, are the most likely people to have used the pearlware and possibly some of the refined white earthenware vessels. As the Attorney General of Upper Canada, Robert Jameson, would have been part of a social circle that

expected to be entertained at formal dinner parties, and the pearlware soup tureen (Cat.# 3383) and meat dishes (Cat.# 1466, 1489) would have been part of a formal table service. The enamelled Chinese porcelain teacup (Cat.# 2711) and saucer (Cat.# 2324) also represent higher status wares and would not have been out of place in the Jameson household.

The coarse red earthenware dairying vessels form an interesting food preparation sub-assemblage that suggest a milk cow was kept for the purposes of making butter; these include a milk pan (Cat.# 1478), four cream pots (Cat.# 1664, 1841, 2899, 3624) in which milk with a high butterfat content was stored until there was enough to churn into butter, and one butter pot (Cat.# 2058) to store the product. Mrs. Jameson wrote of being able to hear cows lowing when she lived briefly at the Bishop's Block, so it is not inconceivable that the rear stable housed a milk cow during the 1830s. At that time, Adelaide Street west of Yonge was sparsely populated and developments such as the Bishop's Block had yet to transform this part of the city from semi-rural to urban.

Refined white earthenware ceramics would have dominated household assemblages during the period immediately after the Jameson family's departure in 1837, but it is not known who lived in Townhouse 3 at that time. The greater proportion of printed vessels relative to the less expensive edged or painted refined white earthenware suggests that the next occupants also maintained a relatively high status. In the 1840s, ironstone was introduced to Ontario consumers. Printed ironstone ceramics (Plate 37) such as the saucer in the "Lahore" pattern (Cat.#538) in flowing colours, and the muffin plate in the "Warwick" pattern (Cat.# 528) manufactured by Podmore & Walker circa 1834-1859 (Godden 1991:501), were also expensive items to purchase (Kenyon 1995:6-7). These printed ironstone vessels are more likely to originate with occupants of the 1840s and 1850s.

A string of single household occupations, starting with railway contractor John Ginty (1856-1862) and ending with barrister D. Mitchell McDonald in 1872, characterize the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Again during this period, both ironstone and refined white earthenware ceramics would have been part of household assemblages, with ironstone coming to dominate by the 1870s. New moulded patterns featuring wheat motifs manufactured for export to Canada would have started to appear on the table circa 1859 (Sussman 1985:7). Two popular patterns were available during this period: the basic "Wheat," one version of which was produced in Glasgow by Robert Cochran after 1862 (Cat.# 3194); and "Prairie Shape," (Cat.# 4279), introduced by Joseph Clementson in 1861 (Sussman 1985:49).

In the early 1870s, the pattern for Townhouse 3 shifted from single family dwelling to boarding house with multiple occupants. The 1873 *Toronto City Directory* for example listed 168 Adelaide Street as Mrs. Denham's boarding house. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of ironstone vessels explodes, as does the number of serving pieces such as meat dishes (n=21), jugs (n=11), and yellow ware baking dishes (n=11) used to prepare food for the boarders. One of the boarders was probably a fireman, as evinced by a mug (Cat.# 1847) with the words "No. 2 Rescue" printed in black on its body. New ironstone patterns introduced in the last quarter of the nineteenth century include the "Canada" pattern (Cat.# 2159), and Thomas Furnival's "Lorne" pattern featuring wheat heads with ropes and ribbons (Sussman 1985:67, 71). It is also interesting to note that some of the ironstone was manufactured in Quebec (Cat.# 3176; 3201), as identified by the printed mark of the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company, who were in business between 1873 and 1899 (Sussman 1985:36). Commercially prepared items such as marmalade (Plate 38) imported from Scotland became more widely available, and one ironstone preserve jar with printed lettering identifies a "Medal of Merit" awarded to James Keilor in 1873 (Cat.# 3213).

The boarding house era appears to extend until circa 1905. After circa 1890, semi porcelain ceramics became prevalent for sale in Ontario (Kenyon 1995:13). It is interesting to note that the semi porcelain found in Townhouse 3 is almost exclusively teacups and saucers, with the exception of one jug and one covered serving dish. This suggests that these items were purchased as teawares but ironstone was preferred for tablewares in the boarding house because of its durability and its cheap price. Once a premium-priced ware, ironstone was very affordable in the 1890s. The Eaton's catalogue of 1894 priced Alfred Meakin's "first quality" ironstone cups



and saucers at 75 cents per dozen, while the same in semi porcelain cost between \$1.20 and 1.75 per dozen depending upon the pattern (Kenyon 1995:13). At least one Meakin "Wheat" pattern saucer is represented in the assemblage (Cat.# 2163).

In 1905, the settlement pattern shifted again from a private boarding house to a public commercial enterprise, beginning with the Woo Soy Chinese laundry between 1905 and 1919, and later a Chinese restaurant (1920-1925). Three ceramic vessels date to this period. The most interesting is a fragment from a Chinese stoneware (celadon) rice-soup bowl identified by its overall form (Cat.# 4390). It is typical of ethnic Chinese ceramics documented on late nineteenth-century archaeological sites in the American west (Lister and Lister 1989:50) and has Chinese characters painted on the underside (Plate 39).

### Non-ceramic

The non-ceramic artifacts in this class (n=1,708) will be discussed in terms of their place within a meal system.

Ninety-four glass tableware fragments could not be identified as to function because of their incomplete nature.

Food preparation (n=12) is represented by a complete cast iron skillet with a 12 inch diameter (Cat.# 230) found in Lot 29, and 11 skillet fragments, including two handle fragments (Cat.# H4104) that represent a second skillet deposited in Lot 29 (Cistern 2).

Food consumption (n=66) is represented by 56 cutlery handles, 41 of which were recovered from Lot 51 of privy 1. These have become detached from either a knife blade or fork head; both types of cutlery were manufactured with flat metal handles to which decorative bone plates were attached with metal pins (Kenyon 1982). One fork (Cat.# 8132), 8 table spoons, including one made of pewter (Cat.# 7992), and a pressed glass nappie with a starburst motif (Cat.# H1145), are also present in the assemblage.

Twenty-five artifacts are related to food service. These include two serving spoons, one of which was made of pewter (Cat.# 8187), a fancy glass castor used to serve condiments at the table (Cat.# 294), and a metal sprinkler attachment (Cat.# H4034) for a castor. Glass tableware includes two fragments from an almost complete celadon vase (Cat. H1888), 12 covered dish fragments, five bowl fragments, and two glass cruet stoppers (Cat.# H826, H1193).

Food storage items (n=28) include one incomplete (Cat.# H942) and one complete green glass pickle bottle (Cat.# H1647); 11 fragments from a turquoise glass canning jar with threaded finish (Cat.# H1842); three zinc screw bands from glass canning jars; five glass liners for canning jars; four "club sauce" type stoppers from commercial condiment bottles; one colourless glass patent finish from an extract bottle (Cat.# H1641); one green glass "club sauce" type finish (Cat.# H32); and one colourless glass container with a threaded finish (Cat.# 312).

One hundred and ninety-two artifacts are related to beverage consumption. These include one incomplete stemmed goblet (Plate 40) (Cat.# 232) resembling the "New York" pattern (c.f. Jones 2000:Figure 21), and 95 stemmed glass fragments used for the consumption of wine and other alcoholic beverages. Other recognizable pressed-glass designs include "Nova Scotia Tandem," (Cat.# H1061), which was produced in Trenton, Nova Scotia circa 1891 (c.f. Stevens 1982:190). Eighteen glass cups and 78 glass tumbler fragments would have been used with a variety of beverages including water, punch, and ale.

Beverage service items (n=7) include two cork screws (Cat.# 7987, 6981); three colourless glass jug fragments, including one body (Cat.# H965), and two handles (Cat.# H680, 1144); one decanter body fragment (Cat.# H566); and one decanter stopper (Cat.# H1964).



The greatest number of artifacts (n=1,284) are related to beverage storage. These items include one cork (Cat.# 7833), one embossed white metal seal or pull tab (Cat.# 3839), and 1,282 glass fragments that are recognizable as beverage containers by their shape, colour, and/or embossed lettering. Dairy containers comprise four fragments and three complete containers of a size suitable for cream. Two of the cream bottles originated with the City Dairy of Toronto (Cat.# 293, 314), which was founded circa 1900 (Philips 1989:148), while one came from the Vita-Milk Dairy (Cat.# 313), which was listed in Toronto directories between 1935 and 1946 (Philips 1989:169).

Four complete and 26 fragmented carbonated beverage containers likely held soda water or ginger ale. Five local manufacturers are represented, including the Beaver Soda Water Works (Cat.# H715) circa 1870 to 1875; Clark Brothers (Cat.# 201, H114, H1140) circa 1879 to 1900; James Eves (Cat.# 204, H724, H1927) circa 1861 to 1881; Lawson Kirkland (Cat.#203) circa 1908 to 1917; and John Verner (Cat.# H249), who was in business between 1881 to 1897 (Axelson 2000:19, 25, 39, 58, 125).

Three complete and five fragmented beverage containers held soft drinks. Two of the complete bottles were pulled from the demolition fill (Lot 76) inside House 3, and include a green Pepsi Cola bottle (Cat.# H2499) with a crown cap, and an "orange sweet" soda bottle (Cat.# H2493) manufactured by the Toronto Soda Water Co. circa 1925 (Axelson 2000:119). One complete unmarked green bottle with a crown finish (Cat.# H1068) was found in Lot 29 of Cistern 2.

One complete torpedo-shaped mineral water container (Cat.# 202) is embossed with chemist J. J. McLaughlin's logo and the words "HYGEIA WATERS" (Plate 41). This product, which invoked the name of the Greek goddess of health, was manufactured and sold to consumers as a substitute for the beneficial waters that were obtained by travelling to mineral spring spas. McLaughlin manufactured beverages in Toronto between 1888 and 1906 (Axelson 2000:67). One emerald green glass "Congress Water" container (Cat.# H1563 + others) was partially mended from 11 fragments excavated from Lots 45 and 46 (Cistern 2). Details embossed on the bottle indicate it was bottled at the Congress and Empire Springs in Saratoga, New York. The company, founded in 1865, became the most successful bottler of the famous carbonated mineral spring water, selling one million bottles annually by 1878 (Hartgen 2012). A third mineral water container is represented by an aqua glass mineral finish (Cat.# H2514).

Liquor containers comprise two complete olive green bottles (Cat.# 200, 233) and 1,222 glass fragments. A limited number of the body and base fragments have embossed lettering with information as to contents or the merchant responsible for importing the item. For example, an olive green base embossed "WILLIAM GRAHAM & Co" (Cat.# H1897) relates to the Glasgow wine merchant whose family became prominent in the shipping of Portuguese port.

## 6.1.2 Kitchen and Food-related Class, Townhouse 4

### Ceramic

The Stage 4 assemblage from Townhouse 4 contains 3,015 kitchen and food-related artifacts (Table 5), 2,334 of which are ceramic. These comprise a minimum number of 256 food and beverage-related vessels (Table 9), based on rim sherds of distinct ware types and decorative attributes.

**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
35	2426	hand-painted, general	porcelain, Chinese	saucer	



**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
30	2374	hand-painted, blue chinoiserie	porcelain, Chinese	dish, meat	
97	5130	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, twiffler	
98	5264	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, twiffler	
38	2599	undecorated	pearlware	plate, supper	
97	5207	transfer print, blue willow	pearlware	plate, soup	
108	6703	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	saucer	
88	4551	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	saucer	
30	2376	hand-painted, monochrome blue	pearlware	teacup	
36	2547	hand-painted, early palette	pearlware	teacup	
36	2540	hand-painted, monochrome blue	pearlware	teacup	
37	2580	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
98	5263	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
99	5328	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, twiffler	
91	4643	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	RWE	plate, twiffler	
30	2357	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
66	4068	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
30	2358	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
99	5327	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, table	
99	5287	edgeware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, table	
97	5131	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
91	4705	undecorated	RWE	plate, table	
91	4679	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, table	
64	3752	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
98	5256	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, muffin	
64	3712	stamped	RWE	bowl, food consumption	
97	5161	undecorated	RWE	teacup	
98	5260	spongeware	RWE	teacup	
91	4647	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
39	2546	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	teacup	
36	2541	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	teacup	
30	2359	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
66	4072	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
97	5200	undecorated	RWE	teacup	
97	5196	spongeware	RWE	saucer	
32	2416	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
30	2385	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	"Ruins" pattern by W. Adams
97	5195	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
97	5204	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	bowl, food service	
93	5052	undecorated	RWE	preserve jar	
97	5199	undecorated	RWE	preserve jar	
64	3890	undecorated	RWE	preserve jar	
89	4583	undecorated	RWE	preserve jar	
64	3844	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
91	4676	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
64	3845	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
91	4734	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	



**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
91	4737	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
91	4736	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	"Canada" pattern
91	4733	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	R. Cochran Glasgow 1846-1918
88	4549	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	"Canada" pattern
90	4613	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	China Hall; part of set with #333, 4561 and 4563
89	4563	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	China Hall; part of set with #333, 4561, and 4613
89	4562	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	St. Johns Stone Chinaware
89	4561	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	China Hall; part of set with #333, 4563, and 4613
91	4735	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
89	333	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	China Hall; part of set with #4561, 4613, and 4563
64	3850	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	China Hall
64	3848	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	printed mark Thomas Booth (1876-1883)
64	3852	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
64	3853	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
64	3849	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
64	3851	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
89	4595	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	plate, table	
64	4026	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
94	5074	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
49	2954	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3876	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
91	4646	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3869	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
91	4702	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3867	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
35	2424	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3868	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3862	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	W & E Corn 1864-1891
64	3871	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	
91	4701	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	"Canada" pattern
64	3874	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3872	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3858	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, table	Collingwood Bros 1887-1957
64	3857	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, table	
64	3856	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, table	
111	5590	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
41	2680	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
64	3749	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, supper	
64	3873	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
64	3875	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	Henry Burgess 1864-1892
91	4706	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	"Canada" pattern
64	3865	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
64	3870	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
91	4707	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
64	3846	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
94	5071	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	



**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
64	3847	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
64	3842	undecorated	ironstone	plate, muffin	
66	4069	undecorated	ironstone	plate, muffin	
108	6707	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, muffin	
89	4700	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, muffin	J & G Meakin 1851-1890
64	289	undecorated	ironstone	egg cup	
64	3819	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food consumption	
35	2423	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	bowl, food consumption	
64	3783	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, soup	
64	3814	undecorated	ironstone	plate, soup	
89	4581	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, soup	Bell, Glasgow 1842-1881
64	3818	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, soup	
64	3816	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, soup	
64	3813	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, soup	
89	4580	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, soup	China Hall
64	3777	transfer print, general	ironstone	tureen, soup	
111	5602	moulded, general	ironstone	charger	
64	285	undecorated	ironstone	charger	
97	5222	moulded, general	ironstone	dish, meat	
64	3877	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	
64	3878	undecorated	ironstone	dish, meat	
91	4740	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, meat	"Canada" pattern
30	2386	transfer print, general	ironstone	jug	
64	3810	moulded, RGP	ironstone	jug	
89	4598	moulded, NGP	ironstone	jug	
64	4017	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
64	4018	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
64	4019	moulded, general	ironstone	jug	
64	3894	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3895	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3915	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3920	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
49	2953	hand-painted, general	ironstone	teacup	
64	3898	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
91	4686	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3914	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
91	4684	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3897	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
89	4577	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3900	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3896	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
64	3784	hand-painted, general	ironstone	teacup	
94	5064	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
91	4683	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
88	4547	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
64	3902	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
91	4687	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
64	3904	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
97	5160	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	"Prairie Shape" pattern
91	4681	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	



**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
35	2427	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
64	3907	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
64	3908	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
64	3899	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
64	3756	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
88	4546	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	
66	238	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
64	3686	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
39	2643	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
64	3758	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
64	3837	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
64	3961	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
98	5239	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
64	3839	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
91	4696	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
91	4692	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
64	3836	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
89	4567	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	China Hall
64	3840	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
64	3838	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	China Hall
89	4560	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	Clementson Bros 1867-1916
90	4619	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	saucer	
91	4694	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	Bivesley & Davis (?)
91	4690	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	Maddock & Co 1842+
94	5069	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	China Hall
64	3892	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
91	4691	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
91	4695	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	Thomas Furnival & Sons, England circa 1890
64	3833	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	Clementson Bros 1867-1916
91	4675	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	saucer	Mintons 1873+
94	5062	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	China Hall
94	5063	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	"Lorne" pattern
64	3832	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	"Canada" pattern
99	5322	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
64	3835	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
64	3831	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	Robert Cochran Glasgow 1846-1918
64	3690	hand-painted, general	ironstone	saucer	
99	5321	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
99	5320	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	W Adams 1819-1864, Tonquin pattern
36	2482	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	
36	2538	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
89	4593	transfer print, general	ironstone	saucer	
66	4077	transfer print, general	ironstone	saucer	
66	239	transfer print, general	ironstone	saucer	
89	4566	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
36	2481	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
36	2450	undecorated	ironstone	mug	
64	3901	undecorated	ironstone	mug	
64	3905	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	mug	



**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
64	3903	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	mug	
64	3821	moulded, general	ironstone	teapot	
64	3820	moulded, general	ironstone	coffee pot	
89	257	stamped	ironstone	coffee pot	
64	3812	undecorated	ironstone	baking dish	
64	3711	moulded, NGP	ironstone	baking dish	W & E Corn 1864-1891
99	5333	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
64	3681	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	Maling, Newcastle 1817-1890
64	3822	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
99	5334	moulded, RGP	ironstone	preserve jar	
91	4674	transfer print, general	ironstone	preserve jar	"Grand medal Vienna 1873"
64	3841	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, twiffler	
64	3843	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, twiffler	
64	3746	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	plate, twiffler	
64	3747	hand-painted, general	semi-porcelain	plate, twiffler	
93	5055	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, table	
64	3863	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, table	
64	3794	gilt	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
88	4552	gilt	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
39	2642	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	semi-porcelain	teacup	
111	5599	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	semi-porcelain	teacup	
66	4067	undecorated	semi-porcelain	teacup	
91	4682	undecorated	semi-porcelain	teacup	
36	2544	undecorated	semi-porcelain	teacup	
36	2535	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
64	3787	hand-painted, general	semi-porcelain	teacup	
111	5598	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
64	3793	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
35	2545	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	
64	3731	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
64	3981	undecorated	semi-porcelain	teacup	
64	3795	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	
64	3909	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	teacup	
90	4616	hand-painted, enamel	semi-porcelain	saucer	
48	2934	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
64	3825	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
88	4530	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
32	5001	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
49	2955	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
64	3775	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	Matches #3805
64	3805	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	Matches #3775
48	2932	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
64	3736	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
64	3745	hand-painted, general	semi-porcelain	saucer	
64	3808	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	jug	
64	3798	decalcomania	English bone china	saucer	
64	3791	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
36	2543	gilt	English bone china	teacup	



**Table 9: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 4, Building Lot 7**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
64	267	undecorated	dyed-body earthenware	condiment jar	
35	2437	transfer print, general	dyed-body earthenware	teacup	
36	2533	factory slip, banded	yellow ware	bowl, general	
91	4689	salt-glazed	stoneware	butter pot	
36	2534	rockingham	coarse red earthenware	teapot	
32	2414	glazed	coarse red earthenware	jug, beverage storage	
91	4649	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
64	3727	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
91	4673	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
64	3774	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
94	5078	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
89	254	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
94	259	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
91	4650	glazed	buff earthenware	jug	
64	269	rockingham	buff earthenware	lid	
64	3776	glazed	buff earthenware	baking dish	

The majority of the unique vessels (MNV=160 or 63 percent) are ironstone. Next in frequency is semi-porcelain (n=34), refined white earthenware (n=32), pearlware (n=9), and buff earthenware (n=9). Lesser amounts of English bone china (n=3), coarse red earthenware (n=3), Chinese porcelain (n=2), dyed-body earthenware (n=2), stoneware (n=1), and yellow ware (n=1) are also represented in the assemblage.

The first occupant of Townhouse 4, circa 1833 to 1837, was Mr. George A. Barber, a writing master at Upper Canada College, whose campus was kitty corner to the Bishop's Block on Adelaide west of Simcoe Street. The assessment roll for 1837 indicated that he was a man of some means who owned a gig, sleigh, horse, cow, and pet dog. The pearlware and possibly some of the refined white earthenware vessels would have been purchased for Barber's household, and included plates of differing sizes so that food could be served following the convention of using a specific plate for a specific meal. The Chinese porcelain meat dish may have also been part of his possessions, as was the coarse red earthenware pot for collecting cream (Cat.# 4649) and the complete stoneware butter pot (Cat.# 4689) used in the dairying process (Plate 42). The 1837 assessment roll confirmed that cows were kept in the stables on the Bishop's Block.

It is not known who lived in Townhouse 4 after George Barber's departure, but refined white earthenware ceramics would have dominated household assemblages during the 1840s and 1850s. The equal proportion of printed vessels relative to the less expensive edged, painted, and stamped refined white earthenware suggests that the next occupants also maintained a relatively high status. This is reinforced by the presence of printed



ironstone ceramics in flowing colours, such as the saucer in the “Tonquin” pattern (Cat.# 5320), and the partially reconstructed meat dish (Plate 43) printed in the Royal Rose pattern (Cat.# 336 + 337). Merchants began to sell ironstone ceramics circa 1847, and the printed vessels were expensive items to purchase (Kenyon 1995:6-7).

Two households occupied the townhouse according to the 1861 census (division 3 p. 97). One household comprised Susan Thomas, the widow of James Thomas, who lived with her son William, a carpenter, and the second household included butcher John Bishop (Jr.) and three of his children. Commercial directories indicate that the Thomas family lived there until circa 1871. During this period, both ironstone and refined white earthenware ceramics would have been part of household assemblages, with ironstone coming to dominate by the 1870s. After 1864, Toronto consumers could buy the latest ceramics from Glover Harrison at “China Hall” on King Street (Blaubergs 1992:6). Harrison imported ceramics stamped with the name of his business, and his name, as seen on numerous examples (Cat.# 333, 3838, 3850, 4563, 4561, 4567, 4580, 4613, 5062, 5069) found in rear yard features on Building Lot 8 (Plate 44).

The character of the Bishop's Block shifted in the 1870s as has been seen with the analysis of the vessels found in Townhouse 3. At Townhouse 4, according to the 1873 *Toronto City Directory*, a Mrs Newlove operated a boarding house at 166 Adelaide Street (Irwin 1873:214), and this address was listed as a boarding house on numerous occasions during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, ending with Mrs. Ellen Smith's boarding house operation (1890-1897). The numerous undecorated ironstone cups and saucers, seven Rockingham teapots, four ironstone meat dishes, and seven jugs speak to serving meals on a large scale to the boarders.

After circa 1890, semi porcelain ceramics became prevalent in Ontario (Kenyon 1995:13). The presence of a range of plate sizes (muffin, twiffler, and table), plus teacups, saucers, and a jug, in the assemblage (Plate 45), suggests that these items were purchased by the Nuttall household, who lived in Townhouse 4 circa 1901 to 1911. Edward Nuttall (b. 1847) was a shopkeeper and it is assumed that his business was operated at the Bishop's Block. As was noted with Townhouse 3, the settlement pattern shifted again from a private boarding house to a public commercial enterprise during the early twentieth century

### Non-ceramic

The non-ceramic artifacts in this class (n=681) will be discussed in terms of their place within a meal system.

Thirty-four glass tableware fragments could not be identified as to function because of their incomplete nature.

Food preparation is represented by an almost complete, colourless glass, stemmed vessel (Cat.# 2661) mended from four shards. The vessel stands 11.5 cm tall on a flat circular foot and appears to be a wine glass modified with etched marks in graduated levels; the words “Table spoon” and “Tea spoon” are etched also into the flared bowl (Plate 40).

Food consumption (n=20) is represented by seven cutlery handles; two table knives, one of which has a stainless steel blade (Cat.# 8342); 10 table spoons; and a pressed glass dessert glass (Cat.# 276).

Nine artifacts are related to food service. These include one stainless steel serving spoon (Cat.# 7732), and a white metal device for keeping food warm at the table (Cat.# H4635). Glass tableware includes three fragments from a colourless glass cake stand (Cat.# H2196), and two glass cruet stoppers (Cat.# H2567, H2658).

Food storage items (n=80) include one metal meat hook (Cat.# H4685); one complete light green glass pickle bottle with a hexagonal body (Cat.# 274); one nearly complete colourless glass container with 8 cm wide orifice mended from 46 shards (Cat.# H2650); three complete sauce bottles (Cat.# 243, 270, H2156), one of which is embossed vertically with the name of the manufacturer, “STEPHENS SON & Co/GLOUCESTER,” while a



second is embossed with “WHYBROWS/WORCESTER/SAUCE; 11 “club sauce” type stoppers from commercial condiment bottles; and 18 fragments from undetermined food containers.

One hundred and twenty-five artifacts are related to beverage consumption. These include 60 stemmed glass fragments used for the consumption of wine and other alcoholic beverages, six glass cups, and 59 glass tumbler fragments that would have been used with a variety of beverages including water, punch, and ale.

The greatest number of artifacts (n=409) are related to beverage storage. These include 11 metal bottle caps from containers with a crown finish, 10 of which came from Lot 66 (Cat.# H4512, H4513, H4514). With respect to glass containers, 14 fragments pertain to dairy bottles, 15 pertain to soft drinks, 26 pertain to mineral or soda water, 24 pertain to carbonated beverages in general, and 319 pertain to liquor bottles. Numerous Toronto manufacturers are represented (Plate 41), including the chemist R. Edward Crane (Cat.# H2805), who produced mineral water circa 1906 (Axelson 2000:32); Burns and Armstrong (Cat.# 261), who made soda and mineral water for a limited time between 1888 and 1890 (Axelson 2000:20); O’Keefe’s Beverages Ltd. (Cat.# 253), a subsidiary of the brewery that made soft drinks between 1922 and 1930 (Axelson 2000:88); and carbonated beverage manufacturers “James Walsh & Company” (Cat.# H2170), in business circa 1868 to 1883 (Axelson 2000:131), Boyle and Libby (Cat.#250) in business circa 1892 to 1914 (Axelson 2000:15), and James Eves (Cat.# 250), in business circa 1861 to 1881 (Axelson 2000:39).

### 6.1.3 Kitchen and Food-related Class, Townhouse 5

The Stage 4 assemblage from Townhouse 5 contains 2,332 kitchen and food-related artifacts (Table 6), 1,983 of which are ceramic. These comprise a minimum number of 169 food and beverage-related vessels (Table 10), based on rim sherds of distinct ware types and decorative attributes.

**Table 10: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 5, Building Lot 6**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
109	5574	hand-painted, blue chinoiserie	porcelain, Chinese	dish, meat	
92	5017	Bath pattern rim	creamware	plate, supper	Same vessel as #6033, 5129
92	5016	undecorated	pearlware	plate, twiffler	
92	4937	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, twiffler	
103	5409	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, table	
122	5875	undecorated	pearlware	plate, table	
95	5115	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, supper	
95	5114	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, soup	
122	5873	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, soup	
92	4871	edgeware, scalloped	pearlware	plate, soup	
103	5404	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	dish drainer	
92	4904	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	saucer	
103	5402	hand-painted, monochrome blue	pearlware	saucer	
122	5871	hand-painted, early palette	pearlware	saucer	
92	4860	hand-painted, monochrome blue	pearlware	saucer	
92	4859	hand-painted, monochrome blue	pearlware	teacup	
104	5467	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	teapot	
92	4911	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
119	5812	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
92	4909	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	

**Table 10: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 5, Building Lot 6**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
124	6008	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, twiffler	
92	4948	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, table	
92	4941	edgeware, straight	RWE	plate, table	
123	5930	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
124	6011	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	"Canova" pattern
124	6039	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
122	5877	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
92	4908	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
92	4931	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
124	6034	edgeware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, table	
92	4938	edgeware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, supper	
103	5406	undecorated	RWE	plate, supper	
103	5401	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
109	5561	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
103	5411	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, supper	
123	5933	undecorated	RWE	plate, soup	
92	4914	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, muffin	
92	4946	edgeware, scalloped	RWE	plate, muffin	
92	5015	undecorated	RWE	plate, muffin	
124	6013	factory slip, banded	RWE	bowl, food consumption	
124	6006	stamped	RWE	bowl, food consumption	
104	5471	moulded, RGP	RWE	plate, child's	
92	4862	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
95	5100	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
92	4883	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
92	4925	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
92	4924	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
117	5759	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	RWE	saucer	
105	5493	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
106	5523	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	saucer	
124	6007	spongeware	RWE	teacup	
92	4865	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
92	4882	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
106	5522	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
92	4913	transfer print, general	RWE	teacup	
92	4919	spongeware	RWE	teacup	
103	5399	hand-painted, monochrome blue	RWE	teapot	
124	5971	factory slip, banded	RWE	jug	
104	5446	undecorated	RWE	jug	
103	5408	undecorated	RWE	bowl, food preparation	
92	5002	undecorated	RWE	preserve jar	
123	5902	undecorated	RWE	preserve jar	
123	5932	transfer print, flow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	"Royal Rose" marked pattern John Tomsom Glasgow 1816-1865
124	6051	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
92	4927	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
123	5935	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	



**Table 10: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 5, Building Lot 6**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
123	5939	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
117	5769	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
92	5005	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
109	5560	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
117	5751	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
92	4918	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
124	6040	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	ironstone	plate, table	
104	5452	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
104	5472	gilt	ironstone	plate, table	
109	5573	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, table	James Broadhurst circa 1870
117	5768	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
117	5743	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, table	
117	5712	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
117	5745	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
117	5780	edgware, straight	ironstone	plate, table	
119	5798	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
105	5497	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, supper	
109	5572	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
104	1498	edgware, straight	ironstone	plate, supper	
92	5021	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
117	5772	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, supper	
92	5022	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
124	6058	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, supper	
124	6037	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
117	5764	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, muffin	
117	5763	moulded, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
124	6037	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, muffin	
123	5944	edgware, straight	ironstone	plate, soup	
123	336	transfer print, flow	ironstone	dish, meat	
117	5711	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	dish, meat	J & G Meakin 1851-1890
117	5755	undecorated	ironstone	dish, meat	
117	5773	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	dish, meat	
92	4940	edgware, straight	ironstone	dish, meat	
104	5466	transfer print, flow	ironstone	jug	
124	6062	moulded, NGP	ironstone	jug	
123	5929	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
119	5800	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
123	5903	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	"Prairie Shape" pattern
117	5749	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
92	4997	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
123	5715	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
124	6028	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
124	5992	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
124	5997	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
103	5428	unidentified	ironstone	teacup	
117	5761	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
123	5931	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	"Prairie Shape" pattern
117	5767	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	
124	6052	moulded, general	ironstone	saucer	
124	6056	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
104	5445	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	



**Table 10: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 5, Building Lot 6**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
117	5750	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	matches #5744
92	5004	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
117	5744	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	matches #5750
92	5003	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	
124	6010	transfer print, general	ironstone	saucer	
124	6018	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	J & G Meakin 1851-1890
124	5996	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	W Adams 1819-1864, "Tonquin" pattern
124	5995	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	W Adams 1819-1864, "Tonquin" pattern
124	5993	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	W Adams 1819-1864, "Tonquin" pattern
124	5994	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
113	5631	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	"Washington vase" pattern, Podmore Walker 1834-1859
124	5991	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	"Washington vase" pattern, Podmore Walker 1834-1859
124	6047	moulded, NGP	ironstone	saucer	
92	4894	transfer print, flow	ironstone	saucer	
117	5758	undecorated	ironstone	baking dish	
104	5469	transfer print, general	ironstone	preserve jar	
117	5688	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
117	5685	undecorated	ironstone	preserve jar	
124	6031	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, twiffler	
92	5020	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	plate, twiffler	
114	5673	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	plate, table	
106	5511	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, table	
124	6084	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
92	4884	transfer print, general	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	4902	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
122	2277	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
124	6044	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	4753	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	5014	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
105	5503	undecorated	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	5000	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	4864	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	4896	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
109	5537	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	4866	transfer print, general	semi-porcelain	saucer	
92	4996	moulded, general	semi-porcelain	teacup	
92	4861	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	
119	5814	moulded, general	semi-porcelain	jug	
92	4754	transfer print, blue chinoiserie	English bone china	saucer	
123	5892	undecorated	English bone china	saucer	
124	6029	gilt	English bone china	teacup	matches #6030
124	6030	gilt	English bone china	teacup	matches #6029
117	5695	moulded, NGP	English bone china	teacup	



**Table 10: List of Unique Vessels for Townhouse 5, Building Lot 6**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
123	5893	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
124	6035	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
103	5400	moulded, RGP	English bone china	teacup	
92	4893	factory slip, dendritic	yellow ware	bowl, general	
117	5783	salt-glazed	stoneware	cream pot	
124	6059	glazed	coarse red earthenware,	preserve jar	
117	5778	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
117	5779	glazed	coarse red earthenware	cream pot	
92	2739	undecorated	unidentifiable	plate, supper	

Forty-three percent of the unique vessels (MNV=73) are ironstone. Next in frequency is refined white earthenware (n=45), semi-porcelain (n=20), pearlware (n=15), and English bone china (n=8). Lesser amounts of coarse red earthenware (n=3), Chinese porcelain (n=1), creamware (n=1), stoneware (n=1), yellow ware (n=1), and one unidentifiable supper plate are also represented in the assemblage.

Townhouse 5 was the last one to be constructed in the Bishop's Block circa 1836, and it was the home to Miss Ross' "Ladies School" according to the 1837 *City of Toronto Commercial Directory* (Walton 1837:39). The early pearlware component contained a limited number of formal serving pieces, including a blue-printed drainer (Cat.# 5404), commonly used when serving boiled fish so that the juices could drain off into the serving dish below. The drainer, a blue-printed teapot (Cat.# 5467), and a blue-printed saucer (Cat.# 4904), stand in contrast to the balance of the pearlware vessels (n=12), which are the less expensive edged and painted wares (Plate 46). The solitary creamware supper plate (Cat.# 5017) is interesting in that by 1837, pieces such as this would not have been available for purchase, suggesting Miss Ross set up her home with a mix of more affordable second hand items, and edged wares, as well as expensive printed teas for entertaining guests. Like her neighbours, Miss Ross was also involved in dairying, and three cream pots were recovered from the stone privy (Cat.# 5783, 5778, 5779) in the rear yard of Building Lot 6.

The next person confirmed to be living in Townhouse 5 was the widow Eleanor Hutchison circa 1856. Both the refined white earthenware and some of the ironstone vessels might be attributable to her household. Of note is the greater proportion of expensive printed refined white earthenware plates and teas, as well as three different marked patterns on ironstone printed in flowing colours (Plate 37). These include a twiffler in the "Royal Rose" pattern (Cat.# 5932) produced by John Tomsom of Glasgow; three saucers in the "Tonquin" pattern (Cat.# 5993, 5995, 5996) manufactured by W. Adams; and two saucers in the "Washington Vase" pattern (Cat.# 5631, 5991) produced by Podmore and Walker. Thus, in keeping with their neighbours, the occupants of Townhouse 5 at mid-century also maintained a relatively high status.

Unlike the ceramic assemblages of Townhouse 3 and 4, ironstone does not constitute more than half of the unique vessels. This might be explained by the fact that Townhouse 5 remained a single family dwelling until 1880, at which time the first mention of Mrs. Dewar's boarding house was recorded in the Might & Taylor (1880:36) commercial directory. During the 1870s, Susan Thomas or her son William Thomas were listed at this address, and the set of ironstone vessels printed in the "Blue Willow" pattern, including a meat dish (Cat.# 5773), and several plates (Cat.# 4918, 5772), and the straight-edged vessels are more likely to have originated with those households. Edge-decorated vessels were not listed in merchants' inventories in southern Ontario



after 1873 (Kenyon 1995:9). The operation of a boarding house in the 1880s coincides with the peak popularity of ironstone vessels moulded in the wheat pattern (Kenyon 1995:10), thus a meat dish (Cat.# 5711) with the printed mark of "J. & G. Meakin" circa 1851-1890 (Godden 1991:427) was probably purchased by Mrs. Dewar.

After circa 1890, semi porcelain ceramics became prevalent for sale in Ontario (Kenyon 1995:13). The presence of a range of plate sizes (muffin, twiffler, and table), plus teacups, saucers, and a jug, in the assemblage, suggests that these items were purchased by the Burge household, who lived in Townhouse 5 circa 1901. As was noted with the other townhouses, the settlement pattern had shifted away from the Bishop's Block containing private boarding houses during the early twentieth century.

### Non-ceramic

The non-ceramic artifacts in this class (n=349) will be discussed in terms of their place within a meal system.

Eight glass tableware fragments could not be identified as to function because of their incomplete nature.

Food consumption is represented by one table spoon (Cat.# 8711).

The food service artifacts comprise two glass cruet stoppers (Cat.# H2890, H2915).

Food storage items (n=10) comprise one glass canning jar liner (Cat.# H2742); a gothic or "cathedral" style sauce bottle (Cat.# H2930); five container fragments; and three complete bottles, none of which are marked (Cat.# H2764, H2929, H3007).

Sixty-one artifacts are related to beverage consumption. These include 24 stemmed glass fragments used for the consumption of wine and other alcoholic beverages, three glass cups, and 34 glass tumbler fragments that would have been used with a variety of beverages including water, punch, and ale.

The greatest number of artifacts (n=267) are related to beverage storage. These include one cork (Cat.# 8670), and one siphon lever for a seltzer bottle (Cat.# H4729). Soft drink containers comprise two copper green glass fragments and one complete colourless bottle (Cat.# H3032) with a Hutchinson stopper and vertical embossing for Charles Wilson, a Toronto manufacturer of ginger ale and other carbonated beverages circa 1876 to 1900 (Axelson 2000:136). Soda water is represented by one complete bottle (Cat.# H3006) from James Eves' Toronto factory (Plate 41). Four container fragments could pertain to a number of carbonated beverages including mineral water. The greatest number of fragments originated with liquor bottles (n=257).

## **6.1.4 Kitchen and Food-related Class, 184 Adelaide Street**

### Ceramic

The Stage 4 assemblage from 184 Adelaide Street contains 1,106 kitchen and food-related artifacts (Table 7), 629 of which are ceramic. These comprise a minimum number of 74 food and beverage-related vessels (Table 11), based on rim sherds of distinct ware types and decorative attributes.

**Table 11: List of Unique Vessels for 184 Adelaide Street**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
127	6206	transfer print, general	pearlware	saucer	
		hand-painted, monochrome			
127	6184	blue	pearlware	teacup	



**Table 11: List of Unique Vessels for 184 Adelaide Street**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
127	6204	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	teacup	
127	6179	transfer print, olde blue	pearlware	teacup	
127	6188	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, table	
127	6193	edgware, chicken claw	RWE	plate, supper	
127	6195	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
127	6199	transfer print, general	RWE	plate, supper	
132	6334	transfer print, blue willow	RWE	plate, muffin	
133	6392	stamped	RWE	bowl, food consumption	
133	6375	undecorated	RWE	bowl, food consumption	
127	6205	spongeware	RWE	saucer	
127	6191	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
134	6442	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
127	6207	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
127	6212	transfer print, general	RWE	saucer	
127	6181	hand-painted, late palette	RWE	teacup	
133	6417	factory slip, banded	RWE	bowl, food preparation	
133	6376	undecorated	ironstone	plate, twiffler	
127	6186	transfer print, general	ironstone	plate, table	
134	6438	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	
133	6404	moulded, NGP	ironstone	plate, table	T & R Boote 1842-1906
127	6187	undecorated	ironstone	plate, table	
134	6432	transfer print, blue willow	ironstone	plate, table	
131	6297	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	plate, supper	
130	6252	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	
131	6296	undecorated	ironstone	plate, supper	Cockson & Seddon 1875-1877
133	6390	gilt	ironstone	plate, supper	Elsmore & Forster 1853-1871
132	6315	moulded, RGP	ironstone	plate, supper	Holland & Green 1853-1882, "Gem" pattern
130	6234	undecorated	ironstone	plate, muffin	J & G Meakin 1851-1890
134	6451	transfer print, general	ironstone	soup tureen	
133	6383	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, covered	
132	6333	transfer print, general	ironstone	dish, covered	
133	6382	moulded, RGP	ironstone	dish, covered	
131	6291	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	China Hall
133	6372	undecorated	ironstone	saucer	
132	6339	lustre	ironstone	saucer	
133	6398	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	saucer	
133	6374	moulded, RGP	ironstone	saucer	Wedgewood & Co 1860+
132	6364	lustre	ironstone	saucer	
133	6373	stamped	ironstone	saucer	
133	6399	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
127	6182	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
132	6356	undecorated	ironstone	teacup	
133	6400	moulded, wheatware	ironstone	teacup	"Prairie Shape" pattern
127	6180	transfer print, general	ironstone	teacup	
132	6358	moulded, RGP	ironstone	teacup	
130	3250	transfer print, flow	ironstone	teacup	
132	6347	undecorated	ironstone	sugar bowl	J & G Meakin 1851-1890



**Table 11: List of Unique Vessels for 184 Adelaide Street**

Lot	Cat. #	Decoration	Ware Type	Vessel	Comments
132	6361	undecorated	ironstone	baking dish	
132	6360	undecorated	ironstone	baking dish	Arthur Wilkinson 1885+
132	6352	moulded, RGP	ironstone	baking dish	Old Hall Earthenware Co 1861-1886
134	6439	moulded, NGP	ironstone	bowl, food preparation	Edward Challinor 1842-1867
132	6363	moulded, RGP	hard paste porcellaneous ware	jug	
125	6085	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
134	6440	undecorated	semi-porcelain	plate, muffin	
130	6251	gilt	semi-porcelain	jug	
133	6402	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	saucer	
130	6250	gilt	semi-porcelain	saucer	
131	6272	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
133	6381	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	"copper tea leaf" pattern
132	6324	decalcomania	semi-porcelain	teacup	
133	6384	gilt	semi-porcelain	teacup	"copper tea leaf" pattern
134	6449	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	teacup	
134	6447	moulded, NGP	semi-porcelain	teacup	
134	6446	gilt	semi-porcelain	mug	
133	6416	moulded, RGP	English bone china	teacup	
133	6403	gilt	English bone china	teacup	
130	6237	undecorated	English bone china	teacup	
132	6323	gilt	English bone china	saucer	
125	6083	gilt	English bone china	saucer	
134	6452	factory slip, banded	yellow ware	mixing bowl	
132	325	rockingham	buff earthenware	teapot	
127	6183	rockingham	buff earthenware	jug	

Just under half of the unique vessels (MNV=35) are ironstone. Next in frequency is refined white earthenware (n=14), semi-porcelain (n=12), English bone china (n=5), and pearlware (n=4). Lesser amounts of buff earthenware (n=2), yellow ware (n=1), and hard paste porcellaneous ware (n=1) are also represented in the assemblage.

The presence of pearlware ceramics is surprising given that the first family to occupy this townhouse would have moved in circa 1860. All of the pearlware vessels are teawares, three of which are the more expensive printed cups and saucers, suggesting that these were curated as family heirlooms. The refined white earthenwares do not include any serving pieces, perhaps because formal entertaining was rarely carried out. No dairying vessels were identified in this assemblage, as by the second half of the nineteenth century, the character of the block had changed from semi rural to urban.

The ironstone vessels constitute the ceramics most likely to be found in the house during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. By comparison with the other household assemblages from the Bishop's Block, there are

fewer ironstone vessels, indicative of the fact that the townhouse remained a single family dwelling during that time. After circa 1890, semi porcelain ceramics became prevalent for sale in Ontario. It is interesting to note that the semi porcelain found at 184 Adelaide Street is almost exclusively teacups and saucers, with the exception of one jug and two muffin plates. This suggests that these items were purchased as teawares but ironstone was preferred for tablewares by the Heath family, who also had nine lodgers living them. Once a premium-priced ware, ironstone was very affordable from the 1890s onwards (Kenyon 1995:13).

### Non-ceramic

The non-ceramic artifacts in this class (n=478) will be discussed in terms of their place within a meal system.

Seventeen glass tableware fragments could not be identified as to function because of their incomplete nature.

Food consumption (n=9) is represented by two glass nappies (Cat.# H3369, H3511); three table spoons, one of which is silver (Cat.# 9014); one fork (Cat.# 9090); two cutlery handles; and one silver spoon of undetermined size (Cat.#. 9150).

The food service artifacts (n=8) comprise two glass cruet stoppers (Cat.# H3500, H3249); and six glass serving dish fragments, including two body shards (Cat.# H3430), and four cover shards (Cat.# H3431, H3505).

Food storage items (n=27) comprise two glass canning jar liners (Cat.# H3236, H3353); one “club sauce” type stopper (Cat.# H3356); 21 container fragments; and three complete bottles. Two of the complete bottles are unmarked (Cat.# H3480, H3481), while third comprise a “Lea & Perrins” brand worcestershire sauce bottle (Cat.# H3336).

Beverage consumption artifacts (n=147) comprise 92 stemmed glass fragments used for the consumption of wine and other alcoholic beverages, 15 glass cup fragments, and 40 glass tumbler fragments that would have been used with a variety of beverages including water, punch, and ale.

The greatest number of artifacts (n=269) are related to beverage storage. The most interesting items are a minimum of nine “W. L. Bauman” seltzer water bottles (Plate 41) that are represented by 31 almost complete containers and fragments that were excavated from Privy 5. Seltzer is a term used for an artificially carbonated mineral water that is sold in siphon bottle. Commercial directories indicate that Bauman lived at this location circa 1876 (Might & Taylor 1876:52), therefore, the bottles came to the property not as items purchased for consumption, but because a small business was situated at this location for short period of time. The absence of the siphon levers used with the bottles suggests that these containers were broken during the bottling process and discarded without the levers. The date of 1876 is relatively early for the introduction of siphon bottles holding seltzer in Toronto (Axelson 2000:12).

Soft drink containers comprise one complete Alexander Burn “Belfast” ginger ale bottle (Cat.# H3207) circa 1878 to 1882 (Axelson 2000:19). One container fragment and one complete light green glass torpedo-style bottle (Cat.# 323) could pertain to a number of carbonated beverages including soda or mineral water. The greatest number of fragments originated with liquor bottles (n=235). At least one complete olive green gin case bottle is recognizable by its square body shape (Cat.# H3215).

### **6.1.5 Kitchen and Food-related Class, No provenience**

Forty-five artifacts in this class have no provenience; these include 26 ceramic sherds and 19 fragments of container glass.



## **6.2 Architectural Class**

This class includes building components and artifacts related to other ancillary services such as glazed sewer pipe fragments. Structural fasteners such as nails can help in dating because of technological changes in how nails were manufactured (Wells 1998). Hand-wrought nails are considered to predominate in frame construction until circa 1830 in southern Ontario. After that date, until circa 1900, machine-cut nails were available, only to be replaced again by a nail produced using “wound wire” technology (Kenyon 1982).

### **6.2.1 Architectural Class, Townhouse 3**

Artifacts from the architectural class (n=10,034) comprise 24.1 percent of the Townhouse 3 assemblage. Window glass (n=8,142) fragments are the most common items in the class, with nails (n=1,802) also frequent. The majority of nails are machine-cut (n=1,710), and relate to construction, refurbishment, and demolition activities that occurred on the building lot. Eight of the older hand-wrought nails are present in the assemblage, demonstrating the decrease in availability of this type of nail in southern Ontario by the early 1830s. The balance of the nails comprise wire wound (n=41) and incomplete nails whose type could not be determined (n=43).

Building components also include one electrical fuse; one undetermined valve handle (Cat.# 4544); one faucet handle (Cat.# H4254); one lock (Cat.# H4255); one keyhole plate (Cat.# H4562); one door thumb press (Cat.# H4326); six ceramic door knobs; four door latch components; 13 door hinges; three lead came; six mortar samples; four brick samples; three roofing slate samples; four metal pipe fragments; two fence wire fragments; 38 glazed sewer pipe fragments; and one triangle-shaped blue clay tile (Cat.# 2904). The blue tile has raised lettering on its underside that identifies it as the product of “B & B” in the manufacturing town of Hanley, England.

### **6.2.2 Architectural Class, Townhouse 4**

Just under one quarter of the Townhouse 4 assemblage (n=3,429) is comprised of building components and other architectural class artifacts. The most common item in this class is window glass (n=2,896). Nails are frequent also and include four hand-wrought, 464 machine-cut, one wire wound, and 25 incomplete nails whose type could not be determined. These items relate to construction, refurbishment, and demolition activities that occurred on the building lot.

Building components also include the iron furnace door (Cat.# 338); one undetermined valve handle (Cat.# 4148); one sliding bolt (Cat.# H4188); two door handles; nine door hinges including plates and a pintle; one electric light bulb base (Cat.# 7692); one metal connector (Cat.# H4519); 10 mortar samples; three brick samples; one polished marble sample; three metal pipe fragments; five glazed sewer pipe fragments; and one clay tile (Cat.# 5316).

### **6.2.3 Architectural Class, Townhouse 5**

Artifacts from the architectural class (n=1,099) comprise 16.1 percent of the Townhouse 5 assemblage. The most common item in this class is window glass (n=652). Nails are frequent also and include one hand-wrought, 431 machine-cut, and four incomplete nails whose type could not be determined. These items relate to construction, refurbishment, and demolition activities that occurred on the building lot.



Building components also include one ceramic door knob (Cat.# 8565); one hinge; one door component; one brick sample; five mortar samples; and two glazed sewer pipe fragments.

#### **6.2.4 Architectural Class, 184 Adelaide Street**

Architectural class artifacts (n=755) comprise 15.8 percent of the assemblage derived from 184 Adelaide Street. These include three door latch components; 148 machine-cut nails; and 604 fragments of window glass.

#### **6.2.5 Architectural Class, No Provenience**

Nineteen fragments of window glass with no provenience belong to the architectural class.

### **6.3 Furnishings Class**

This class comprises furniture, lighting devices, and accessories found within a household. Lighting devices are useful in dating because of the changes in technology that occurred during the nineteenth century (Woodhead et al. 1984). At the time that the Bishop's Block was first occupied in the 1830s, vertical wick lamps that burned whale oil fuel would have been available and probably used, although this technology was subject to the availability of the oil and was cost prohibitive because of the distance that the oil was shipped from the east coast. An analysis of other material classes indicates that the Bishop's Block was occupied first by people with means, therefore, if the whale oil was available, oil lamps were probably used rather than candles.

By 1860, oil lamps that burned kerosene fuel were being used by all social strata and in all locations across Canada (Woodhead et al. 1984:38). Automation arrived with electrification, which became widespread in Toronto homes after the Toronto Electric Lighting Company's power generating plant became operational in Niagara Falls in 1906.

#### **6.3.1 Furnishings Class, Townhouse 3**

Items relating to the furnishing of Townhouse 3 (n=1,385) include one paperweight (Cat.# 8468) cast with the letters "C & H" in the body, possibly a souvenir of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company of Michigan (Plate 47); two furniture handles; two furniture tacks; one iron stove plate (Cat.# H4122); 19 heating fuel-related artifacts; 338 household accessories; and 1,022 lighting device artifacts.

The household accessories include one spittoon fragment (Cat.# 6578); one brass bell (Cat.# 6970) that may have been used to call people to dinner in a boarding house; two metal keys; two glass paperweights (Cat.# H1931, H2384); two glazed ceramic jardinière fragments (Cat.# 1477, 1479); 33 figurine fragments and one nearly complete ceramic poodle figurine (Cat.# 7506); 84 glass and 8 ceramic vase fragments; and 204 clay flower pot fragments.

With respect to lighting devices, pre-oil lamp technology is represented by one simple metal chamberstick (Cat.# H4121) equipped with a tray-like base to trap molten candle wax, and a thumb rest for portability when walking between rooms after dark. Portability was also a consideration for the child's hand lamp (Cat.# H1652)



that was found in Lot 46 of Cistern 2 (Plate 48). The colourless glass ovoid body is vertically embossed with the words "LITTLE HARRY'S / NIGHT LAMP // L. H. OLMSTED / NEW YORK". The embossing on the base reads "MAR 20 77/ & APRIL 24," indicating a patent date of 1877. One fancy glass lamp shade (Cat.# H1147) was probably part of a wall or ceiling mounted hanging lamp. All aspects of vertical wick table lamps were recovered, including one glass lamp foot (Cat.# H1067), 19 metal oil lamp burner fragments, 984 glass lamp chimney fragments, 11 glass font fragments, and three metal thumbwheel parts. One glass lamp shade (Cat.# H1880) may be for an incandescent gas lamp.

### **6.3.2 *Furnishing Class, Townhouse 4***

Items relating to the furnishing of Townhouse 4 (n=1,186) include one porcellaneous furniture knob (Cat.# 3743); 14 fragments of decorative moulded white metal (Cat.# H4624-H4629); two heating-fuel related items; 103 household accessories; and 1,066 lighting device artifacts.

The household accessories include one metal key; one hand bell (Cat.# H4495) that may have been used to call people to dinner in a boarding house; three metal trays for carrying food (Cat.# H4535, H4536, H4682); two ceramic vase fragments; 22 ceramic figurine fragments; 53 flower pot fragments; 21 spittoon fragments.

The lighting device sub-class includes one portable hand lamp (Cat.# H2653) that was found in Lot 91 of cistern 3. These were used after dark to walk between unlit rooms and passages. The sub-class is dominated by vertical wick lamp fragments. These include one wick tube, two glass lamp bases, six metal oil lamp burners, four thumb screw parts, 13 glass fonts, and 1,039 glass chimney fragments.

### **6.3.3 *Furnishings Class, Townhouse 5***

The furnishings class of Townhouse 5 (n=335) includes one decorative iron bracket (Cat.# H4728); two ceramic figurine fragments; three fragments of sheet metal (Cat.# H4752, H4753) that may have lined furniture such as an ice chest or dry sink; 68 clay flower pot fragments; and 261 lighting device artifacts.

The lighting device sub-class includes 12 hanging lamp shade fragments (Cat. H3072, H3073); and various components from vertical wick table lamps, including 238 glass chimney fragments and 11 oil font fragments.

### **6.3.4 *Furnishings Class, 184 Adelaide Street***

Items relating to the furnishing of 184 Adelaide Street (n=1,103) include one metal furniture castor (Cat.# H4823); one heating fuel-related artifact; 98 household accessories; and 1,003 lighting device artifacts.

Household accessories include two ceramic figurine fragments; six ceramic vase fragments; 14 glass vase fragments; 51 clay flower pot fragments; and 25 spittoon fragments representing at least one Rockingham-glazed earthenware spittoon mended from 18 sherds (Cat.# 6351). Spittoons were common especially in places where people congregated such as hotels, club rooms, and boarding houses, and were provided so that people chewing tobacco would not spit on the floor.



The lighting device sub-class includes 54 hanging lamp shade fragments (Cat. H3072, H3073); and various components from vertical wick table lamps, including three small hand lamp fragments, five glass lamp bases, 11 oil font fragments, and 930 glass chimney fragments.

### **6.3.5 Furnishings Class, No Provenience**

Furnishings class artifacts with no provenience comprise three metal keys.

## **6.4 Personal Class**

The personal class includes items of adornment, clothing, medicine, personal gear, and toilet and hygiene.

### **6.4.1 Personal Class, Townhouse 3**

Just over two percent (n=983) of the assemblage for Townhouse 3 is comprised of personal class artifacts (Plate 49). These include quite a few items of adornment (n=27), such as a crucifix (Cat.# 6982), two fragments of a brooch (Cat.# 316), two matching gold ear hoops (Cat.# 335), one solitary ear ring (Cat.# H3942), two pendants (Cat.# 7215, 7894), part of a woman's chatelaine (Cat.# 8079), 17 beads, and one ruby-coloured glass "jewel" for mounting (Cat.# 7358).

Clothing artifacts (n=327) include three brass buckles; 288 buttons; one cuff link (Cat.# 8110); six fabric samples; five brass hook and eye fasteners; three brass safety pins; 13 shoe fragments; and eight clothing studs.

One hundred and two medicine artifacts comprise 23 complete glass containers; 74 glass container fragments; and five glass syringe fragments (Cat.# 7561, 7990, 7991, 8450). Many of the complete medicine bottles are unmarked but are distinguished by their size, shape, and the type of finish on the container. Embossed markings are found on six complete or partially reconstructed bottles, identifying the L. M. Green company of Woodbury, New Jersey (Cat.# H792); Radway & Co. of New York (Cat.# H118); the Robert Martin Pharmacy of Toronto (Cat.# H1820, H1902), which was listed in city directories between 1885 and 1886 (Philips 1989:195); the Perry Davis company's "Vegetable Painkiller" (Cat.# H693); and "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" (Cat.# H1901), which was marketed as a treatment for the problems of teething infants (Fike 1987:231).

A variety of items have been classified as personal gear (n=407). These include two complete clasp knives (Cat.# 8027, 8028) and one bone clasp knife handle; three fan ribs; four parasol fragments (Cat.# H4443, H4570); 14 coins; and 383 smoking pipe fragments. Many of the coins are corroded and thus illegible, but those that can be identified include a variant of a token dated 1825 (Cat.# 224) that was sent to Jamaica for circulation as a penny but was not imported to North America (Haxby and Wiley 1991:196); an 1850 Bank of Upper Canada one penny token (Cat.# 225); an 1868 American silver nickel (Cat.# 215); and a 1910 Canadian silver dime (Cat.# 6840).

A great variety of images were moulded into white ball clay smoking pipes during the nineteenth century that were meant to appeal to the smoker's taste in hobbies, political sentiments, ethnicity, and profession. Many are represented in the assemblage from Townhouse 3, including a Royal Coat of Arms pipe for the patriotic British citizen (Cat.# 6885), and a pipe with symbols important in masonic ritual (Cat.# 7511). Numerous countries of manufacture are represented, including Scotland, Canada, France (Cat.# 7346), the United States (Cat.# 7468), and the Netherlands (Cat.# 7174).



Before indoor plumbing was introduced, personal hygiene was dependent upon a suite of ceramic vessels that were constantly handled, either to fill or empty the contents, hence breakage was common. Contexts for Townhouse 3 contained 120 artifacts related to toilet and hygiene, including 19 ceramic chamber pot fragments; six ceramic container fragments that held either commercially prepared tooth cream or pomade (Cat.# 3379, 3566, 3616); three toiletry containers; two complete ewers (Cat. #3571, 3580) mended from 47 fragments; 17 ceramic wash basin fragments; 16 ceramic soap dish fragments; three bone toothbrush handles and two complete toothbrushes (Cat.# 7361, 7385); five comb fragments and one complete rubber comb (Cat.# 307); and one other metal item (Cat.# 8052).

#### **6.4.2 Personal Class, Townhouse 4**

Personal class artifacts (n=343) comprise 2.4 percent of the Townhouse 4 assemblage. Two beads (Cat.# 7651, 8301) make up the adornment sub-class. Clothing (n=122) comprises 99 buttons; 13 shoe fragments; two metal clasps; one suspender component; one shoe cleat; one shoe lace lug; two eyelets; and three clothing studs.

The medicine sub-class (n=79) includes 29 complete glass containers and 50 glass container fragments. Some of the complete specimens feature panels advertising local businesses (Plate 50), including one oval colourless glass container embossed "A. MATHESON/APOTHECARY & CHEMIST/TORONTO" (Cat.# 321). This probably denotes Angus Matheson, who was listed in city directories between 1856 and 1895 (Philips 1989:195). A second Toronto druggist represented in the Townhouse 4 assemblage is "J. B. Meacham," (Cat.# H2166), who was listed in city directories between 1885 and 1889 (Philips 1989:197). A container from Edwin Smith (Cat.# H2654), a Yonge Street chemist and druggist between 1881 and 1885 (Philips 1989:205) was recovered from Cistern 3.

Popular commercial preparations include four vials of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" (Cat.# 272, H1678, H2168, H2797) with the manufacturer's name of Curtis & Perkins embossed on the body. They are credited with the first distribution of this product for teething babies in 1849; in 1860, distribution was handled by Jeremiah Curtis & Son, therefore, these bottles pre-date 1860 (Fike 1987:231). "Warner's Safe Kidney & Liver Cure" (Cat.# 240) was introduced to consumers in 1879, while "Bromo-Seltzer" (Cat.# 241) was patented by the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore in 1889 (Fike 1987:107, 111). "Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters" (Cat.# H2786) were advertised in commercial directories in the late nineteenth century (Fike 1987:31).

Items of personal gear (n=89) include one clasp knife (Cat.# 7600); two coins (Cat.# 256, 8226); two parasol components (Cat.# H4474, H4477); three eye glass lenses (Cat.# H2020, H2257, H2258); one glass mouthpiece for a smoking apparatus (Cat.# 7693); and 80 smoking pipe fragments.

The toilet and hygiene sub-class (n=51) includes a variety of ceramic vessels and personal grooming brushes. These include nine chamber pot fragments, three of which mend to make part of a pot that was discarded in Privy 2 (Cat.# 286). The greater part of a large yellow ware foot bath 14.5 inches long by 10 inches wide was reconstructed from 27 fragments found in Cistern 3 (Cat.# 4541 + 4741). Four ceramic toiletry containers are unmarked, but a fifth lid is printed with advertising for "Miller's Prepared Glycerine" (Cat.# 8548) for chapped hands and lips (Plate 51). One ewer handle (Cat.# 3809) and one wash basin fragment (Cat.# 3792) were recovered from Privy 2. Other personal grooming items include one rubber comb (Cat.# 8225) manufactured by the Scottish Vulcanite Co. Limited; one hair brush (Cat.# 8308); one shaving brush (Cat.# 7691); and five toothbrushes (Plate 50), of which three are complete (Cat.# 291, 8305, 8306).



### **6.4.3 Personal Class, Townhouse 5**

Just over three percent (n=228) of the Townhouse 5 assemblage is comprised of personal class artifacts. One pendant (Cat.# 8712) and one glass bead (cat.# 8846) make up the adornment sub-class. Items of clothing (n=30) include one shoe fragment and 29 buttons. Personal gear (n=77) comprises two twentieth-century coins (Cat.# 8575, 8576) recovered from Lot 92 and 75 smoking pipe fragments.

The medicine sub-class (n=83) includes an ointment or cream jar made of milk glass with a threaded finish (Cat.# H2743); three glass syringe components (Cat.# H2891, H2892); five complete glass containers; and 74 glass container fragments. Complete bottles of note include a specimen embossed "A. W. ABBOTT/ROSSIN HOUSE DRUG STORE/TORONTO" (Cat.# H2864). Commercial directories indicate that Abbott was in business between 1884 and 1893 (Philips 1989:176). Six fragments mend into an almost complete bottle of "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla" (Cat.# H3071). The embossed bottle indicates it was manufactured in Albany, New York, which is where Samuel Townsend introduced the product before he moved to New York City in 1846 (Fike 1987:220). Another interesting commercial preparation came in a bottle embossed with the words "BLODGETT'S/PERSIAN BALM//THE GREAT/HOME LUXURY" (Cat.# H3102). This preparation was advertised as early as 1860 (Fike 1987:29).

The toilet and hygiene sub-class (n=36) includes seven ceramic chamber pot fragments; five rubber combs; four toiletry containers; and 20 ceramic wash basin fragments, 14 of which mend into a complete vessel (Cat.# 5524).

### **6.4.4 Personal Class, 184 Adelaide Street**

Personal class artifacts (n=384) comprise eight percent of the assemblage that pertains to 184 Adelaide Street West.

The adornment sub-class (n=9) includes one brooch (Cat.# 326); one ear ring (Cat.# 327); one bracelet (Cat.# 8922); one rubber hair pin (Cat.# 9100); and five glass beads (Cat.# 8916, 8928).

The clothing sub-class is dominated by buttons (n=134) used on a variety of clothing types. One shirt stud with a shell face (Cat.# 8884) also was recovered from Cistern 5.

The medicine sub-class (n=99) includes 53 complete containers; 45 container fragments; and one glass stopper (Cat.# 9101). Imported commercial preparations include 10 vials of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" (Cat.# H3161, H3213, H3214, H3327, H3328, H3329, H3330, H3331, H3332, H3333); two containers from the L. M. Green company of Woodbury, New Jersey (Cat.# H3206, H3322); two Northrop & Lyman containers (Cat.# H3212, H3319); three medicine containers identified with Henry Gray of Montreal (Cat.# H3311, H3317, H3318); and one of the Perry Davis company's "Vegetable Painkiller" (Cat.# H3320). Local proprietors (Plate 50) are represented by Edward Hooper and Co. (Cat.#3472), a chemist on King Street that was listed in Toronto directories between 1859 and 1895 (Philips 1989:190); and John Shapter (Cat.# H3478, H3482), who was in business between 1857 and 1868 (Philips 1989:204).

Smoking pipe fragments (n=43) dominate the personal gear sub-class. Three eye glass lenses (Cat.# 9092, 9093, 9124); three coins (Cat.# 331, 332, 9066); one metal cigar holder (Cat.# H4817); and part of a set of dentures (Cat.# 9025) were also recovered from 184 Adelaide Street contexts.

The toilet and hygiene sub-class (n=90) includes four bottles of "Bogle's Electric Hair Dye" (Cat.# H8700, H8701, H8702, H3491), and 27 rubber comb fragments that were recovered primarily from Privy 5. One of the



combs is impressed with the letters "I. R. COMB Co" and "GOODYEARS PATENT MAY 6 1851" (Cat.# 9077). The former is an abbreviation for the India Rubber Comb Company, whose products were widely circulated in southern Ontario at mid-century (Kenyon 1983). Four toiletry containers include one pot lid (Plate 51) printed with the words "DENTIFRICE PARISIENNE/D' ATKINSON" (Cat.# 9067), as well extensive comments on the effectiveness of the product printed in both English and French: "A unique preparation quickly cleansing the Teeth, arresting decay & imparting a healthy hue to the gums & lips and a delightful odour to the breath." The dentifrice was used with one of three toothbrush fragments. Two perfume containers are embossed with the letters identifying "LUBIN/PARFUMEUR/PARIS" (Cat.# 9020, H3525).

Ceramic vessels used in personal hygiene include two wash basin fragments and 28 ceramic chamber pot fragments that mend into a minimum of two complete vessels (Cat.# 6394, 6419) that were discarded in Privy 5. Twelve soap dish fragments mend into a minimum of two vessels (Cat.# 6253, 6346) and eight toilet box fragments (Plate 51) mend into one vessel (Cat.# 6386).

#### **6.4.5 Personal Class, No Provenience**

Personal class artifacts with no provenience (n=10) comprise two buttons, one smoking pipe fragment, and seven chamber pot fragments.

### **6.5 Tools and Equipment Class**

This class encompasses artifacts used in a variety of activities that took place at the Bishop's Block. These include items of recreation, armament, writing implements, sewing implements, musical instruments, animal husbandry items, hardware, and tools

#### **6.5.1 Tools and Equipment Class, Townhouse 3**

Only 525 artifacts in the Townhouse 3 assemblage could be assigned to the tools and equipment class. Just under half of the artifacts (n=224) belong to the writing sub-class, which includes two graphite pencil fragments; two pen nibs; six complete ink containers (Cat.# H793, H1651, 223, 234, 310, 8170); 24 stoneware ink container fragments, including seven that mend into the base of a container marked "STEPHE\_/ALDERSGA\_ST/LONDON"; 76 slate tablet fragments; and 114 slate pencil fragments. Also numerous are artifacts that are considered hardware such as washers, nuts, and bolts etc. (n=190).

Children's toys (Plate 52) make up a large part of the recreation sub-class (n=61). These comprise 18 ceramic doll parts, including six complete heads (Cat.# 206, 209, 229, 7547, 7550, 8169); three graphite rods discarded from arc lamps that had been used like a piece of sidewalk chalk (Cat.# 6961, 6962, 7986); 17 marbles; and 21 ceramic fragments suitable for a doll's tea set. The two carved bone domino pieces (Cat.# 235, 236) could have been used by either adults or children, as dominoes is a popular game in many cultures.

Two empty brass shells (Cat.# H3821, 6984) and one complete bullet (Cat.# 7840) make up the armament sub-class.

Items of animal husbandry include one horse harness component (Cat.# H4368).



The tool sub-class (n=15) includes items used in household maintenance, construction, and one component from an unusual set of scales used to determine if sovereign coins were counterfeit (Cat.# 7098). The construction items include four file fragments; one chisel; one bone tool handle (Cat.# 7499); one whetstone for keeping blades sharp (Cat.# 7501); and one metal tool shaft (Cat.# H4039). The household maintenance items include part of a goffering iron (Cat.# H4583), which was used to press pleats into fabric; a regular flat iron for pressing clothes (Cat.# 214); one fragment from a set of furnace tongs (Cat.# H4584); and three stoneware blacking bottle fragments (Cat.# 1647, 6780, 6879).

The sewing sub-class (n=31) includes 24 straight pins; three complete metal thimbles (Cat.# H4139, 7505, 7811) and two thimble fragments; and two polished bone handle that could be from a crochet hook or other needlework instrument (Cat.# 7216, 8006).

### **6.5.2 Tools and Equipment Class, Townhouse 4**

The Townhouse 4 assemblage contains 244 artifacts in the tools and equipment class. Over half of these are in the hardware sub-class (n=133) that includes items such as nuts, bolts, and washers etc. Next in greatest frequency are the artifacts in the recreation sub-class (n=60). These largely comprise children's toys, including 12 fragmentary and one complete (Cat.# 8510) ceramic doll; two graphite rods discarded from arc lamps that had been used like a piece of sidewalk chalk; 11 marbles; and 33 ceramic fragments suitable for a doll's tea set. The one carved bone domino piece (Cat.# 8230) could have been used by either adults or children, as dominoes is a popular game in many cultures.

The writing sub-class (n=32) includes one pen nib; six ink container fragments; seven complete glass (Cat.# 247, 258, 273, H2146, H2220, H2580, H2656) and two stoneware (Cat.# 268, 8533) ink containers; 13 slate pencils; and three slate tablet fragments. The sewing sub-class comprises three scissor fragments (Cat.# H4275, H4278).

General tools (n=8) include one bone handle for an unidentified tool; one file; one chisel; one glass container for holding mucilage embossed "MAW'S/REGISTERED/GUM BOTTLE/REGISTERED JANUARY 31 1867" (Cat.# H2199); and four stoneware blacking bottle fragments. Five metal harmonica fragments comprise the musical instrument sub-class.

One chert gunflint for use in a flintlock gun (Cat.# 2489) represents the armament sub-class. The flint is thermally altered and fragmented so the type of gun it was used with cannot be determined. One horseshoe fragment (Cat.# H4621) and one stirrup fragment (Cat.# H4687) comprise the animal husbandry sub-class.

### **6.5.3 Tools and Equipment Class, Townhouse 5**

Seventy-five artifacts have been classified as tools and equipment in the Townhouse 5 assemblage. Items of hardware (n=36) are the most frequent.

General tools (n=3) include one stoneware blacking bottle fragment; a file; and one other undetermined tool (Cat.# H4650).

The recreation sub-class (n=19) is comprised of seven marbles; five ceramic doll parts; and one miniature ceramic vessel from a doll's tea set (Cat.# 5951) that was mended from seven fragments.



The writing sub-class (n=15) is comprised of one graphite pencil fragment; one complete stoneware ink container (Cat.# 8560) and three container fragments; and 10 slate pencil fragments.

The sewing sub-class (n=2) is comprised of two brass straight pins (Cat.# 8551, 8552).

#### **6.5.4 Tools and Equipment Class, 184 Adelaide Street**

The assemblage for 184 Adelaide Street contains 90 artifacts in the tools and equipment class. Approximately one third (n=32) are in the recreation sub-class, which is dominated by children's toys. These include seven ceramic doll parts; seven marbles; and 14 ceramic fragments suitable for a doll's tea set. Four carved wooden domino pieces (Cat.# 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110) could have been used by either adults or children, as dominoes is a popular game in many cultures (Plate 52).

The writing sub-class (n=27) contains the next most frequent type of artifact. These include one stoneware ink container fragment; four complete glass ink containers; two ink wells for tabletop desk sets (Cat.# 9021, 9022); one slate tablet fragment; and 19 slate pencil fragments.

General tools (n=2) include one utility knife (Cat.# 9122); and one shovel fragment. Two wooden tuning pegs (Cat.# 3329, 9017) for an undetermined stringed instrument make up the musical sub-class. Ten items of hardware include six rivets; two wire fragments; one screw; and one staple.

The sewing sub-class (n=17) is comprised of one knitting needle fragment (Cat.# 9098); four straight pins; and 12 wooden spools for winding thread.

### **6.6 Indeterminate Class**

Artifacts whose function cannot be determined are placed in the indeterminate class. These largely comprise glass fragments and incomplete metal objects.

One quarter of the artifacts recovered from Townhouse 3 contexts (n=10,627) could not be classified (Table 3).

The indeterminate class for Townhouse 4 comprises 2,221 artifacts (Table 4).

The assemblage for Townhouse 5 contains 584 artifacts in the indeterminate class (Table 5).

Three hundred and ninety-nine artifacts have been placed in the indeterminate class of the assemblage for 184 Adelaide Street (Table 6).

### **6.7 Organic Class, Faunal Bone**

The following section is condensed from a more detailed report prepared by Dr. Suzanne Needs-Howarth (2011) on the zooarchaeological analysis of 17,025 items of faunal bone recovered through 6 mm mesh dry screening. The faunal material was judged to be well-preserved, especially in the privy shaft contexts. All of the bone was identified to the lowest taxonomic level through direct comparison with modern reference skeletons at the



Howard Savage faunal laboratory at the University of Toronto. Nomenclature follows the Integrated Taxonomic Information System [www.itis.gov].

Overall, a total of 31 unique taxa of shell, reptile, bird, and mammal considered to be food refuse are identified, including a wide variety of wild species (Table 12). Thirty percent of the food taxa NISP could be identified below class. Evidence of rodent gnawing was observed on one percent of the bone (minimum of 160 fragments), indicative of open middens present in the townhouse backyards, and rat bones were recovered from many contexts. Butchering marks were observed on 4,551 elements, accounting for 27 percent of the site NISP. Many of these marks allow for the identification of wholesale or retail meat cuts. The butchering marks are highly standardized and well-executed, suggesting that much of the meat was processed by a professional butcher, although there are also strong indications that home butchering also took place and that it was handled by a skilled person(s).

**Table 12: Bishop's Block NISP by Taxon, Food Taxa**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Site NISP	% of Class	% of Site Total
Bivalvia	class bivalves	6	7%	0%
Unionidae	family freshwater bivalve	3	4%	0%
<i>Elliptio</i> sp.	spike or eastern elliptio	1	1%	0%
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	eastern oyster	71	88%	0%
		<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Actinopterygii	class ray-finned fishes	230	44%	1%
Salmoniformes	order pikes and salmons	1	0%	0%
Salmonidae	family salmons	5	1%	0%
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon	18	3%	0%
<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	lake trout	22	4%	0%
<i>Salmo salar</i> / <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	Atlantic salmon or lake trout	17	3%	0%
<i>Coregonus</i> sp.	cisco or lake whitefish	40	8%	0%
<i>Coregonus artedii</i>	cisco	7	1%	0%
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	lake whitefish	14	3%	0%
	northern pike or muskellunge	4	1%	0%
<i>Esox lucius</i>	northern pike	12	2%	0%
<i>Esox masquinongy</i>	muskellunge	1	0%	0%
Gadidae	family cods	11	2%	0%
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic cod	42	8%	0%
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	haddock	44	8%	0%
Cypriniformes	order cyprinids	1	0%	0%
Catostomidae	family suckers	2	0%	0%
<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	longnose sucker	1	0%	0%
	family catfish and bullheads	2	0%	0%
<i>Ameiurus</i> sp.	black or brown bullhead	1	0%	0%
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American eel	1	0%	0%
	order perches and sunfishes	1	0%	0%
Perciformes	family sunfishes	6	1%	0%
<i>Lepomis</i> sp.	bluegill or pumpkinseed	9	2%	0%
<i>Micropterus</i> sp.	small- or largemouth bass	2	0%	0%
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	largemouth bass	1	0%	0%
Percidae	family perches	1	0%	0%
<i>Perca flavescens</i>	yellow perch	12	2%	0%
<i>Sander</i> sp.	walleye or sauger	19	4%	0%
		<b>527</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>



**Table 12: Bishop's Block NISP by Taxon, Food Taxa**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Site NISP	% of Class	% of Site Total
Cheloniidae	family turtles	1	50%	0%
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted turtle	1	50%	0%
		<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Aves	class birds	5	0%	0%
Aves pigeon size		6	0%	0%
Aves duck size		84	4%	1%
Aves duck to chicken size		330	16%	2%
Aves chicken to goose size		577	28%	3%
Aves goose to turkey size		190	9%	1%
Aves turkey to swan size		15	1%	0%
Anserini	tribe geese	127	6%	1%
<i>Anser anser</i>	domestic greylag goose	32	2%	0%
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	1	0%	0%
Anatidae	family ducks, geese, swans	13	1%	0%
Anatinae	subfamily ducks	40	2%	0%
<i>Anas</i> sp.	puddling duck sp.	5	0%	0%
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard or domestic duck	10	0%	0%
<i>Aythya</i> sp.	freshwater diving duck	7	0%	0%
<i>Aythya marila</i>	greater scaup	2	0%	0%
Phasianidae	family pheasants	21	1%	0%
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	chicken	457	22%	3%
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	wild or domestic turkey	155	7%	1%
Columbidae	family pigeons, doves	9	0%	0%
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	passenger pigeon	5	0%	0%
		<b>2,091</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Aves or Mammalia	class birds or mammals	236		
		<b>236</b>		<b>1%</b>
Mammalia woodchuck or rabbit size		11	0%	0%
Mammalia woodchuck to dog size		10	0%	0%
Mammalia beaver or dog size		14	0%	0%
Mammalia dog to deer size		30	0%	0%
pig sheep size mammal		4,134	30%	25%
sheep to cow size mammal		3,945	29%	24%
cow size mammal		2,322	17%	14%
Lagomorpha	order hares and rabbits	3	0%	0%
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	domestic rabbit	1	0%	0%
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	snowshoe hare	9	0%	0%
Artiodactyla pig, deer or sheep size	order even-toed ungulates	14	0%	0%
Artiodactyla wapiti, moose or cow size	order even-toed ungulates	1	0%	0%
sheep/goat/deer		118	1%	1%
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	domestic pig	1,466	11%	9%
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	white-tailed deer	5	0%	0%
<i>Bos taurus</i>	domestic cow	716	5%	4%
<i>Ovis aries</i>	domestic sheep	88	1%	1%
<i>Ovis aries/Capra hircus</i>	domestic sheep or goat	815	6%	5%
		<b>13,702</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>82%</b>



**Table 12: Bishop's Block NISP by Taxon, Food Taxa**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Site NISP	% of Class	% of Site Total
class unknown		9		
		9		0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,648</b>		<b>100%</b>

The following summarizes general information about the taxa provided in the zooarchaeological inventory report (Needs-Howarth 2011).

#### Bivalvia

A great proportion of the bivalve remains (88%) are oyster.

#### Osteichthyes

Fish bones and scales make up three percent of the faunal assemblage. Just over half of the fish remains could be identified below class (Table 11).

A wide variety of fish could have been obtained locally from Lake Ontario, including lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*), and lake whitefish or herring (*Coregonus* sp.). The bass, perch, sauger, and walleye may also represent commercial lake fishing, whereas the suckers, catfish family, and the rest of the sunfish likely represent non-commercial fishing. The enormous muskellunge palatine from Lot 22 likely also came from the lake, but not as part of a commercial fishery. Indeed, fishing activity on the lake may be inferred by the remains of various piscivorous birds that may have been caught inadvertently in gill nets.

Non-local fish are represented by Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) and haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*), accounting for 16 percent of fish (Table 11). The remains of dried and salted gadids (stockfish) are typified by appendicular bones, including the cleithrum, supracleithrum and posttemporal, as well as anterior precaudal and posterior caudal vertebrae (Barrett 1995:237).

#### Reptilia

Painted turtle remains were identified from Lot 64 and undetermined turtle remains were found in Lot 92.

#### Aves

The bird remains comprise 13 percent of the faunal assemblage. Chicken (*Gallus gallus*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), duck (Anatinae), and (greylag) goose (Anserini and *Anser anser*) are represented by elements from all parts of the body in at least some of the deposits, suggesting the townhouse occupants were raising fowl. This interpretation is reinforced by the fact that juvenile cortex is found in all four types of domestic fowl remains. Some bones were in between the size of chicken and turkey but most closely resembled chicken morphologically. This is reflected in the higher-level taxonomic designations (Phasianidae). This can be explained either by the presence of breeds of different sizes or capon. The chicken and phasianid identifications combined account for 23 percent of the bird remains.

#### Mammalia

Of the 13,702 mammal remains, about one-quarter could be identified below class, while the remaining three-quarters having been grouped by live-animal size. Among the identified mammal material, teeth and bones of

pig (*Sus scrofa*) are most plentiful (n=1,466; 11 percent of mammal), followed by ovicaprids (sheep, *Ovis aries*, and sheep or goat, *Ovis aries/Capra hircus*, of which only sheep was positively identified) (n=903; 7 percent), and finally cow (*Bos taurus*) (n=716; 5 percent).

Unidentified mammal remains in the size range of pig and sheep account for about 30 percent of the mammal remains and for 25 percent of the entire sample. Mammal in the size range of cow accounts for 17 percent of the mammal and 14 percent of the total. Large mammal that could not be assigned to either of these categories is listed as sheep to cow size mammal; it accounts for 29 percent of the mammal and 24 percent of the total (Table 11). In other words, almost two-thirds of the assemblage consists of unidentified large mammal bones. The unidentified component thus suggests that cow is more numerous in terms of fragment counts than the species identifications would suggest. By virtue of the absolute size of a cow, the meat adhering to those cow and cow-sized bones likely contributed considerably more to the animal food diet than sheep, and possibly contributed more than pig as well, NISPs notwithstanding.

The tasks of calculating body part representation by means of Minimal Animal Units (MAU), and establishing age profiles were beyond the scope of the zooarchaeological inventory, but some general observations were made for each of the main domesticates. With respect to pigs, numerous elements not expected to be found in meat cuts from the butchers are represented in contexts from all of the townhouses, which may indicate home butchering of whole animals (Needs-Howarth 2011:Table 7). These include all of the carpals, most of the tarsals, and all of the teeth. It is interesting to note also that there are fetal/newborn pig remains in Lot 9 and Lot 29, which further indicates that pigs were probably raised in the backyard of Townhouse 3.

With respect to cows, feet and cranial elements that would be expected in the assemblage as a result of home butchering, show up in contexts for all four townhouses (Needs-Howarth 2011:Table 7). Fetal or newborn cow remains were noted for Lot 14, Lot 22, Lot 29, and Lot 50 of Townhouse 3; and Lot 92 and Lot 123 of Townhouse 5. Fused vertebral epiphyses, which occur late in life, are an indicator of animals kept past the ideal age for slaughter, which is three to four years (Bowen 1988). Fused vertebral epiphyses were noted in contexts for all four townhouses (Needs-Howarth 2011:Table 8).

The elements of sheep and goat are difficult to tell apart osteologically, which has resulted in many combined "sheep/goat" identifications. Goat by itself was not identified positively, but sheep was using the criteria given by Prummel and Frisch (1986), therefore, it is likely that all of the *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* identifications pertain to sheep. No evidence of home butchering (e.g. phalanges and crania elements) was present in contexts for Townhouse 4 and 184 Adelaide Street, which suggests that these households purchased their mutton and lamb from a butcher exclusively and most certainly did not purchase whole animals. Unlike the evidence for cows and pigs, no fetal or new born sheep/goat remains were identified. The dentition on a mandible recovered from Lot 14, however, suggests at least one animal was eaten as a lamb five months old. Older animals past the ideal age for slaughter in meat production were also noted in contexts for Townhouses 3, 4, and 5, based either on dentition or fused vertebral epiphyses (Needs-Howarth 2011:Table 8).

A further 12 taxa are considered to be non-food or intrusive items to the contexts (Table 13). Values for non-food items are excluded from Number of Identified Specimen (NISP) figures presented in the report. It should be noted that not all of the individual rat-sized rodent and cat bones were counted and should be considered minimum numbers.

**Table 13: Bishop's Block NISP by Taxon, Non-food Taxa**

Taxon	Common Name	NISP
_Aves songbird size		3
_Aves chicken to goose size		3
_Gavia immer	common loon	12
_Ardea herodias	blue heron	1
_Mergus sp.	merganser	2

<i>_Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	1
<i>_Picidae</i>	family woodpeckers	2
<i>_microtine rodent</i>		18
<i>_Mammalia squirrel size</i>		7
<i>_Mammalia beaver or dog size</i>		2
<i>_Rodentia</i>	order rodents	13 minimum
<i>_Rodentia mouse or vole size</i>		1
<i>_Tamias striatus</i>	chipmunk	1
<i>_Sciurus carolinensis</i>	grey squirrel	1
<i>_Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	red squirrel	1
<i>_Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	214 minimum
<i>_Carnivora mink to marten size</i>		1
<i>_Carnivora dog size</i>		1
<i>_Canis sp.</i>	coyote, wolf, or dog	1
<i>_Canis lupus familiaris</i>	domestic dog	7
<i>_Felis catus</i>	domestic cat	83 minimum
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>375 minimum</b>

The non-food taxa include rat, dog, and cat, but also some other taxa, including a smaller carnivore (which could be a small dog), grey and red squirrel, and chipmunk. Squirrel meat is quite palatable, so it is possible these squirrel bones were food refuse. There is also a variety of birds, namely, loon, heron, merganser, tern, and a woodpecker, as well as an unidentified chicken-to-geese size bird with a long, pointy bill may also be some kind of piscivorous wild taxon. Terns do not spend much time on land, so this is not likely to be the result of a marauding cat, while the woodpecker may have been feline prey. The merganser may have got caught in a gill net (Studer 1992). The other bird remains may have ended up at the site because someone was hunting them for sport.

### 6.7.1 Faunal Bone, Townhouse 3

Faunal bone (n=10,104) comprises 24.3 percent of the Townhouse 3 assemblage (Table 4). NISP counts for food taxa in the eight Master Contexts where most of the material was found are presented in Table 14.

**Table 14: NISP by Food Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 3**

	XXX	XXIII	XXVII	XLVIII	IXX	XLII	XX	XVIII
class bivalves		1			1		1	
family freshwater bivalve		1	1	1				
eastern oyster	9	5	5		1		5	17
class ray-finned fishes	38	6	3		20	26	75	5
order pikes and salmons					1			
family salmons			2		1		2	
Atlantic salmon	2		1		8		4	2
lake trout						1	20	
Atlantic salmon or lake trout					4		9	1
cisco or lake whitefish	1				5	3	26	1
cisco							7	
lake whitefish							14	
northern pike or muskellunge					2			
muskellunge	1							
family cods	2						3	



**Table 14: NISP by Food Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 3**

	XXX	XXIII	XXVII	XLVIII	IXX	XLII	XX	XVIII
Atlantic cod	12		2			1	24	
haddock							13	
order cyprinids					1			
family suckers					1			
longnose sucker							1	
family catfish and bullheads	2							
American eel	1							
order perches and sunfishes	1							
family sunfishes			3					
bluegill or pumpkinseed					1	3	3	
small- or largemouth bass			1					
yellow perch	1				2	1	4	2
walleye or sauger	3				4		3	
class birds			1		3		1	
pigeon size	1	1				1	1	1
duck size	5			2	18	4	17	4
duck to chicken size	168	13				1	7	
chicken to goose size	93	23	16	4	95	14	81	22
goose to turkey size	61	2	27	3	11	1	20	4
turkey to swan size		1	3		2		11	1
tribe geese	17		7		11		12	3
<i>domestic greylag goose</i>		1	1		2	2	3	
family ducks, geese, swans	2						1	
subfamily ducks	2				2	1	12	
puddling duck sp.					1		1	
mallard or domestic duck	1					1		
freshwater diving duck		2					5	
greater scaup	1	1						
family pheasants	2				1		1	1
chicken	67	11	9	8	36	2	33	9
wild or domestic turkey	24	3	11	1	14	2	9	6
family pigeons, doves	2	1				1	1	
passenger pigeon		2					1	
class birds or mammals	68		16	2	26	2	24	14
Mammalia woodchuck or rabbit size	4						1	1
Mammalia woodchuck to dog size	1							1
Mammalia beaver or dog size	13						3	
Mammalia dog to deer size	10		3		4			2
pig sheep size mammal	1,041	130	298	16	149	42	760	126
sheep to cow size mammal	768	109	302	19	258	63	745	244
cow size mammal	404	55	214	9	92	14	370	123
order hares and rabbits	1		1					
domestic rabbit	1							
snowshoe hare	1							
order even-toed ungulates (pig, deer, or sheep size)			1				3	
order even-toed ungulates (wapiti, moose, or cow size)					1			
sheep/goat/deer	15	5	4	1	9		33	



**Table 14: NISP by Food Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 3**

	XXX	XXIII	XXVII	XLVIII	IXX	XLII	XX	XVIII
domestic pig	80	24	68	2	18	4	341	9
white-tailed deer	2	1					1	
domestic cow	66	20	105	7	16	5	91	21
domestic sheep	20	2	5	2	3		8	5
domestic sheep or goat	119	43	28	5	45	15	100	34
class unknown	1		1	1			3	1
TOTALS	3,134	463	1,139	83	869	210	2,914	660

## 6.7.2 Faunal Bone, Townhouse 4

Faunal bone (n=3,860) comprises 26.9 percent of the Townhouse 4 assemblage (Table 5). NISP counts for taxa in the five Master Contexts where most of the material was found are presented in Table 15.

**Table 15: NISP by Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 4**

	XXIX	XIII	XV	XVI	XXXVII
class bivalves					1
eastern oyster	1	1	1		
class ray-finned fishes		38	3	1	
Atlantic salmon		1			
lake trout		1			
Atlantic salmon or lake trout		1		1	
cisco or lake whitefish		3			
northern pike or muskellunge		1			
northern pike		11			
family cods		5			
Atlantic cod				1	
haddock		25	1		
family suckers				1	
black or brown bullhead		1			
family perches		1			
yellow perch		1		1	
walleye or sauger		3			
family turtles		1			
duck size			3	1	2
duck to chicken size		20	8	5	5
chicken to goose size	7	52	5	3	6
goose to turkey size	1	16		2	1
tribe geese		13			5
<i>domestic greylag goose</i>		9			
family ducks, geese, swans		2			
subfamily ducks		1			
mallard or domestic duck		1			
chicken	2	65	9	5	6
wild or domestic turkey	1	12	3	1	



**Table 15: NISP by Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 4**

	XXIX	XIII	XV	XVI	XXXVII
family pigeons, doves		2			
<i>_Felis catus</i>				present	
<i>_microtine</i> rodent					present
<i>_Rattus norvegicus</i>				present	present
class birds or mammals	1	32	3	6	2
Mammalia woodchuck or rabbit size					1
Mammalia woodchuck to dog size		1	1		
Mammalia beaver or dog size		1			
Mammalia dog to deer size		1	1		
pig sheep size mammal	14	623	20	15	30
sheep to cow size mammal	8	709	48	86	18
cow size mammal	4	325	37	48	59
order even-toed ungulates (pig, deer, or sheep size)		4			
sheep/goat/deer		17		2	3
domestic pig	4	582	28	9	10
domestic cow	4	86	16	7	5
domestic sheep		11		1	1
domestic sheep or goat	1	82	8	3	7
class unknown		2			
TOTALS	47	2,764	195	199	162

### 6.7.3 Faunal Bone, Townhouse 5

One third of the artifacts (n=2,187) with a Townhouse 5 provenience are faunal bone (Table 6). NISP counts for food taxa in the four Master Contexts where most of the material was found are presented in Table 16.

**Table 16: NISP by Food Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 5**

	XXVIII	XII	XIV	XXV, XI
class bivalves	1		1	
eastern oyster	19	1		
class ray-finned fishes	2			2
northern pike				1
Atlantic cod				1
haddock	1			1
family turtles	1			
pigeon size				1
duck size			4	
duck to chicken size	47			
chicken to goose size	41	1	8	33
goose to turkey size	22		1	13
turkey to swan size				



**Table 16: NISP by Food Taxon, Master Contexts of Townhouse 5**

	XXVIII	XII	XIV	XXV, XI
tribe geese	10		2	11
<i>domestic greylag goose</i>	3			6
<i>Canada goose</i>	1			
family ducks, geese, swans	1			7
subfamily ducks	7			10
puddling duck sp.				2
mallard or domestic duck	1			4
family pheasants	5			2
chicken	22		6	92
wild or domestic turkey	6		2	24
family pigeons, doves	1			
passenger pigeon			1	1
class birds or mammals	7		7	
Mammalia woodchuck to dog size	4			
Mammalia dog to deer size	1		1	1
pig sheep size mammal	403	3	27	121
sheep to cow size mammal	232	13	54	54
cow size mammal	162	4	31	128
order hares and rabbits			1	
order even-toed ungulates (pig, deer, or sheep size)	2			1
sheep/goat/deer	5		3	4
domestic pig	48	3	16	53
domestic cow	40		18	83
domestic sheep	14		2	6
domestic sheep or goat	87	3	11	101
TOTALS	1,196	28	197	786

#### 6.7.4 Faunal Bone, 184 Adelaide Street

Close to 20 percent of the artifacts (n=927) recovered from contexts at 184 Adelaide Street comprise faunal bone (Table 7). NISP counts for food taxa in the two Master Contexts where the material was found are presented in Table 17.

**Table 17: NISP by Taxon, Master Contexts of 184 Adelaide Street**

	VI	VII
eastern oyster	1	
class ray-finned fishes	4	3
Atlantic cod		1
haddock		3
duck to chicken size	1	13
chicken to goose size	4	32
goose to turkey size		13
tribe geese	1	30
<i>domestic greylag goose</i>		4



**Table 17: NISP by Taxon, Master Contexts of 184 Adelaide Street**

	VI	VII
subfamily ducks		1
puddling duck sp.		1
mallard or domestic duck		2
family pheasants		8
chicken		57
wild or domestic turkey	2	28
class birds or mammals	1	3
Mammalia woodchuck or rabbit size		4
Mammalia woodchuck to dog size		1
Mammalia beaver or dog size	24	123
Mammalia dog to deer size	7	73
pig sheep size mammal	12	118
sheep/goat/deer	1	3
domestic pig	12	115
domestic cow	6	88
domestic sheep		2
domestic sheep or goat	9	68
TOTALS	85	802

## 6.8 Organic Class, Botanical Remains

The following summarizes the report prepared by Dr. Stephen Monckton (2010). Seventeen soil samples (73 litres) were submitted for archaeobotanical analysis. These were subjected to bucket flotation employing a 300 micrometer screen. Once dried, this material was weighed and then passed through a series of screens to facilitate sorting, yielding 135.62 grams of light fraction and 51.66 grams of wood charcoal (Table 18). A binocular dissection microscope provided a range of magnifications (7-40X) for the identification of seed fragments. In cases where identifications were uncertain, seed manuals of Martin and Barkley (1961) and Montgomery (1977) aided the process of recognizing plant taxa.

**Table 18: Bishop's Block (AjGu-49) Plant Remains, Sample Components**

Context	Soil Volume (L)	Light Fraction Wt. (g)	Wood/Charcoal Wt. (g)	Nutshells and Fruit Pits Wt. (g)	Unidentified Material Wt. (g)
Lot 14	4	5.55	4.18	0	0.01
Lot 50	4	3.94	2.53	0	0
Lot 51	7	11.51	2.96	0	0.03
Lot 62	6	6.52	0.65	0	0
Lot 61	6	5.23	3.89	0	0
Lot 104	3	3.8	2.97	0	0.07
Lot 106	3	2.03	0.26	0	0.03
Lot 90	4	8.74	5.02	0	0.27
Lot 93	5	5.12	2.74	0	0.16
Lot 94	4	14.8	2.55	0	0.08
Lot 91	3	0.11	0.01	0	0.01
Lot 117	4	1.67	1.56	0	0.01
Lot 123	5	24.23	16.14	0	0.06
Lot 124	5	3.4	2.43	0	0.11
Lot 35	5	4.48	3.25	0	0.32



Lot 48	4	1.27	0.42	0	0.01
Lot 64	1	33.11	0.10	25.45	0.26
Totals	73 L	135.62 g	51.66 g	25.45 g	1.43 g

The samples obtained from the Bishop's Block contexts provided a wide range of charred and uncharred botanical material from the light and heavy fractions. Fragments of coconut (n=10) and chestnut (n=1) that were recovered manually did not occur in the flotation samples, but are noted to offer a more complete rendition of botanical findings.

In general, the plant remains are dominated by wood, fruit seeds, and nut remains. Nut remains include European walnut (*Juglans regia*), Almond (*Prunus dulcis*), chestnut (*Castanea* spp. [cf. *C. sativa*]), and coconut (*Cocos nucifera*). Fleshy fruit pits and seeds include plum (*Prunus nigra*), choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), fig (*Ficus carica*), grape (*Vitis* spp.), apple (*Malus* spp.), raspberry (*Rubus* spp.), and strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.). Several yet unidentified members of the nightshade family (Solanaceae) can be compared to tomato (*Lycopersicon* spp.) or pepper (*Capsicum* spp.), but specimens are frequently shriveled, making measurements unreliable. Other seeds include European chenopod/Lamb's Quarter (*Chenopodium album*), knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.) a single seed of purslane (*Portulaca* spp.), European garlic mustard (*Alliaria officinalis*), bush honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*), pink (*Silene* spp.), European sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), a small member of the grass family (Gramineae), and cattail (*Typha latifolia*).

The fleshy fruit seed population in the Bishop's Block samples are best represented in the privy contexts. This is true also of concentrations of seeds per litre where sample seed densities are compared between the privy and cistern contexts. This phenomenon has been documented elsewhere in the northeast (Geismar 1993). Identifiable grain seeds are absent from this urban site, whereas on rural sites, grain seeds are sometimes found in the contexts as a result of crop processing. Not surprisingly, various seeds of common weeds that grow in secondary or disturbed contexts are also represented, including purslane, garlic mustard, and European chenopod (Tables 19-21).

**Table 19: Bishop's Block (AjGu-49) Plant Remains, Seeds Components Townhouse 3**

	Lot 14 Privy 1	Lot 50 Privy 1	Lot 51 Privy 1	Lot 62 Cistern 1	Lot 61 Cistern 1	Totals
Unidentified grain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fig	8	2	40	3	3	56
Apple	0	0	6	0	0	6
Raspberry	5	8	768	2	92	875
Strawberry	2	6	36	0	2	46
Nightshade	0	1	0	1	0	2
Grape	1	0	40	1	0	42
European chenopod	33	35	39	63	62	252
Knotweed, unspecified	1	2	0	3	0	6
Garlic mustard	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sun spurge	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pink	0	0	1	9	1	11
Bush honeysuckle	0	0	0	0	1	1
Small grass	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown seeds	0	2	0	0	0	2
Unidentifiable seeds	10	8	102	8	6	134
Total seeds	60	65	1,032	92	173	



**Table 20: Bishop's Block (AjGu-49) Plant Remains, Seed and Nut Components Townhouse 4**

	Lot 90 Cistern 3	Lot 93 Cistern 3	Lot 94 Cistern 3	Lot 91 Cistern 3	Lot 35 Privy 2	Lot 48 Privy 2	Lot 64 Privy 2	Totals
Unidentified grain	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fig	0	1	7	0	2	0	2,112	2,122
Apple	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Peach	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Almond	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
European walnut	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Raspberry	6	4	0	0	4	2	5,298	5,314
Strawberry	2	0	1	1	0	0	7,360	7,364
Nightshade	2	1	0	0	0	0	542	545
Grape	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	163
Chokecherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74
Canada plum	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Hawthorn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Elderberry	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
European chenopod	0	0	4	0	1	5	16	26
Knotweed, unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Small grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49
Unidentifiable seeds	25	16	15	0	5	1	55	117
<b>Total seeds</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15,703</b>	

**Table 21: Bishop's Block (AjGu-49) Plant Remains, Seed Components Townhouse 5**

	Lot 104 Privy 3	Lot 106 Privy 3	Lot 117 Privy 4	Lot 123 Privy 4	Lot 124 Privy 4	Totals
Unidentified grain	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fig	10	11	0	8	11	40
Raspberry	306	2,618	0	7	125	3,056
Strawberry	0	1	1	7	35	44
Nightshade	30	40	0	7	10	87
Grape	3	5	0	5	25	38
European chenopod	19	26	3	10	3	61
Knotweed, unspecified	1	0	0	0	1	2
Purslane	0	0	0	1	0	1
Small grass	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cattail	0	0	0	6	0	6
Unknown seeds	0	0	5	1	0	6
Unidentifiable seeds	10	4	4	12	2	32
<b>Total seeds</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>212</b>	

Wood charcoal fragments larger than 2.00 mm are generally large enough for identification at least to the genus level. These were broken in half to provide a clean transverse section of tissue. Wood charcoal includes maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), ash (*Fraxinus spp.*), elm (*Ulmus spp.*), and oak (*Quercus spp.*). Conifers include white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). The majority of uncharred wood is white oak and white pine (Monckton 2010:Table 5). The frequencies reflect a maple – beech forest with elevated white pine values as would be found in the Toronto hinterland, where wood was obtained for the fireplaces. Much of the charcoal is unidentifiable and could be the result of the making of furnace charcoal. Coal fragments are also evident.



## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

The Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49) represents one of the first large scale urban excavations in the City of Toronto after the first phase of implementing the city's Archaeological Master Plan began with an interim screening process in January of 2006. Prior to 2006, so-called brown field projects in the city such as the re-development of 180-188 University Avenue were not subject to archaeological assessment. The Stage 2 assessment of the project in April of 2006 indicated, however, that well-preserved archaeological resources connected to one of the five townhouses in the Bishop's Block were located just below the asphalt parking lot surface (ASI 2006b).

The full scale mitigative excavation of the Bishop's Block was conducted between July and October of 2007. It comprised the systematic stratigraphic excavation of seven trenches in which the structural remains of four townhouses were documented in 139 unique contexts. Soil samples for archaeobotanical analysis were saved from 48 contexts and 69,894 artifacts were recovered. Three of the townhouses were constructed in the Bishop's Block circa 1832, while the fourth was constructed at 184 Adelaide Street West circa 1860.

The preceding report documents the changing landscape on Adelaide Street from a semi rural, upper middle class range of single family homes to a fully urban, working class enclave of boarding houses and commercial businesses by the early twentieth century. This is done through an analysis of the archival record, the archaeological settlement pattern, and the rich material culture including ceramic vessels, personal items, glass containers embossed with the logos of local manufacturers, faunal bone, and archaeobotanical remains. The assemblage represents an important data set that can be used in comparative inter-city and intra-city analyses of urban sites in the northeast.

The documentation related to this archaeological excavation will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report fulfills the terms and conditions imposed by the licensing agreement P049 (Debbie Steiss) and the statements contained on PIF# P049-171-2007. This report supersedes a preliminary excavation report sent to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport on March 8, 2008 concerning the Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49). A letter stating that the Ministry was satisfied that concerns for impacts to archaeological resources had been met for the area of development [Site Plan Application 05 152737 STE 20 OZ City of Toronto] was received by Ms. Debbie Steiss on May 20, 2008.

Given the preceding information, it is concluded that:

1. The Bishop's Block site (AjGu-49) has been sufficiently excavated and documented, and no further assessment is required.

## **9.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

In addition, the following advice on compliance is provided:



- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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## 11.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES



Plate 1: Supervising the clearance of demolition rubble from the interior of Townhouse 3.



Plate 2: Looking north down Trench 2 prior to the start of hand excavation.



Plate 3: Screening the soil fills at the Bishop's Block site.



Plate 4: Measuring the east wall section in Trench 3, Townhouse 3, looking southeast.





Plate 5: Overview of structural remains of Townhouses 3 (left) and 4 (right), looking north.



Plate 6: Detail of modified window (left) and doorway (right), rear of Townhouse 3, looking south.



Plate 7: Close up of the slumping cold cellar wall (Lot 21) for Townhouse 3, looking southwest.





Plate 8: Plan view of Cistern 2, looking north



Plate 9: Interior of Cistern 2 after excavation, looking west.



Plate 10: Close up of wooden peg used in Cistern 2 construction.



Plate 11: Looking east at Lot 40 where the brick wall abuts the Townhouse 3 foundation (right) and straddles the cold cellar wall (left).





Plate 12: Superposition of brick wall (Lot 40) over Cistern 1, looking east.



Plate 13: Concentration of stone exposed in the fill during excavation of Privy 1, looking north.



Plate 14: West end of stone box drain (Lot 16) where it is truncated by addition to Townhouse 2, looking south.



Plate 15: East end of stone box drain (Lot 16) where it is truncated by addition to Townhouse 4, looking north.





Plate 16: Profile of Lot 3, looking east at section through the east end.



Plate 17: Plan view of Privy 2, looking north.



Plate 18: Interior of Privy 2 at base of Lot 64.



Plate 19: Plan view of wooden sleeper (Lot 78) in subsoil of Townhouse 3 interior, looking northwest.





Plate 20: Stone fireplace foundation on west wall of Townhouse 3 rear basement room.



Plate 21: Brick fireplace in basement kitchen of Townhouse 3, looking east.



Plate 22: Looking west to furnace retrofitted into basement of Townhouse 4.



Plate 23: Looking south to front of furnace interior, Townhouse 4.





Plate 24: Looking east across concrete floor with sump depression in the basement of Townhouse 4.



Plate 25: Profile of Cistern 3, looking north.



Plate 26: Looking east at stone foundation (Lot 33) for addition to Townhouse 4. The stone box drain (Lot 16) it severed is on the left.



Plate 27: Looking east at Lot 33 where it cut into Privy 2.





Plate 28: Plan view of Privy 4, looking west.



Plate 29: Interior of Privy 4 after excavation.



Plate 30: Looking west at profile of Privy 3.



Plate 31: Looking south to rear foundation of Townhouse 5.





Plate 32: Looking west across structural remains in Trenches 6 (foreground), 5 (middle), and 2 (background).



Plate 33: Foundation for rectangular outbuilding (Lot 139), looking east. Privy 5 is located in the centre.





Plate 34: Cistern 4 after excavation, looking south.



Plate 35: Profile of Cistern 5, looking east.



Plate 36: Profile of Privy 5, looking west.



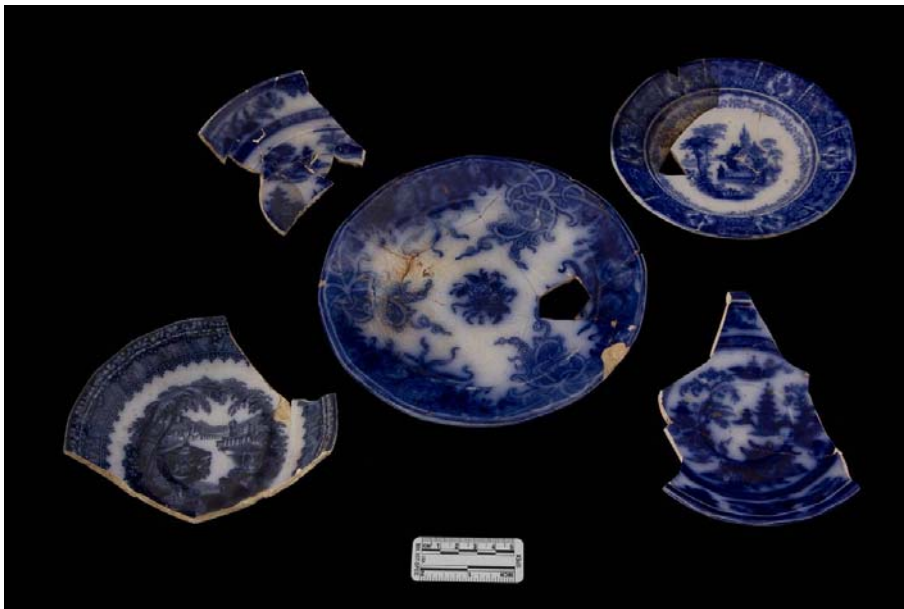


Plate 37: Ironstone vessels printed in flowing colours. Top left Cat.# 538. Centre Cat.# 5932. Top right Cat.# 528. Bottom left Cat.# 5631. Bottom left Cat.# 5993.



Plate 38: Marmalade pots. Top left Cat.# 3681. Top right Cat.# 6055. Bottom left to right Cat.# 3213, 3164.



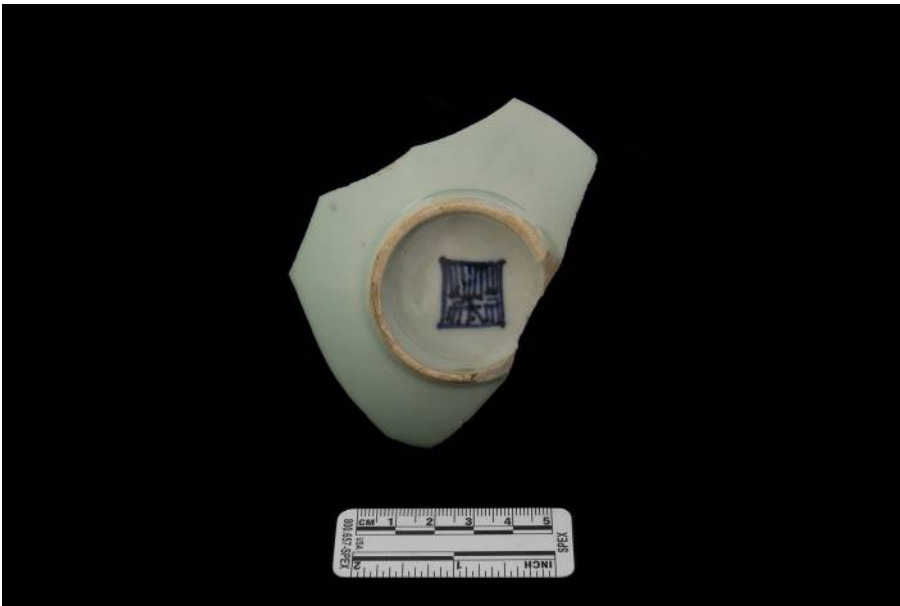


Plate 39: Underside of celadon rice bowl. Cat.#4390.



Plate 40: Stemmed glass vessels. Left to right, Cat.# H2611, H276, H3360, H2661, H232.





Plate 41: Toronto mineral and soda water bottles. Clockwise from top left, Cat.# 261, H3006, 250, H3339+3508, 202.



Plate 42: Salt-glazed stoneware 2 gallon butter pot from Lot 91. Cat.# 4689.



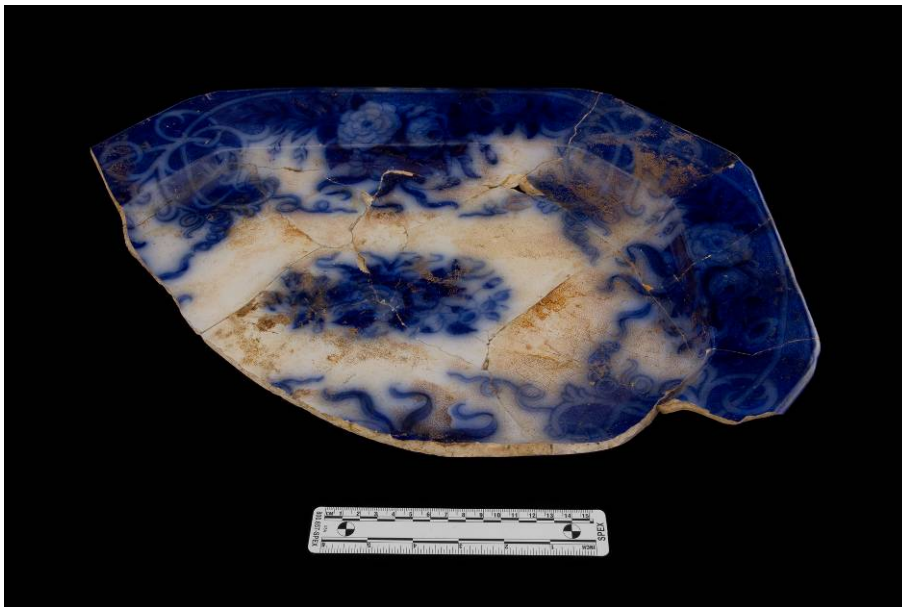


Plate 43: Partially reconstructed meat dish printed in the Royal Rose pattern.  
Cat.# 336+337.



Plate 44: China Hall vessels found at the Bishop's Block. Top left, soup plate Cat.# 4580. Top right, undecorated saucer Cat.# 3838. Bottom left, wheat pattern saucer Cat.# 2057. Bottom right, twiffler Cat.# 333.





Plate 45: Semi porcelain vessels from Townhouse 4. Left to right, mustache cup Cat.#3787; saucer Cat.# 2932; muffin plate with “copper tea leaf” pattern Cat.#4661.



Plate 46: Early nineteenth-century food consumption vessels. Top, creamware supper plates, Cat.# 6033, 5129. Bottom left, pearlware twiffler Cat.# 4937. Bottom right, pearlware soup plate Cat.# 5873.





Plate 47: Paper weight souvenir of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, Michigan. Cat.# 8468.



Plate 48: Glass font with embossed lettering "Little Harry's Night Lamp" Cat.# H1652.





Plate 49: Items of personal adornment. Left, Carved jet brooch Cat.#316. Middle, glass ear drop Cat.# 327. Right, gold ear hoops Cat.# 335.



Plate 50: Toronto druggists' bottles. Clockwise from top left, Cat.# H1820, H321, H3472, H2654.





Plate 51: Artifacts in the hygiene sub-class. Toothbrushes Cat.#8306, 8018; toilet box Cat.#6386; syringe Cat.#7990; hair brush Cat.# 8308; Parisian dentrifice Cat.# 9067; glycerine lid Cat.# 8548.



Plate 52: Artifacts in the recreation sub-class. Banded teacup Cat.# 278; marbles Cat.# 309, 328, 318; teapot Cat.# 311; small teacups Cat.# 308, 228; dominoes Cat.# 9109, 9108, 9107, 9110.

