### Introduction

There are two sites that have been explored throughout the project to date:
- AJGw-535, the location of a house known as Iverholme, and AJGw-534, an occupation area that may relate to a second house known as Mount Woodham.
- Both sites are located in the Erindale neighborhood of Mississauga, on land that is now part of the University of Toronto Mississauga property.

The history of the site and project research can be viewed in further detail in The Schreiber Wood Project: Facilitating Student Research on Field School Collections poster.

### Materials and Methods

We have created a typology based on the decorative motifs of the ceramic assemblage from both sites.

- Each type has a designated T number that is used for identification (e.g. T2).
- To date, at least 161 decorative motifs have been identified with ongoing analysis.

The typology classifies ceramics by the decorative motif. Following the classification is a detailed description of the decorative motif in relation to its method of application, location, composition (floral, geometrics, etc.), and colour. In addition, the waretype is noted as well as the presence or absence on sites.

Some types are divided into further categorization because the decorative motif is extremely similar but not distinct enough to be given a new number (e.g. T2a, T2b, T2c).

- Artifacts that are unidentifiable are classified under a X number which represents a catch all category.
- Artifacts with no motif are placed within an undiagnostic category corresponding to the sherd type; body, base, handle, rim, etc.

### Results

The ceramic assemblage is divided into 5 classes: (architectural, furnishings, indeterminate, kitchen/food, and personal artifacts) (Table 1, Figure 2).

- To date, a total of 2865 ceramic artifacts have been excavated at site AJGw-535 and a total of 677 at site AJGw-534.
- The predominant classification at AJGw-535 is kitchen/food with a total of 2285 artifacts.
- The predominant classification at AJGw-534 is furnishings with a total of 371 artifacts due to large amounts of terracotta flowerpots found.

For purposes of this poster, we will be focusing on the kitchen/food class which has a total of 173 artifacts.

### Discussion

The typology has allowed us to:
- Closely identify diagnostic ceramics such as Rockingham (T14), Brantford Pottery (T9), Haviland and Co. (T13a), Doulton Lambeth (T15), Jaeger & Co. (T80), and J. Turner (T18).
- Some of these diagnostic ceramics can be viewed in further detail in The Schreiber Wood Project: Life at a Glance as seen through Ceramics poster.

- Identify ceramic refits based on the classification of decorative motif and waretype (Figure 4, 5).

- Give a basis for future research endeavours.

AJGw-534 and AJGw-535 both display relatively the same pattern of artifact distribution by class in comparison to other late 19th century sites in southern Ontario such as the Lampman site [AJGw-96] and the Devil’s Pulpit site [AJGx-9] (MacDonald, 1997). All four of the sites exhibit artifact dominance in the kitchen classification.

The type accumulation curve (Figure 3) implies that we have recovered a representative sample of the diversity of ceramic types from site AJGw-535.

### Conclusion

The typology will continue to be an ever-growing tool within the Schreiber Wood Project.

- Along with the previous applications of identifying diagnostic ceramics and aiding in the ceramic refitting process, the typology serves as a basis for comparison of ceramic assemblages to other late 19th century sites in the region.

There are a few limitations that accompany the creation of the typology which include:

- Undiagnostic sherds that result in an undiagnostic and catch-all category (X-types). These sherds are usually extremely small or undecorated and therefore undifferentiable.

- Possibility for misidentification of ceramic waretypes and decorative motifs due to student creation of the typology.

The typology is able to identify the site presence of the various types. Based on our results, there are a few types that appear at both sites. However, the current implication of site presence is unknown.

With future research, the connection between the two sites can be explored and further established.

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**References**


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We wish to acknowledge the land on which the University of Toronto operates. For thousands of years it has been the traditional home of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and most recently, the Mississaugas of the Credit River. Today this meeting place is still home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work on this land.