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June 12, 2012

Kim Slocki  
Archeoworks  
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite # 1029  
Newmarket, Ontario L3X 1X4

**RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "*Stage 4 Mitigation Report: The Charlie Site (BaGs-32) within the Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario,*" Report Dated May 2011, Received by MTC Toronto Office May 20, 2011, MCL Project Information Form Number P029-725-2010, MTCS RIMS Number 18SP057**

Dear Ms. Slocki:

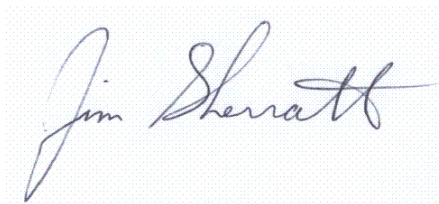
This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario\*.

This report follows the submission of a preliminary excavation report to this office on *August 5, 2010*. The preliminary excavation report included a recommendation that the archaeological concerns for the site had been addressed and a commitment to submit a final report on the Stage 4 investigations of the the Charlie site (BaGs-32). This Ministry concurred with the recommendation that the provincial interest in the archaeological site identified as the Charlie site (BaGs-32) had been addressed and acknowledged the commitment to complete a final report in a letter dated *August 11, 2010*. The above titled report was submitted in fulfilment of that commitment.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light blue grid background. The signature reads "Jim Sherratt" in a cursive, flowing script.

Jim Sherratt

Team Lead - Archaeology

c. Archaeological Licensing Office

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\*In no way will the Ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

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August 11, 2010

Ms. Kim Slocki  
Archeoworks Inc.  
16715-12 Yonge Street  
Suite 1029  
Newmarket ON L3X 1X4

**RE: Review and Concurrence with the Preliminary Excavation Report Entitled, "Stage 4 Mitigation Preliminary Report: The Charlie Site (BaGs-32) within the Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario", Preliminary Excavation Report Dated July, 2010, Report Received August 5, 2010, MCL Project Information Form Number P029-725-2010, MCL RIMS Number 18SP057**

Dear Ms. Slocki:

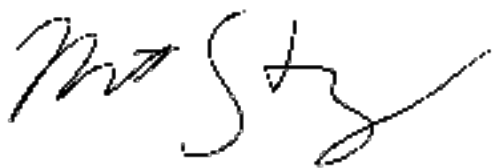
This office has reviewed the above-mentioned preliminary excavation report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The preliminary excavation report indicates one archaeological site, Charlie (BaGs-32), found on the subject property, underwent Stage 4 mitigation involving detailed documentation and removal through excavation and it is recommended that it be considered sufficiently documented. This Ministry concurs with the recommendation that the provincial interest in the archaeological site identified as Charlie (BaGs-32), has been addressed.

Given the above, this Ministry is satisfied that concerns for archaeological sites have been met for the area of this development project as depicted by Figure 4 of the above titled preliminary excavation report and as depicted by the site plan, A01, prepared by Page + Steele Architects Planners, Job No. 2893, dated January, 2009.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Norbert Stanchly". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Norbert" and last name "Stanchly" clearly distinguishable.

Norbert Stanchly  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeological Licensing Office  
Sernas Associates

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

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August 10, 2010

Ms. Kim Slocki  
Archeoworks Inc.  
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Newmarket ON L3X 1X4

**RE: Review and Acceptance into the Provincial Register of Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of The Historic Charlie Site (BaGs-32) within the Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road, Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario", Revised Report Dated July, 2010, Revised Report Received August 5, 2010, MCL Project Information Form Number P029-643-2009, MCL RIMS Number 18SP057**

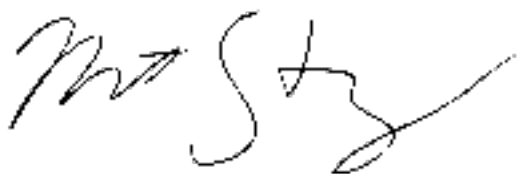
Dear Ms. Slocki:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this Ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. This review is to ensure that the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, that archaeological sites have been identified and documented according to the 1993 technical guidelines set by the Ministry and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

As the result of our review, this Ministry accepts the above titled report into the Provincial register of archaeological reports. The report indicates one archaeological site, Charlie (BaGs-32), found on the subject property underwent Stage 3 investigations and it is recommended that it be considered significant enough to warrant Stage 4 mitigation involving detailed documentation and removal through excavation. This Ministry concurs with this recommendation.

I trust this information is of assistance. Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Norbert Stanchly". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Norbert" written in a more compact, blocky style and the last name "Stanchly" in a more flowing, cursive script.

Norbert Stanchly  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeological Licensing Office  
Sernas Associates

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the  
Proposed Development of 164 Cemetery Road  
Within Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6  
In the Geographic Township of Uxbridge  
Former County of Ontario  
Township of Uxbridge  
Regional Municipality of Durham  
Ontario**

**Project #: 015-A989-08  
Licensee (#): Jessica Marr (P334)  
PIF#: P334-0267-2016**

**Original Report**

**November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

**Presented to:  
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**Prepared by:  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Moorefield Properties Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed residential and commercial development of 164 Cemetery Road, within part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former County of Ontario, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area”.

Background research identified elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area. Elevated archaeological potential was determined based on the proximity to (within 300 metres of): historic transportation routes, historic settlements, previously registered archaeological sites, and a secondary hydrological resource.

In 2008, *Archeoworks Inc.* (2009) undertook a Stage 1-2 AA for a part of the study area. During this survey, the BaGs-32 site was discovered, and, subsequently completely mitigated through a Stage 3 AA (2010) and Stage 4 Excavation (2011).

During the current Stage 2 AA, deep and extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential were encountered, consisting of a former barn complex, a culvert, and an extant dwelling and its associated shed, driveway, and septic system. Additionally, physical features indicating no or low archaeological potential were encountered and included areas of low lying wet terrain as well as steeply sloping terrain. The remaining balance of the study area was subjected to a Stage 2 AA test pit survey at five to 10-metre intervals. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 AA.

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

1. The study area, having been subjected to a complete Stage 1-2 AA (2009), Stage 3 AA (2010), Stage 4 Excavation (2011), as well as the current Stage 1-2 AA, is considered free of further concern.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.



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# PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director..... Jessica Marr – MTCS licence P334

Field Director.....Kassandra Aldridge - MTCS licence R439

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Sarah Chin  
Sarah Henderson – MTCS licence P394  
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Graphics .....Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454  
Mike Lawson

Report Reviewer ..... Jessica Marr – MTCS licence P334

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;
- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

### 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Moorefield Properties Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed residential and commercial development of 164 Cemetery Road, within part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, in the Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former County of Ontario, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). This property will herein be referred to as the "study area". Currently, the Township of Uxbridge does not have an archaeological management plan available.

In 2008, *Archeoworks Inc.* (2009) undertook a Stage 1-2 AA for a part of the study area. During this survey, the BaGs-32 site was discovered, and, subsequently completely mitigated through a Stage 3 AA (2010) and Stage 4 Excavation (2011).

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Jessica Marr, under the archaeological consultant licence number P334, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Moorefield Properties Ltd.* on October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

### 1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history and available historical mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

#### 1.3.1.1 *The Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,000 to 7,500 B.C.)*

The region in which the study area is situated was first inhabited after the final retreat of the North American Laurentide ice sheet 15,000 years ago (or 13,000 B.C.) (Stewart, 2013, p.24). Initial vegetation of most Southern Ontario was tundra-like. As the average climatic temperature began to warm, small groups of Paleoindians entered Ontario (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.22; Stewart, 2013, p.28). Generally, Paleoindians are thought to have been small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who depended on naturally available foodstuffs such as game or wild plants (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.38). For much of the year, Paleoindians “hunted in small family groups; these would periodically gather into a larger grouping or bands during a favourable period in their hunting cycle, such as the annual caribou migration” (Wright, 1994, p.25).

Paleoindian sites are extraordinarily rare and consist of “stone tools clustered in an area of less than 200-300 metres” (Ellis, 2013, p.35). These sites appear to have been campsites used during travel episodes and can be found on well-drained soils in elevated situations, which would have provided a more comfortable location in which to camp and view the surrounding territory (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50). Traditionally, Paleoindian sites have been located primarily along abandoned glacial lake strandlines or beaches. However, this view is biased as these are the only areas in which archaeologists have searched for sites due to the current understanding of the region’s geological history (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50; Ellis, 2013, p.37). In areas where attention has been paid to non-strandline areas and to older strandlines, sites are much less concentrated and more ephemeral (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.51).

Artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, and small projectile points produced from specific chert types (Ellis and Deller, 1990). Distinctive dart heads were used to kill game, and knives were used for butchering and other tasks (Wright, 1994, p.24). These items were created and transported over great distances while following migratory animals within a massive territory.

#### 1.3.1.2 *The Archaic Period (ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.)*

As the climate continued to warm and the post-glacial environment began to normalize, deciduous trees slowly began to permeate throughout Ontario, creating mixed deciduous and coniferous forests (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.30). The “Archaic peoples are the direct descendants of Paleoindian ancestors” having adapted to meet new environmental and social conditions (Ellis, 2013, p.41; Wright, 1994, p.25). The Archaic period is divided chronologically, and cultural groups are divided geographically and sequentially. Archaic Aboriginals lived in “hunter-gatherer bands whose social and economic organization was probably characterized by openness and flexibility” (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). This fluidity creates ‘traditions’ and ‘phases’ which encompass large groups of Archaic Aboriginals (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123).

Few Archaic sites have faunal and floral preservation; hence lithic scatters are often the most commonly encountered Archaic Aboriginal site type (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). House structures have “left no trace” due to the high acidic content of Ontario soils (Wright, 1994, p.27). Burial/grave goods and ritual items appear, although very rarely. By the Late Archaic, multiple individuals were interred together, suggesting semi-permanent communities were in existence (Ellis, 2013, p.46). Ceremonial and decorative items also appear on Archaic Aboriginal sites through widespread trade networks, such as conch shells from the Atlantic coast and galena from New York (Ellis, 2013, p.41). Through trade with the northern Archaic Aboriginals situated around Lake Superior, native copper was initially utilized to make hooks and knives but gradually became used for decorative and ritual items (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

During the Archaic period, stone points were reformed from fluted and lanceolate points to stone points with notched bases to be attached to a wooden shaft (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by a reliance on a wide range of raw lithic materials to make stone artifacts, the presence of stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing, and an increase in the use of polished stone axes and adzes as wood-working tools (Ellis et al., 1990, p.65; Wright, 1994, p.26). Ground-stone tools were also produced from hard stones and reformed into tools and throwing weapons (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The bow and arrow was first used during the Archaic period (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

#### *1.3.1.3 The Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 to 0 B.C.)*

Early Woodland cultures evolved out of the Late Archaic period (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Spence et al., 1990, p.168). The Early Woodland period is divided into two complexes: the Meadowood complex and the Middlesex complex. The Middlesex complex appears to be restricted to Eastern Ontario, particularly along the St. Lawrence River while Meadowood materials depict a broad extent of occupation in southwestern Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.134, 141). The distinguishing characteristic of the Early Woodland period is the introduction of pottery (ceramics). The earliest forms were coil-formed, “thick, friable and often under fired, and must have been only limited to utility usage” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Williamson, 2013, p.48).

Cache Blades, a formal chipped stone technology, and side-notched Meadowood points, were commonly employed tools that were often recycled into many other tool forms, such as end scrapers (Spence et al., 1990, p.128; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93). These tools were primarily formed from Onondaga chert (Spence et al., 1990, p.128). Meadowood sites have produced a distinctive material culture that functioned in both domestic and ritual spheres (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). This allows correlations to be made between habitations and mortuary sites, creating a well-rounded view of Meadowood culture (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). However, their settlement-subsistence system is poorly understood as only a “few settlement types have been adequately investigated, and not all of these are from the same physiographic regions” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93; Spence et al., 1990, p.136). Generally, Meadowood sites are in association with the Point Peninsula and Saugeen complexes which “then eventually changed or were absorbed into the Point Peninsula complex” (Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).

#### *1.3.1.4 The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 900)*

During the Middle Woodland period, three primary cultural complexes developed in Southern Ontario. The Point Peninsula complex was “distributed throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario, the southern margins of the Canadian Shield, the St. Lawrence River down river to Quebec City, most of southeastern Quebec, along the Richelieu River into Lake Champlain” (Spence et al., 1990, p.157; Wright, 1999, p.633). The Saugeen complex occupied “southwestern Southern Ontario from the Bruce Peninsula on Georgian Bay to the north shore of Lake Erie to the west of Toronto” (Wright, 1999, p.629; Wright, 1994, p.30). The Couture complex was in the southwestern-most part of Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.143).

The Saugeen and Point Peninsula cultures appear to have shared Southern Ontario, but the borders between these three cultural complexes are not well defined and many academics believe that the Niagara Escarpment formed a frontier between the Saugeen complex and the Point Peninsula complex (Spence et al., 1990, p.143; Wright, 1999, p.629; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98). Consequently, the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies shifted territorial boundaries resulting in regional clusters throughout southwestern Southern Ontario that have been variously assigned to Saugeen, Point Peninsula, or independent complexes (Spence et al., 1990, p.148; Wright, 1999, p.649).

Middle Woodland pottery share a preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms (such as globular pots), finishes, and zones of decoration (Williamson, 2013, p.49; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97; Spence et al., 1990, p.143). Major changes in settlement-subsistence systems occurred during the Middle Woodland period, particularly the introduction of large ‘house’ structures and substantial middens associated with these structures (Spence et al., 1990, p.167; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). The larger sites likely indicate a prolonged period of macroband settlement and a more consistent return to the same site, rather than an increase in band size (Spence et al., 1990, p.168). Environmental constraints in different parts of Southern Ontario all produced a common implication of increased sedentism caused by the intensified exploitation of local resources (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.100). Burial offerings became more ornate and encompassed many material mediums, including antler, whetstones, copper, and pan pipes (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). Burial sites during this time were set away from occupation sites and remains were interred at time of death; secondary burials were not common (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.101). Small numbers of burial mounds are present and both exotic and utilitarian items were left as grave goods (Williamson, 2013, p.51; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.102).

#### *1.3.1.5 The Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1600)*

At the onset of the Late Woodland Period, the transitional Princess Point complex arrived in Ontario. Sites attributed to the Princess Point complex exhibit few continuities from earlier developments. These sites appear to have arisen suddenly and suggest a well-developed state with no apparent predecessors. It is hypothesized that this complex migrated into Ontario, possibly from the southwest. The material culture includes ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are collarless, with everted rims and semi-conical bases. Decorations include horizontal lines with an

encircling row of circular exterior punctates. Smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare. Triangular arrow points predominate the lithic assemblage, where some exhibit weakly notched bases. Subsistence patterns include the hunting of deer, bear, squirrels and fish, with the gathering of berries. Corn horticulture has been attributed to the Princess Point complex. Little is known about the settlement patterns, but it has been suggested that they followed a pattern of warm season macroband and cold season microband dispersal (Fox, 1990, pp.174-179).

During the Late Woodland Period, multiple sub-stages, and complexes have been assigned, which are divided spatially and chronologically (Fox, 1990; Williamson, 1990; Dodd et al., 1990; Warrick, 2000). Although several migration theories have been suggested explaining the Ontario Iroquoian origins, an “available date from Southern Ontario strongly suggests continuity (*in situ*) from the Middle-Late Woodland Transitional Princess Point complex and Late Woodland cultural groups” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.105; Smith, 1990, p.283).

#### *1.3.1.6 The Early Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 900 to 1300)*

Two primary cultural groups have been assigned to the Early Ontario Iroquois Period, located in Southern Ontario. The Glen Meyer cultural group was located primarily in southwestern Ontario, whose territory “encompassed a portion of southwestern Ontario extending from Long Point on the north shore of Lake Erie to the southeastern shore of Lake Huron” (Williamson, 1990, p.304). The Pickering cultural group is “thought to be much larger encompassing all of the region north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing” (Williamson, 1990, p.304). Regional clusters of these groups appear within riverine or lacustrine environments, with a preference for sandy soils.

The material culture of Early Iroquois consisted of well-made and thin-walled clay vessels that were more globular in shape with rounded bottoms. These vessels were produced by modelling rather than coil-formed. Decorative stamping, incising, and punctation along the exterior and interior rim region of the vessels were favoured. Material cultural remains also included crudely made smoking pipes, gaming discs, triangular-shaped, concave projectile chert points, and worked bone and antlers. House structures gradually became larger, longer, and wider but variations depended on settlement type and season of occupation. Subsistence patterns indicate a quick adoption of a greater variety of harvest products. Burial practices during this period saw an evolution to ossuary burials; however burial patterns are still not well understood (Williamson, 1990, pp.304-311).

#### *1.3.1.7 The Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400)*

The Middle Ontario Iroquois began “with the fusion of [Glen Meyer and Pickering] caused by the conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering” (Dodd et al., 1990, p.321). This fusion resulted in two cultural horizons located throughout most of Southern Ontario and lasting approximately 100 years. Within these 100 years, two cultural groups were present and divided chronologically into two 50-year timespans: the Uren sub-stage (A.D. 1300-1350) and the Middleport sub-stage (A.D. 1350-1400). The chronology of this stage has been contested and reflects a probable overlap with earlier stages. It is theorized that the Uren sub-stage represents a fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering branches of the Early Ontario Iroquois while the Middleport

sub-stage gave rise to the Huron, Petun, Neutral groups of the Late Ontario Iroquois stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321, 356).

Uren sites are distributed throughout much of southwestern and southcentral Ontario, and generally coincide with Early Ontario Iroquoian Stage sites. Middleport sites generally correlate with Uren sites, representing a continuation of local cultural sequences. The material culture of the Uren sub-stage includes rolled rim clay vessels with horizontal indentation on the exterior of the vessel; pipes that gradually improve in structure; gaming discs; and projectile points that favour triangular points. The material culture of Middleport sub-stage includes collared vessels decorated with oblique and horizontal indentation; a well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; and a marked increase in notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp. 330-342).

Settlement patterns of the Uren sub-stage reflect a preference for sand plains and do not appear to have had defensive palisades surrounding clusters of small longhouses. Subsistence patterns indicate an increasing reliance on corn cultivation, suggesting villages were occupied in the winter and campsites were occupied during the spring to fall. Settlement patterns of the Middleport sub-stage reflect a preference for drumlinized till plains. Small villages are present where palisades first appear, and longhouses are larger than those found in the Uren sub-stage. Subsistence patterns reflect an increasing reliance on corn and beans with intensive exploitation of locally available land and water species. Burial patterns graduate to ossuaries by the Middleport sub-stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.342-356).

#### *1.3.1.8 The Late Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600)*

During the Late Ontario Iroquoian Stage, the Iroquoian-speaking linguistic and cultural groups developed. Prior to European Contact, neighbouring Iroquois-speaking communities united to form several confederacies known as the Huron (Huron-Wendat or Wyandot), Neutral (called Attiawandaron by the Huron-Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario, and the Five Nations (later Six Nations) of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Birch, 2010, p.31; Warrick, 2013, p.71). These groups are located primarily in south and central Ontario. Each group was distinct but shared a similar pattern of life already established by the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Trigger, 1994, p.42).

Prior to European contact, the geographic distribution of pre-contact Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east (Warrick, 2000, p.446). Ancestral Huron-Wendat villages have been located as far east as the Trent River watershed, where “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363). These concentrations are distributed in a triangular area along the north shore of Lake Ontario and northward bounded by the Trent River system and the Niagara Escarpment (Ramsden, 1990, p.363).



Multiple trails, portage and watercourse routes throughout their territory were used to travel from the north shores of Lake Ontario inland to the upper Great Lakes. These trail systems included the Scugog Carrying Place Trail (or the Scugog Route) which was a river, lake and portage route that connected Lake Ontario, Lake Scugog, and Lake Simcoe areas. This trail began at the Lake Ontario shoreline in the Townships of Pickering and Whitby and extending northward through the Townships of Uxbridge, Reach, Brock, Georgina, and Mara (Karcich, 2013, p.32).

Settlement types included longhouse, whose sizes depended on the size of the extended family that inhabited it; however, archaeological evidence suggests that the average longhouse was 25 feet by 100 feet, with heights about the same as widths (Heidenreich, 1978, p.366). Village size gradually enlarged as horticulture began to take on a more central importance in subsistence patterns, particularly the farming of maize, squash, and beans, supplemented by fishing, hunting, and gathering. Sites were chosen for their proximity to sources of “water, arable soils, available firewood, [and] a young secondary forest, [as well as] a defensible position” (Heidenreich, 1978, p.375). Later villages consisted of up to 100 longhouses clustered closely together, and only the largest villages on the frontier were fortified (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377).

Subsistence patterns reflect a horticultural diet that was supplemented with fish rather than meat (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377). ‘Slash-and-burn’ farming was used to quickly and efficiently clear trees and brushwood for flour and flint corn fields (Heidenreich, 1978, p.380). These were consistently cultivated until no longer productive, at which point the village was abandoned, an event that took place about every eight to 12 years (Heidenreich, 1978, p.381). Consequently, as horticulture became the primary mode of subsistence, pre-contact native groups gradually relocated from the northern shores of Lake Ontario to further inland, likely because of depleting resources and growing aggression between native communities.

### **1.3.2 Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1600 to 1650)**

At the time of European Contact, the area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11). The Huron-Wendat villages were located north of Lake Simcoe, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched roughly between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara Escarpment (Warrick, 2008, p.12). The Haudenosaunee were primarily located south of Lake Ontario but hunted in the lands north of Lake Ontario.

Records left by explorers, Jesuit missionaries, and fur traders provide a history of Euro-Canadian involvement in territory identified as Huron-Wendat. By 1609, Samuel de Champlain had encountered the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe, and desiring greater quantities of furs, the French initiated a trading relationship with the Huron-Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.68; Heidenreich, 1978, p.386). By mid-1620, the Huron-Wendat had exhausted all available pelts in their own hunting territories and opted to trade European goods for tobacco and furs from their neighbours (Trigger, 1994, pp.49-50). During the 1630s, Jesuit missionaries attempted to convert the entire Huron-Wendat Confederacy to Christianity as the initial phase of a missionary endeavour to convert all native people in Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.51). However, the

Jesuits' presence in the region had become precarious after a series of major epidemics of European diseases that killed nearly two-thirds of the Huron-Wendat population (Warrick 2008, p.245; Heidenreich, 1978, p.369).

By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough animal pelts, the Haudenosaunee became increasingly aggressive towards the Huron-Wendat Confederacy (Trigger, 1994, p.53). Armed with Dutch guns and ammunition, the Haudenosaunee engaged in warfare with the Huron-Wendat Confederacy and brutally attacked and destroyed several Huron-Wendat villages throughout Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.53). After the massacres of 1649-50, the small groups that remained of the Huron-Wendat Confederacy became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec (Schmalz, 1991, p.17). After the massacres of 1649-50, and "for the next forty years, the Haudenosaunee used present-day Ontario to secure furs with the Dutch, then with the English" (Smith, 2013, p.19; Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Coyne, 1895, p.20).

### **1.3.3 Post Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1650 – 1800)**

Although their homeland was located south of the lower Great Lakes, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of Southern Ontario after the 1660s, occupying at "least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior" (Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Williamson, 2013, p.60). The Haudenosaunee established "settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Their settlements were on canoe-and-portage routes that linked Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes" (Williamson, 2013, p.60). These settlements including one at Port Hope, on Rice Lake, the Rouge River, the Humber River and at the Niagara River (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, p.29).

At this time, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, p.36). Before contact with the Europeans, the Ojibwa territorial homeland was situated inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MNCFN, ND, p.3). The English referred to those Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107). In 1640, the Jesuit fathers had recorded the name "*oumisagai*, or Mississaugas, as the name of an Algonquin group near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron. The French, and later English, applied this same designation to all Algonquian [-speaking groups] settling on the north shore of Lake Ontario" (Smith, 2002, p.107; Smith, 2013, pp.19-20). "The term 'Mississauga' perplexed the Algonquins, or Ojibwas, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, who knew themselves as the Anishinaabeg" (Smith, 2013, p.20).

Following a major smallpox epidemic combined with the capture of New Netherland by the English, access to guns and powder became increasingly restricted for the Haudenosaunee. After a series of successful attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Warrick, 2008, p.242; Schmalz, 1991, p.20). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson, 2013, p.60). By 1701, after a series of successful battles throughout

Ontario, the Haudenosaunee were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario (Gibson, 2006, p.37; Schmalz, 1991, pp.27,29; Coyne, 1895, p.28).

In 1701, representatives of several groups within the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee, collectively known as the First Nations, assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French. The Mississaugas were granted possession of the territory along and extending northward from Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Until the fall of New France, the fur trade continued in Ontario with both the English and the French. In the Township of Scugog, the Mississauga had settled in the basin of Lake Scugog and flourished on the natural resources available in the forests and wetlands. For more than 100 years, the Mississauga of Lake Scugog resided and hunted in the vicinity of Lake Scugog. Mississauga subsistence patterns include a primary focus on hunting, fishing and gathering with little emphasis on agriculture. Temporary and moveable house structures were utilized which were easy to construct and disassemble, allowing swift travel throughout their territory. Consequently, little archaeological material was left behind (Johnston, 2004, p.10; Trigger, 2004, p.58; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, 2016McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111).

The Seven Years War brought warfare between the French and British in North America. In 1763, the Royal Proclamation declared the Seven Years War over, giving the British control of New France. The British did not earn the respect of the Anishinaabeg, as the British did not honour fair trade nor the Anishinaabeg occupancy of the land as the French had. Consequently, the Pontiac Uprising, also known as the Beaver Wars, began that same year (Schmalz, 1991, p.70; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14). This uprising involved both groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg. After numerous attacks on the British, the Pontiac Uprising was over by 1766 when a peace agreement was concluded with Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Schmalz, 1991, pp.70, 81; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14). The fur-trade continued throughout Southern Ontario until the beginning of British colonization.

#### **1.3.4 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800 to present)**

After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into Southern Ontario, putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada.

A large tract of land stretching between Etobicoke Creek, Trent River and fronting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe was surrendered without formal provisions. In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with the Native bands of the Carrying Place on the Bay of Quinte and Toronto to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe. As a result of these negotiations, Sir John Johnson of the Indian Department and Lord Dorchester believed they had successfully purchased a large portion of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario. However, the documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction did not include a description of the area surrendered and this oversight resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe to invalidate the surrender, despite assurances by the Ojibwa of Lake Simcoe that the land had been surrendered to the British. The William's Treaty provided for the last

surrender of a substantial portion of the territory that had not been given up to government (Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107).

Between 1804 and 1805, the Township of Uxbridge was surveyed by S.S. Wilmot and consisted of 32,839 acres of light and sandy soil. The Township of Uxbridge was named after the town of Uxbridge in Middlesex, England. The first settler in the township was Dr. Beswick in 1806. In 1808, settlers had arrived in the area around Glasgow and are believed to have been descendants of the failed Pultney settlement of New York state. That same year, a large group of Pennsylvania Dutch Quakers arrived in the township and settled at or near the Town of Uxbridge. The first church in the township was constructed at Quaker Hill, west of the Town of Uxbridge proper in 1809. The first school was constructed in 1817, the first store was opened in 1830 and the first post office was opened in 1836. Only two villages were present in the Township: Uxbridge and Goodwood, and the combined population of the whole township was listed at 462 individuals. Settlement continued in the township but it was slow until after the Rebellion of 1837 (Farewell, 1907, p.45; Beers & Co., 1877, p.ix; Gardiner, 1899, p.212).

By 1842, 14,128 acres of the township were owned, 3,337 acres were under cultivation and one grist mill and four saw mills were located in the Township. A combined total of 810 individuals resided in the Townships of Uxbridge and Scott. By 1851, 1,680 individuals resided in the Township of Uxbridge and two grist mills, and seven saw mills were located in the Township. By 1871, the Toronto and Nipissing Railway was constructed through the township connecting the Township of Scarborough to the Township of Uxbridge. The construction of the railway caused rapid progression (Smith, 1846, p.199; Smith, 1851, p.36; Beers & Co., 1877, pp.x-ix).

The community of Uxbridge, located northeast of the study area, was situated on the junction of two streams which supply considerable water power. Dr. Beswick is recognized as the first settler to arrive in the vicinity of the town in 1806 and began construction on a saw and grist mill. This mill complex was purchased by Joseph Collins and was owned by him until his death in 1814. The mill complex was then rented or let on shares until 1831, by which time it was in ruins. In 1825, John P. Plank constructed a tavern and the following year a blacksmith arrived in the community. In 1827, John P. Plank purchased a farm and endeavored to construct a new saw mill. This investment failed and he sold the mill and farm to Joseph Gould. Joseph Gould had purchased a 300-acre property, which included nearly all the village plot of Uxbridge in 1844. By the following year, Joseph Gould rebuilt the mill and added a woollen factory and constructed a large flouring mill with houses for the workers. With Joseph Gould's energy, perseverance and good judgement, the village of Uxbridge grew (Beers & Co. 1877, p.x; Farewell, 1907, pp.81-82).

Town lots were available for sale beginning in 1854 and the following year, the lands west of the village were surveyed into village lots and available for sale. In 1862, the community of Uxbridge was made a police village and was detached from the Township of Uxbridge. By 1872, largely in part of the significant growth brought on after the arrival of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, Uxbridge was incorporated as a village. By 1885, Uxbridge was incorporated as a town. By the end of the century, the town was lighted by electricity, had good public and high schools, had

numerous churches of several denominations, an organ factory, a public library, several hotels, two newspapers and contained the best market town in the Province (Farewell, 1907, p.82).

### 1.3.5 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

A review of the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario* (*see Map 2*) revealed that the study area was situated within part of property owned by Wm. Hamilton. One historic structure was depicted within the study area. The lack of markings on the map suggests the study area was cleared of overgrowth vegetation and cultivated. It should be noted that this map was hand drawn and therefore the location of Cemetery Road is likely not depicted accurately.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (*see Map 3*) revealed that the study area was located within property owned by Wm. Hamilton. One historic structure was depicted within the study area. It is likely the study area was located within the agricultural landscape of Wm. Hamilton's property. Four historic homesteads and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway are depicted within 300 metres of the study area. The tributary of the Uxbridge Brook traverses the northwest corner of the study area. Additionally, it should be noted that this map was hand drawn and therefore the location of Cemetery Road is likely not depicted accurately.

A review of the 1929 *Topographic Map* (*see Map 4*) revealed two structures, likely a house and a barn within the study area. The tributary of the Uxbridge Brook flows through the northwest portion of the study area and it is flanked by a wooded area. Within the remaining balance of the study area, the lack of depicted vegetation suggests that it was cleared of overgrowth and brought into agricultural productivity.

Additionally, the study area is located along present day Concession Road 6 and Cemetery Road, which were originally laid out during the survey of the Township of Uxbridge, and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway is located adjacent to the study area. In Southern Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, to be of elevated archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of both historic Euro-Canadian settlements and historic transportation routes, there is elevated potential for the location of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these features.

### 1.3.6 Present Land Use

Per the Township of Uxbridge's "Schedule A – Land Use and Transportation Plan Uxbridge Urban Area", the study area can be categorized as institutional and private open space area (Township of Uxbridge, 2014).

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and archaeological potential of the study area, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers, and available historical aerials and satellite imagery. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of its physiography were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, is considered to have elevated potential.

Consultation with the online document entitled ‘Designated Properties – Under the Ontario Heritage Act’ (Township of Uxbridge, 2010a), which identifies cultural heritage resources that have been formally designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, confirmed the absence of designated heritage properties within or in proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area.

Additional consultation with the online document entitled, “Non-designated Properties – Under the Ontario Heritage Act” (Township of Uxbridge, 2010b) which is an inventory of cultural heritage resources that are not formally designated, but are listed to have heritage value, confirmed the absence of listed heritage properties within or within 300 metres of the study area.

Therefore, based on the absence of designated and non-designated heritage properties within or in proximity, this feature does not aid to elevate archaeological potential within the study area.

### 1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

A Heritage Conservation District (HCD) includes areas that have been protected under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. An HCD can be found in both urban and rural environments and may include residential, commercial, and industrial areas, rural landscapes or entire villages or hamlets with features or land patterns that contribute to a cohesive sense of time or place and contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural identity of a local community, region, province, or nation. An HCD may comprise an area with a group or complex of buildings, or a large area with many buildings and properties and often extends beyond its built heritage, structures, streets, landscapes and other physical and spatial elements, to include important vistas and views between and towards buildings and spaces within the district (MTCS, 2006, p.5). An HCD area contains valuable cultural heritage and must be taken into consideration during municipal planning to ensure its conservation.

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered to have elevated archaeological potential. To determine if the study area is located within or in proximity to (within 300 metres of) an HCD, the online inventory entitled, “List of Heritage Conservation Districts,” which includes an inventory of all HCD’s in Ontario, confirmed the study area is not located within or in proximity to an HCD (MTCS, 2015). Therefore, this feature does not further elevate the archaeological potential within the study area.

#### **1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments**

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered to have elevated archaeological potential. To determine if any historical plaques are present, the Ontario Historical Plaques inventory was reviewed, which contains a catalogue of federal Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques, the provincial Ontario Heritage Trust plaques, plaques identified by various historical societies, and other published plaques located in Ontario (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2016). This review confirmed the absence of commemorative plaques within or in proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area.

Further review of the online inventory entitled, “Properties Plaque Under Heritage Uxbridge Plaque Program” (Township of Uxbridge, 2010c), confirmed the absence of commemorative plaques within or in proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area; therefore, this feature does not further elevate the archaeological potential within the study area.

#### **1.4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites**

In order provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area limits, as per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MTCS* was consulted (MTCS, 2016). Every archaeological site is registered per the Borden System, which is a numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and their artifacts.

According to the MTCS (2016), two archaeological sites have been registered within one-kilometre of the study area (*see Table 1*). BaGs-32 is located within the study area, and has been completely mitigated. Further discussion of the BaGs-32 site is available in **1.4.5 Previous Archaeological Assessments**.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
<b>Registered Sites within the Study Area</b>			
BaGs-32	Charlie Site	Post-contact	Homestead
<b>Registered Sites within one-kilometre of the Study Area</b>			
BaGs-34	Thompson Site	Post-contact	Midden

The 2011 S&G considers previously registered archaeological sites to be of elevated archaeological potential. Therefore, given that one registered archaeological site is located within 300 metres of the study area, there is elevated archaeological potential within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of this site.

Having noted the presence of these sites in relation to the study area, it is useful to place them in their proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in Southern Ontario provided in **Table 2**. This data provides an understanding of the potential cultural activity that may have occurred within the study area (Ferris, 2013, p.13).

Table 2: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	>11000-8500 BC	Big game hunters. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek, Brewerton	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	2500-500 BC	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	800BC-0BC	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner Notched	200 BC-AD 900	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian, Western Basin	AD 900-1250	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian, Western Basin	AD 1250-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare



**STAGE 1-2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 164 CEMETERY ROAD  
TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO**

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa, Five Nations Iroquois	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 – 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 - present	European immigrant settlements

### 1.4.5 Previous Archaeological Assessments

To further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Five reports have been identified (*see Table 3*):

Table 3: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Recommendation
Archeoworks Inc., 2009	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	Located at 164 Cemetery Road. During the Stage 2 AA, one historic site (H1 Site) was encountered. Preliminary artifact analysis indicated an early 1800-1850s site timeframe. Further Stage 3 AA was recommended on the H1 Site. The remaining balance of the proposed development area is cleared of further archaeological concern.
Archeoworks Inc., 2010	Stage 3 AA	Within the study area	The Stage 3 AA of the Charlie Site (BaGs-32) (formerly the H1 Site) included the excavation of a total of 13 test units. A total of 603 artifacts were recovered and one potential cultural feature was uncovered. Artifact analysis concluded the site dated from 1840s to 1880s. Stage 4 mitigation was recommended.
Archeoworks Inc., 2011	Stage 4 mitigation	Within the study area	During the Stage 4 mitigation, a total of 13 test units were excavated during block excavation prior to mechanical topsoil removal. A total of 1,366 artifacts were recovered. The Charlie Site (BaGs-32) should be deemed cleared of further archaeological consideration.
Stantec Consultants Ltd., 2016	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Further Stage 2 AA required in advance of the location of any stormwater management facilities.
Archeoworks Inc., 2005	Stage 1 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	Located along Toronto Street. West side of Toronto Street between Cemetery Road and Concession Road 6 was wooded and fallow field extending to the fence line south of Welwood Drive. This is followed by ditches all the way to 6th Concession Road. Thus, only the fallow field will require further Stage 2

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Recommendation
			testing. All proposed construction activities extending beyond present disturbed locations (significant ditching, low-lying wet areas) require a Stage 2 AA.

#### 1.4.6 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area’s physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of the study area. Environmental factors such as proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

The study area is situated within the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The surface is hilly with a knob-and-basin relief typical of end moraine. While, for the most part, these hills are composed of sandy or gravelly materials, this is not always the case. In general, this upland is regarded as the source area for many streams which drain the till plains on either side of it. However, there is in much of the moraine itself, a virtual lack of streams. The original vegetation of the area was a mixed forest of pine and hardwoods. On the Oak Ridges Moraine there is much hilly sandy soil which is subject to blowing. Blowouts are frequent and it is common to find the original surface horizon of the soil in quite level areas buried under a few inches of calcareous sand. Some nearly level topography is provided by sandy outwash, or occasionally fine sandy loam (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

A few native soil types are found within the study area: Pontypool sandy loam, Bottom Land, and Muck. The northwest portion of the study area is in Bottom Land and Muck. The remaining portion of the study area is in Pontypool sandy loam. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 3** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1956). The great variety in soil types further highlights the mixed landscape that the study area encompasses, and supports the mixed nature of past subsistence practices and changing industries of early settlers in these areas. Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those exhibiting good drainage and being stone free have greater potential for past settlement, support greater population density and subsequently exhibit elevated archaeological potential.

Table 4: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Drainage	Topography and Stoniness	Soil Materials
Pontypool sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Good	Rolling to hilly with few stones	Calcareous sand
Bottom Land	Alluvial	Variable	Level and variable	Recent alluvial deposits
Muck	Bog	Very poor	Depressional and stonefree	Well decomposed organic deposits

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is a highly important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. A watershed is an area drained by a river and its tributaries. As surface water collects and joins a collective water body, it picks up nutrients, sediment and pollutants, which may altogether affect ecological processes along the way. Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*).

The study area is bisected by two tributaries of the Uxbridge Brook. Given the presence of hydrological resources within the study area, archaeological potential is further elevated within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these features.

#### **1.4.7 Historical Aerial/Satellite Imagery**

A review of aerial photographs taken in 1954 (*see Map 5*), and satellite imagery taken in 2005 (*see Map 6*) was undertaken. This data reveals that the study area has undergone changes since 1954.

The 1954 aerial photograph reveals that the study area encompassed two agricultural fields, a tributary of the Uxbridge Brook and its associated watershed (*see Map 5*). By 2005, a house and gravel driveway/parking area were constructed within the northeast part of the study area, and the former farming complex located in the central portion of the study area had been demolished (*see Map 6*).

#### **1.4.8 Current Land Conditions**

The study area is situated within a rural landscape in the Township of Uxbridge, located at the municipal address 164 Cemetery Road. The study area currently encompasses a residential dwelling, its associated outbuildings, driveways and yardage, an open meadow interspersed with trees, a wooded area, and two tributaries of the Uxbridge Brook. The topography within the study area gradually inclines from north to south, with a decline around the northern tributary, from an average elevation of 286 to 291 metres above sea level.

#### **1.4.9 Dates of Fieldwork**

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on November 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of 2016. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was overcast with sunny periods and temperatures reached 14-15° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

## 1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from background research documented in the preceding sections, potential for the recovery of archaeological resources within portions of the study area limits is established. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C**. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Maps 7-8**.

### 2.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments

In 2008, Archeoworks Inc. (2009) undertook a Stage 1-2 AA for a part of the study area. During this survey, the BaGs-32 site was discovered, and, subsequently completely mitigated through a Stage 3 AA (2010) and Stage 4 Excavation (2011).

Approximately 2.59 hectares or 37.5% of the study area was previously assessed by Archeoworks Inc.

### 2.2 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Disturbances encountered within the study area included a former barn complex, a culvert, and an extant dwelling and its associated shed, driveway, and septic system (*see Maps 7-8; Images 1-13*). The area of the former barn complex was subjected to test pit survey at 10-metre intervals to confirm the limits of disturbance. Disturbances, including the area associated with the former barn complex, amounted to approximately 0.66 hectares or 9.6% of the study area.

### 2.3 Physical Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features indicating no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet

areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20 degrees) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features indicating no or low archaeological potential were encountered and include areas of low lying wet terrain, as well as steeply sloping terrain (*see Maps 7-8; Images 14-17*), amounting to approximately 1.16 hectares or 16.8% of the study area.

## 2.4 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of a woodlot, a manicured grassed lawn, and an open meadow interspersed with trees. Due to the presence of heavy vegetation, trees, and existing infrastructure (i.e., underground utilities) ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey. A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern and began at five-metre intervals (*see Maps 7-8; Images 18-22*).

Disturbed ground conditions associated with a former barn complex were encountered within the study area from previous grading, demolition, and filling activities. When disturbances were encountered during the test pit survey, test pit survey intervals were increased to 10 metres to confirm the extent of disturbance within these areas (*see Maps 7-8; Images 11-13*). When disturbed ground conditions were no longer apparent, test pit survey intervals returned to five metres. This disturbed area amounted to 0.52 hectares or 7.5% of the study area. A total of approximately 70 test pits were excavated in this disturbed area.

The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. All test pits were backfilled (*per Section 2.1.2, Standard 9*).

Approximately 2.49 hectares or 36.1% of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals. A total of approximately 1,000 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 20 to 40 centimetres. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey.

## 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 AA. An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix D**.

## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 2 AA. The study area is considered free of further archaeological concern.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The study area, having been subjected to a complete Stage 1-2 AA (2009), Stage 3 AA (2010), Stage 4 Excavation (2011), as well as the current Stage 1-2 AA, is considered free of further concern.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 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 fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation 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 *MTCS*, 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.
2. 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 fieldwork 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*.
3. 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 Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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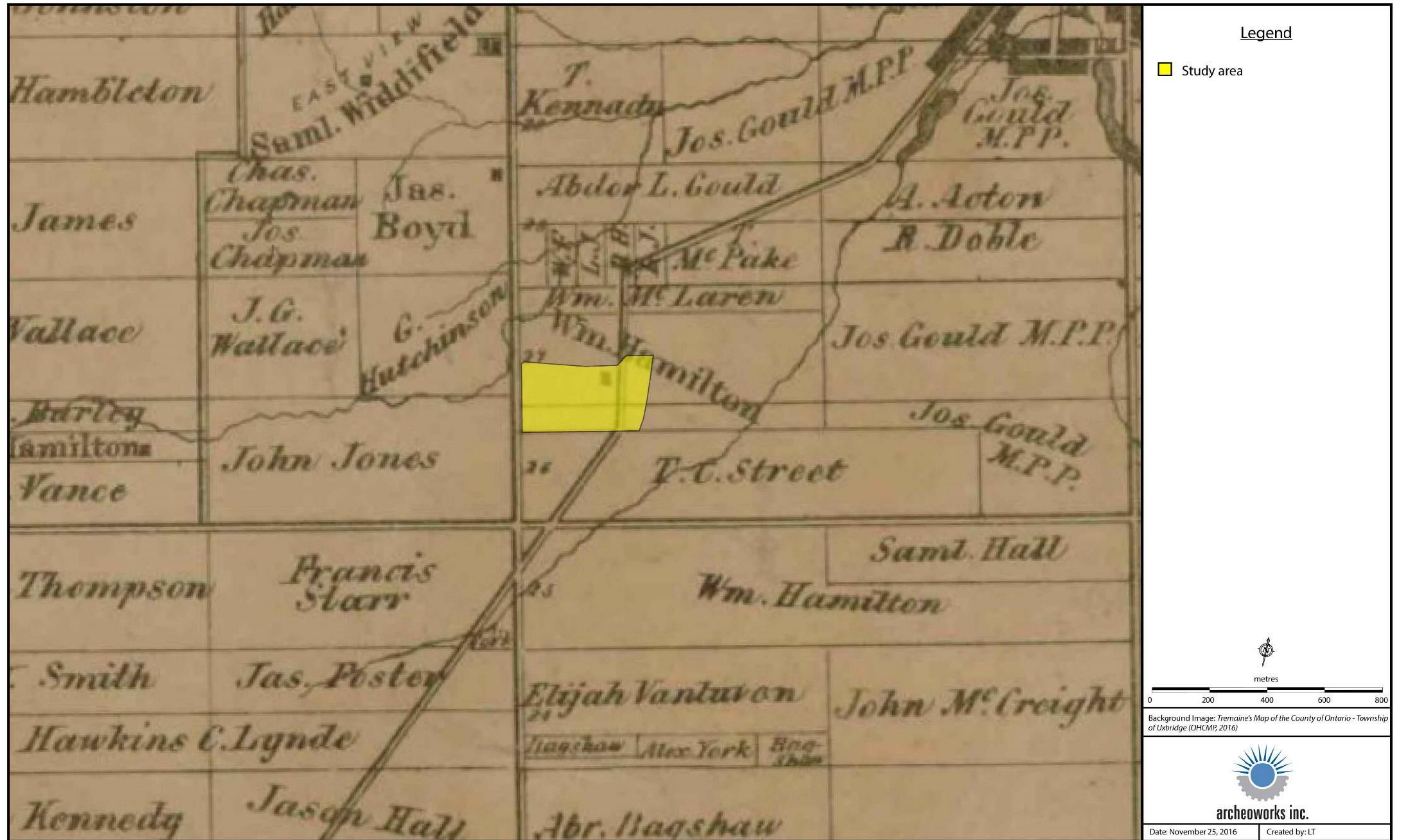
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## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1 Topographical Map, 1:30,000, NTS Newmarket 031D03 (Government of Canada, 2016) identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



Map 2 The Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario (OHCMP, 2016).





Map 3 Stage 1-2 AA study area within the Illustrated Atlas of the County of Ontario (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877).



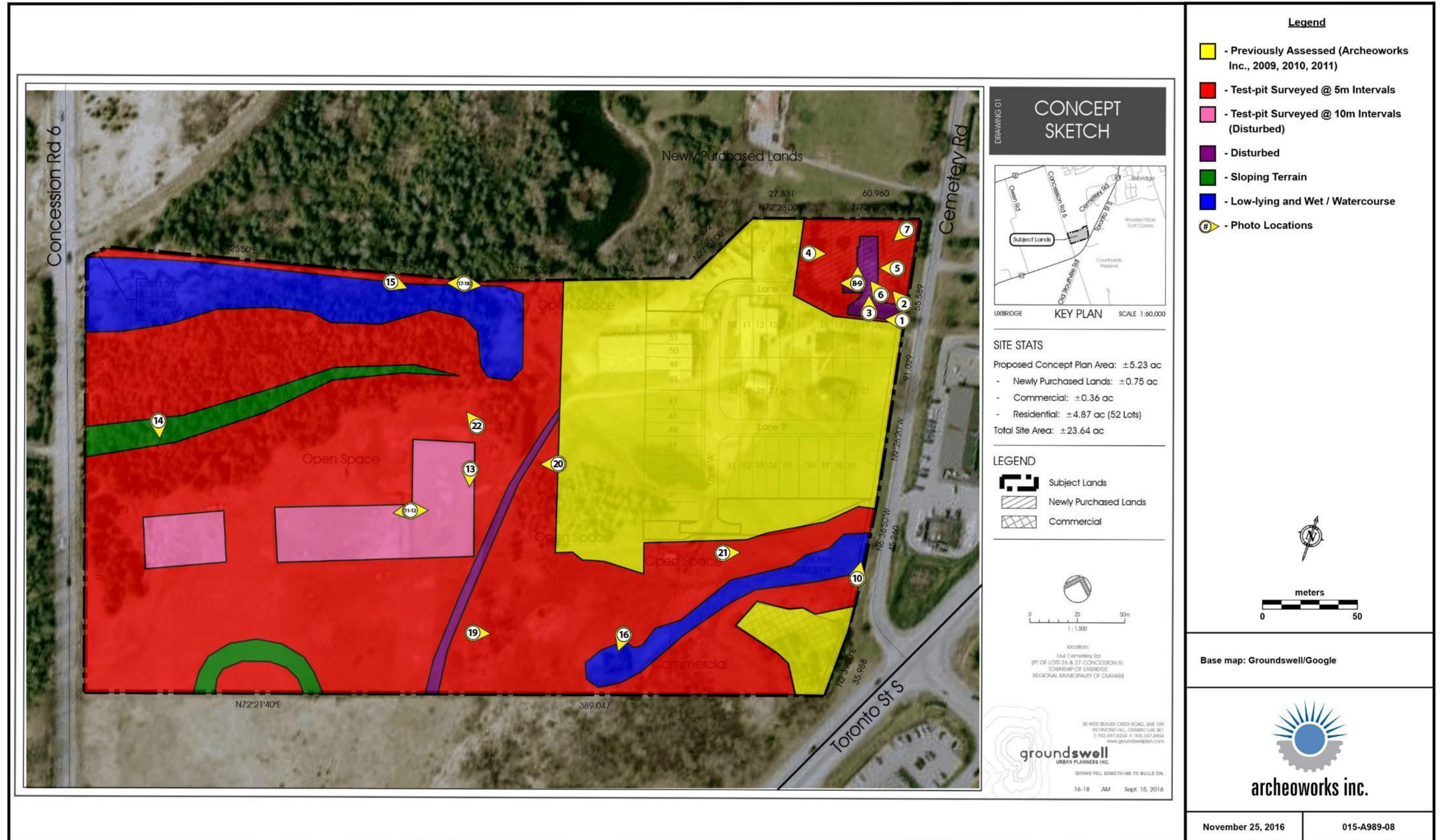
Map 4 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1929 Topographic Map (Department of National Defence, 1929).



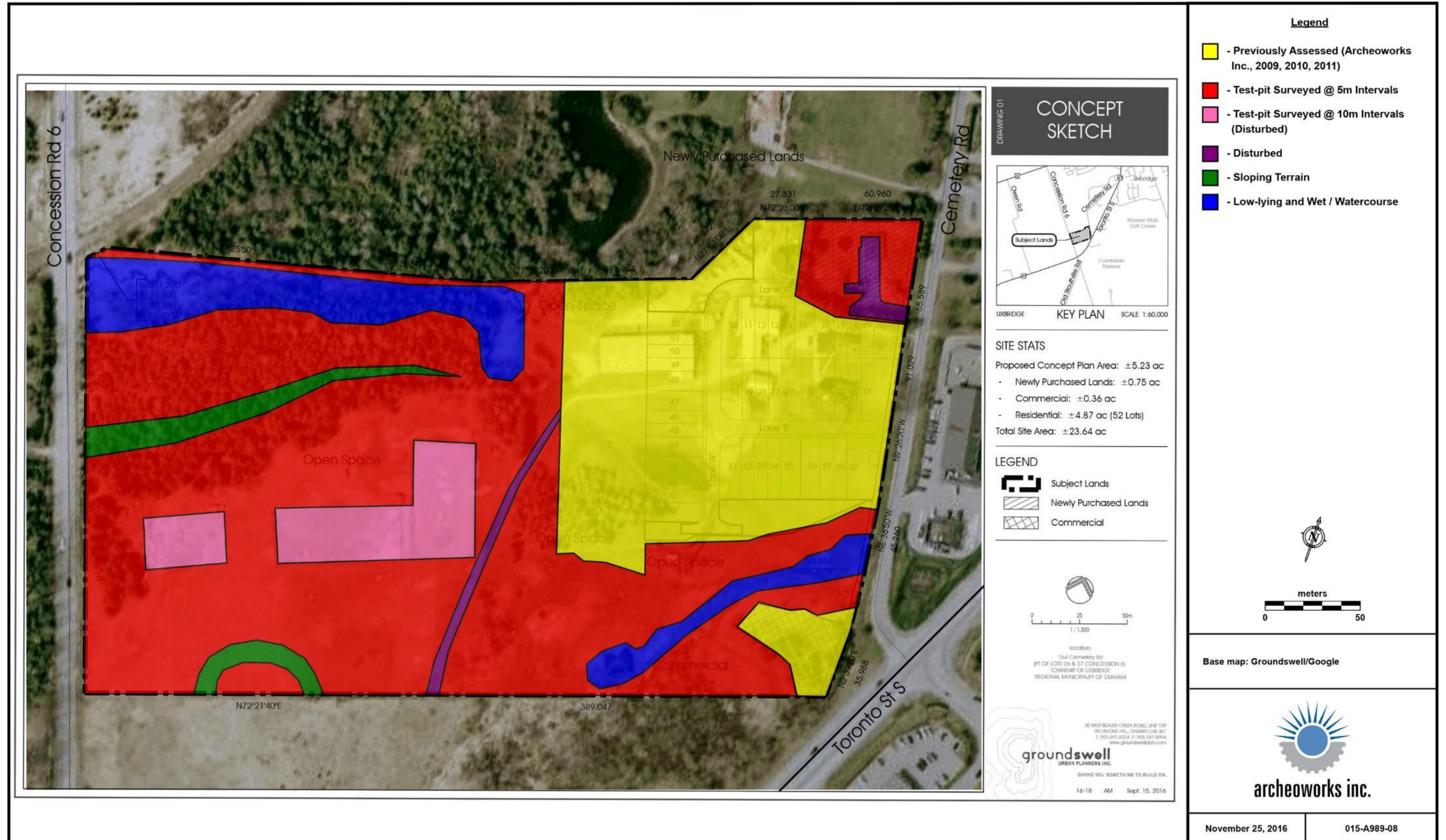
Map 5 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).



Map 6 Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2005 satellite image (Google Earth, 2016a).



Map 7 Stage 1-2 AA results of the study area with photo locations.



Map 8 Stage 1-2 AA results of the study area.

**APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts of the study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling and gravel driveway.



Image 2 View of disturbances associated with extant dwellings and gravel driveway.



Image 3 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling and gravel driveway.



Image 4 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling.





Image 5 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling.



Image 6 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling and driveway.



Image 7 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling.



Image 8 View of disturbances associated with extant dwelling and driveway.



Image 9 View of disturbances associated with shed and driveway.



Image 10 View of disturbance associated with culvert.



Image 11 View of disturbance associated with former barn complex; area subjected to test-pit survey at 10 metre intervals.



Image 12 View of disturbance associated with former barn complex; area subjected to test-pit survey at 10 metre intervals.



Image 13 View of disturbance associated with former barn complex; surrounding areas subjected to test-pit survey at 10 metre intervals.



Image 14 View of steeply sloping terrain.



Image 15 View of low lying wet terrain.



Image 16 View of low lying wet terrain.



Image 17 View of low lying wet terrain.



Image 18 View of test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Image 19 View of test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Image 20 View of test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Image 21 View of test pit survey at five metre intervals.



Image 22 View of test pit survey at five metre intervals.

## APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
<b>Project Number:</b>		015-A989-08		
<b>Licensee:</b>		Jessica Marr (P334)		
<b>MTCS PIF:</b>		P334-0267-2016		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2008/015-A989-08 - 164 Cemetery Rd (Uxbridge)/2016/Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/Annotated Field Maps/Images	Field Notes: Seven (7) pages Field Maps: Two (2) maps Digital Images: 219 photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”

## APPENDIX E: PIF AMENDMENT

The study area was revised to illustrate the entire concept plan.

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 4 Mitigation Report:  
The Charlie Site (BaGs-32) within the  
Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road  
Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6  
Town of Uxbridge  
Regional Municipality of Durham  
Ontario**

**Project #: 015-A989-08  
Licencee/#: Kim Slocki  
PIF#: P029-725-2010**

**May 2011**

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## **Executive Summary**

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*Archeoworks Inc.* was initially retained by *Sernas Associates* to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development at 164 Cemetery Road, in the Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. During the Stage 2 assessment, a Euro-Canadian historic site, identified as the Charlie Site: BaGs-32 was encountered. Due to the significance this site represented, based on the number and early date of the archaeological resources collected during the Stage 2 investigation and subsequent Stage 3 assessment, further Stage 4 mitigations were recommended, the results for which are documented herein.

The Stage 4 Mitigations began with the manual excavations of 13 one-metre units in the midden areas. Based on the identification of large quantities of post 1870s material and the absence of any cultural features or discrete, early nineteenth century artifactual concentrations, block excavation activities were halted. This was subsequently followed by removal of approximately 815 square metres of topsoil across the site area to identify the presence or absence of significant cultural features. The topsoil stripping did not result in the exposure of any culturally significant features. Based on the exposure of displaced soil layers and the absence of any site pattern data gathered from the mechanical stripping, it would appear that the proper archaeological site location, most likely located behind the existing house wherein the cultural features probably existed, was disturbed during excavation and levelling activities that have occurred on the property. A total of 1,366 artifacts were inventoried from the Stage 4 excavations.

The overall site assemblage, and the ceramic assemblage in particular, recovered during the Stage 4 archaeological investigations on the Charlie Site exhibits trends that are in keeping with the documented dates of popularity and production for the various artifacts discussed, and support the proposed c. 1840s to 1880s occupation date for the site. Based on the archaeological information recovered, the family that lived here appear to have been of rather modest economic resources living very much the life of the average settler in Ontario.

On the basis of the results of the complete Stage 4 mitigations and extensive artifactual analysis outlined in this report, the following recommendations are submitted to the *Ministry of Tourism & Culture*: the Charlie Site (BaGs-32) should be deemed cleared of further archaeological consideration.

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**Field Archaeologists:**

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Steph Calce  
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Nimal Nithiyanantham

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Nimal Nithiyanantham

**Artifact Analysis:**

Nick Gromoff

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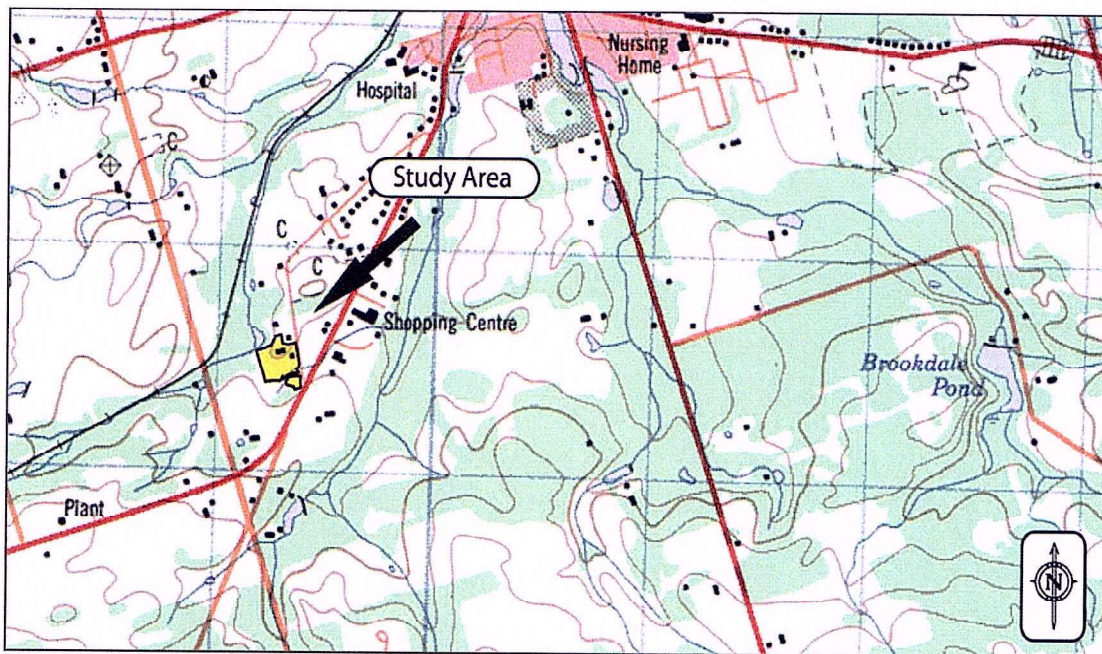
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## Introduction

Archeoworks Inc. was initially retained by *Sernas Associates*, of Whitby, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development at 164 Cemetery Road, in the Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (see *Figure 1*). During the Stage 1-2 assessment, one Euro-Canadian historic site was encountered and identified as site H1; for which further Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended. Archeoworks Inc. was directly retained in the spring of 2009 to complete the Stage 3 investigation of H1, now identified as the Charlie Site: BaGs-32. Upon the conclusion of the Stage 3 investigation of this site, further Stage 4 mitigations were recommended, the results for which are documented herein.

The Stage 4 field mitigations of the Charlie Site were conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) under an archaeological consulting licence number P029. Permission to conduct this Stage of investigation and to collect artifactual remains associated with Charlie Site was granted on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2010.



*Figure 1: 1:50,000 Map Illustrating Location of Study Area (Newmarket 31 D/03)*

### 1) Summary of Stages 1-3 Archaeological Assessments

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, presented in “*Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road, Within Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario*” (Archeoworks 2008), identified high potential for the recovery of Aboriginal and historic, Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the overall study area. This was based on the tributary of Uxbridge Brook flowing adjacent to the study area, the former presence of one historic structure within the study area boundaries, and

an additional structure illustrated east of Cemetery Road within 100 metres of the study area, both structures being associated with William Hamilton.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the discovery of one nineteenth century, Euro-Canadian historic site that was encountered approximately 25 metres west of Cemetery Road and identified as site H1 (*UTM 17T 0649334 4883527*) (*see Figure 2*). Based on the location of the historic site, comprised of domestic artifacts dating from the early 1800s to the 1850s, it was inferred that site H1 was connected to an earlier structure, once located where the existing, residential structure now stands, and, thus, was classified as a significant archaeological resource.

Archival research revealed that the Crown land patent for Lot 27, Concession 6 was originally granted to Richard Powers, in 1806. Both the *Land Registry Abstract Index*, which lists the various owners from 1806 to 1921 and the quantity of land sold or purchased, and the *Assessment Rolls of the Township of Uxbridge*, which listed the various owners from 1859 to 1887 and acreage amounts or occupational information if available indicated the lands have change hands numerous times and multiple owners have occupied the area under investigation. Given that the artifactual remains date to between the early 1800s to the 1850s and that numerous owners were listed during this time, it was not possible to associate specific landowners with the occupation of site H1. Nonetheless, due to the early timeframe and historical significance of the historic site H1, and given that the option of protecting the site was not available to *Sernas Associates*, the H1 site was subjected to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment conducted by *Archeoworks Inc.*, to identify any discreet deposits and to gather a larger sample of artifacts for analytical purposes.

During the Stage 3 assessment, 13 one-metre test-units were excavated across an area measuring 45 by 40 metres (*see Figure 3*). A total material culture assemblage of 603 historic artifacts was recovered. Thus, based on the data obtained through the excavation of 13 one-metre units, including the location of early to mid nineteenth century, subsurface artifacts, the identification of a cultural feature, as well as disturbances evident at the site, the limits of the archaeologically significant section of the site are as follows: the northern limit corresponds to include test excavation unit 314-509, the western limit corresponds to include test excavation unit 290-500, the southern limit is defined by low artifact counts and disturbance and corresponds to the existing fence line and the eastern limit is defined by the property limits (*see Figure 3*).

The overall site assemblage, and the ceramic assemblage in particular, recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological investigations on the Charlie Site support a c.1840s to 1880s date for the occupation of site. Due to the historic significance of the Charlie Site, and given that the option of avoidance and protection was not applicable, it was recommended that the Charlie Site proceed immediately to a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation prior to the commencement of any construction activities. Both block excavation and mechanical stripping of the site were recommended as they would likely reveal sub-surface features, such as a house structure, utilitarian outbuildings, etc., directly related to the occupants' use of the site. These would provide more insight into the likely occupants of the Charlie Site as well as additional knowledge about the early settlement and development of this part of our province in general.

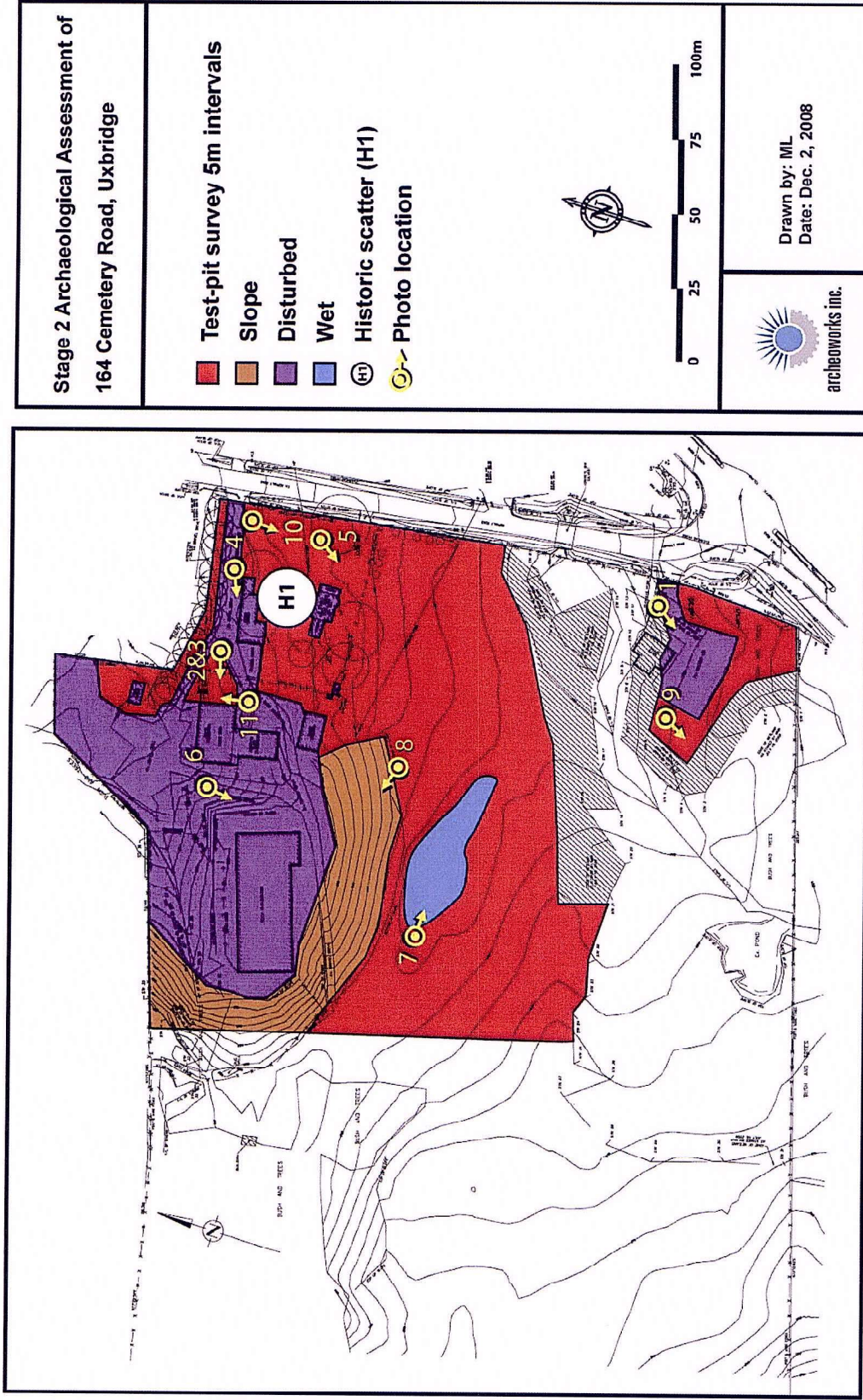


Figure 2: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

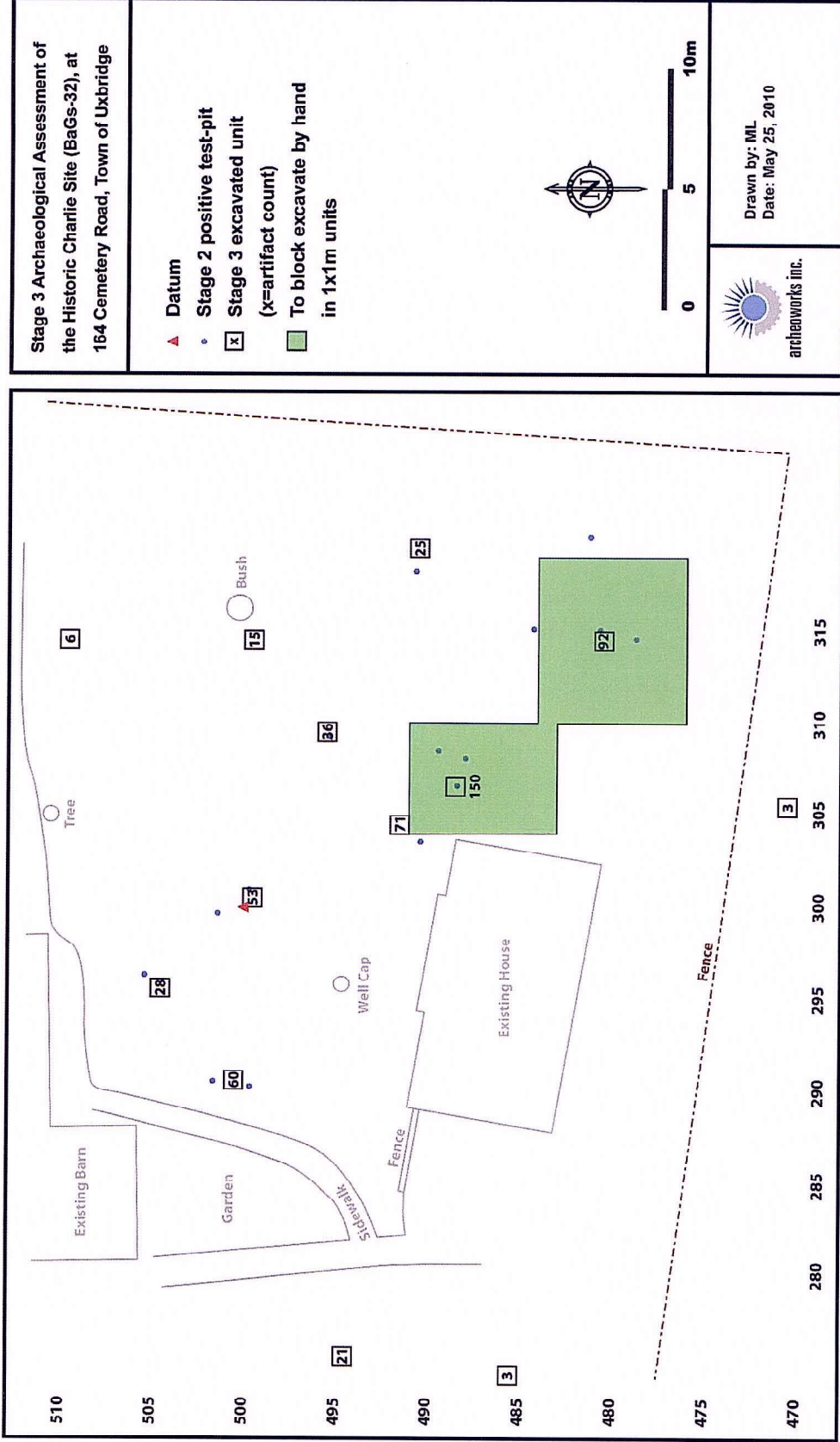


Figure 3: Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Charlie Site

## 2.0 Summary of Stage 4 Mitigation

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The Stage 4 mitigations of the Charlie Site were undertaken on May 10-14<sup>th</sup>, May 31<sup>st</sup>, and June 1-2<sup>nd</sup>, 2010 and involved both block excavation of a midden area and mechanical topsoil removal. The weather throughout the Stage 4 investigations was clear and sunny with temperatures averaging from six to 23 degrees Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 4 mitigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

### **2.1 Block Excavation of Midden**

The Stage 4 mitigations began with the hand excavation of one metre square units within those areas identified as significant middens; these mitigations complied with the *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2009), published by the *Ministry of Culture* (now the *Ministry of Tourism & Culture*). The grid system and all test-units were established off of the Stage 3 datum (UTM 17T 0649337 4883525) (*see Plates 1-3*). Further description of the hand excavation is discussed below.

Commencing around units 306-488 and 314-480, identified as the high-yielding Stage 3 test-units and potential midden areas, a total of eight, one metre units were hand excavated to sterile subsoil depths of between 27-37 centimetres and the topsoil was screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts (*see Figure 4*).

Hand block excavation at the southernmost midden area, surrounding unit 314-480 revealed this area to not represent a significant deposit for a number of reasons. Test-units to the west and northwest of unit 314-480 revealed an artifactual assemblage consisting of more than 20 percent of a post-1870s component. As well, during the excavation of units 310-484, 305-484 and 314-477 a layer of displaced soil was encountered from which all artifacts were recovered, suggesting disturbance. Furthermore, test-unit 314-477 produced a low artifact yield of only 26 pieces. Finally, no cultural features were encountered during the hand excavation of these units. Thus, based on the identification of disturbance, the absence of cultural features and the presence of large quantities of post 1870s material, block excavation activities were halted in this area.

Similarly, hand block excavations surrounding unit 306-488 revealed the artifactual concentrations in this area did not represent a significant deposit. The assemblages from units in this area consisted of modern, post-1870s materials either in fairly equal or greater proportions. Furthermore, no discrete concentrations of early nineteenth century material or cultural features were encountered during the hand excavation of this area and a layer of displaced soil was also encountered within units 306-489, 307-489 and 308-489 from which the artifacts came from. Thus, based on the identification of large quantities of post 1870s material and the absence of any cultural features or discrete, early nineteenth century artifactual concentrations, block excavation activities were also halted in this area.

As a measure of quality assurance, a third section of the site was subject to block excavation surrounding unit 290-500. A total of five, one metre units were hand excavated directly south of this unit along the 499 east-west grid line. Test-units were hand excavated to sterile subsoil depths of between 36-40 centimetres and the topsoil was screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The results of the hand excavations in this area revealed high percentages of post 1870s artifactual material (20% or higher) was encountered



within each unit. Based on the late date of the collected artifactual material, block excavation activities within this third section of the site were stopped.

**Table 1: Excavated Units at the Charlie Site (BaGs-32)**

PROVENIENCE	ARTIFACT FQ		DEPTH (cm)	FEATURE S	UNIT SIZE
	Pre-1870s	Post-1870s			
289-499	120	62	40	N	1m
290-499	105	27	38	N	1m
291-499	78	29	37	N	1m
292-499	113	49	36	N	1m
293-499	111	60	39	N	1m
305-484	28	23	35	N	1m
306-489	46	48	35	N	1m
307-489	29	24	34	N	1m
308-489	29	17	35	N	1m
310-484	24	20	32	N	1m
312-480	33	19	37	Y	1m
314-477	17	11	27	N	1m
315-480	100	32	34	N	1m

### **2.2 Mechanical Topsoil Removal**

Mechanical removal of 815 square metres of topsoil, to facilitate feature excavation, was undertaken using a Gradall<sup>®</sup> machine employing a smooth bucket, operated by *Petrie & Sons*, under the supervision of Ms. Kim Slocki (*see Plates 4-7, Figure 4*). The stripping of the displaced layers of soil and topsoil layers revealed the entire site area to be absent of any cultural features (*see Figure 4*). While the property at 164 Cemetery Road still contained original structures at the time of the Stage 4 investigation, aside from the grassed areas immediately surrounding the house, the remainder of the property showed evidence of a long occupation with many modern disturbances including paved and gravel parking areas, expansion of original structures, modern utility lines and a large twentieth century stable. The mechanical stripping of the area immediately in front of the house (east side) revealed a layer of displaced fill approximately 20cm deep within which most of the archaeological material was recovered during the hand block excavations. This fill material is not within its original context and was likely imported to level the grade of the front yard, as the whole property is sloping to the south. It is possible that the material was moved from elsewhere on the property during renovation work, but its origin is unclear.

Based on the exposure of displaced soil layers and the absence of any site pattern data gathered from the mechanical stripping, it would appear that the proper archaeological site location, most likely located behind the existing house wherein the cultural features probably existed, was disturbed during excavation and levelling activities that have occurred on the property.

Analysis of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 mitigations are included below, and a full artifact catalogue is included in *Appendix B*.

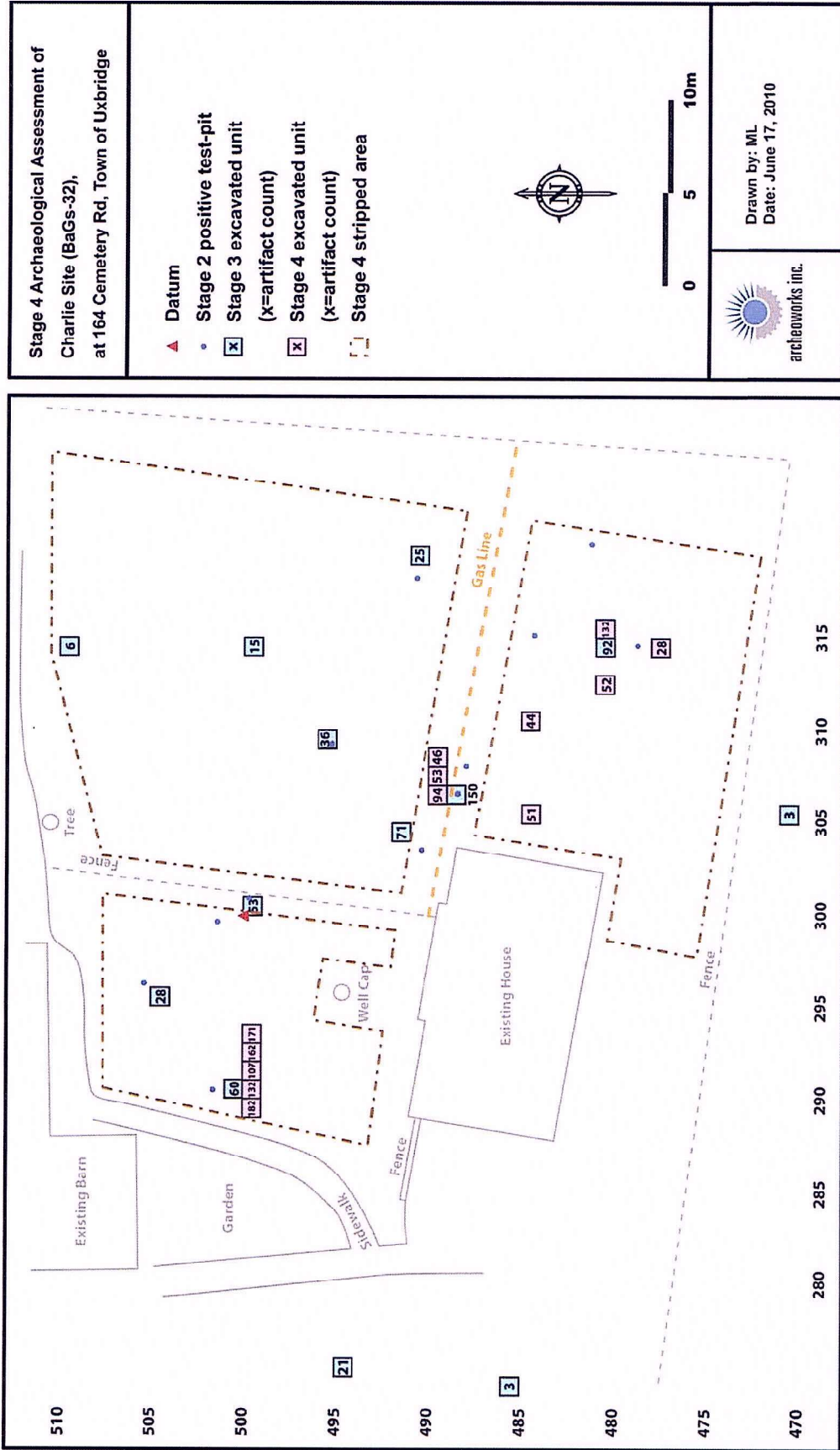


Figure 4: Stage 4 excavation of the Charlie Site



### 3.0 Cultural Material Analysis

A total of 1,258 artifacts were inventoried from 13 Stage 4 units along with 108 recovered during the stripping of the site for a total of 1,366 artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from a single stratum. Vessel ceramics (535) and architectural items (536) dominated the assemblage accounting for 78% (39% each). Animal bone (131 – 10%), container glass (82 – 6%) and miscellaneous metal (35 – 3%) made up all but a small fraction of the rest of the assemblage with all other artifact classes only incidental.

Two areas of the site were investigated during the Stage 4, one along the 289:499 - 293:499 line and the other in the 305:484 – 315:480 portion of the site. Significantly more artifacts (754) were found in the five units of the 289:499 - 293:499 area compared to the 8 units (500 artifacts) from 305:484 – 315:480. Therefore a much higher artifact density was present in the former area (150.8/m<sup>2</sup>) compared to the latter (62.5/m<sup>2</sup>). The significance of this will be discussed further.

Vitrified white earthenware was the most common ceramic body type accounting for 31% of the vessel ceramics with white bodied stoneware (16%) and refined white earthenware (12%) also well represented. Coarse earthenwares (29%) and yellow ware accounted for most of the rest of the ceramic body types. Stonewares were not well represented with only four sherds from two vessels found. A few sherds of transitional pearlware (7) probably from a single blue shell edged plate were the oldest ceramics recovered. Six sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup> c. porcelain and three of semi porcelain made up the rest of the assemblage along with four sherds of white earthenware that could not be identified because they were burnt. Given the breakdown of the body types of the ceramics from the Stage 4 assessment it would appear that the Charlie site represents a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> c. occupation with the core occupation dating from 1840s-1880s. The presence of semi porcelain indicates that the occupation did extend into the 1890s. Likewise, no marked pieces (none were recovered at all) featuring a country of origin, which would indicate a post 1891 manufacturing date, were identified in the assemblage.

Ware Type	#	%
coarse earthenware	155	29%
coarse stoneware	4	<1%
transitional pearlware	7	1%
refined white earthenware	62	12%
vitrified white earthenware	165	31%
white bodied stoneware	85	16%
porcelain	6	1%
semi porcelain	3	<1%
yellow ware	44	8%
unid. white earthenware	4	<1%
Total	535	100%

**Table 2:** Charlie Site ceramics.

Coarse earthenwares (155) were well represented at the site with at least three different cream pans, a flower pot, and a storage jar. Two stoneware vessels were identified out of the 4 sherds recovered, a Rockingham bowl and an Albany slipped bottle/juglet (*see Plate 8*). Two yellow

ware vessels were also identified, one a banded bowl and the other a plain chamber pot (*see Plate 9*).

The vast majority of the decoration on the white firing earthenware, white bodied stoneware and porcelain sherds could be classified as whitewares being either white ironstone (81) or simply clear lead glazed (125) though many of the sherds in the latter group are likely not from completely white vessels. Transfer printed (24) and stamped spongeware (16) were the most common non-whiteware decorative types followed by plain spongeware and edged blue wares (*see Plate 10*). Industrial slipware, flow blue and hand painted ware were also found during the Stage 4 in small quantities (*see Plate 11*). One of the hand painted wares features colours typical of the early palette but is likely still from the post 1840 period. The transfer prints are typical of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> c. with “foreign lands” patterns the most common (*see Plate 12*).

Decorative Type	#
edged blue	7
flow blue	2
hand painted	2
industrial slipware	4
sponged: stamped	16
sponged	7
transfer printed	24
white ironstone	81
clear lead glazed	125

**Table 3:** Decorative types of table/teawares

The decoration on the ceramics indicate an occupation of the site from the 1840s – 1880. The assertion that the occupation does not extend into the 1880s is supported by the absence of decaling, Japanese hand painting, brown transfer printing on ivory bodies, liquid gold decoration, swagged decoration or any other decorative type introduced in the 1880s or 1890s.

Artifact Class	Artifact Type	# by class	# by type	% of total
Faunal (food)		131		10%
	bird bone		4	
	mammal bone		127	
Architectural		536		39%
	wrought nails		18	
	cut nails		326	24%
	wire nails		48	
	pane glass		129	9%
	brick		2	
	wood screw		7	
	cast spike		1	
	cut spike		2	
	wire spike		1	
	furniture portions		2	
Ceramics (vessel)		535		39%
Clothing related		4		< 1%
	buttons		2	
	brass ring		1	
	brass buckle		1	
Coins		5		< 1%
Cutlery	tablespoon	1		< 1%

Firearms related	rimfire casings	2		< 1%
Horse related	horseshoe/nails	6		< 1%
Smoking	clay pipe frags	10		< 1%
Lighting	lamp chimney	4		< 1%
Education/Toys	clay marble	1		< 1%
Personal items	figurine	3		< 1%
Glass: Container		82		6%
Glass: Tableware		11		< 1%
Misc. Metal		35		3%
	scrap sheet		11	
	wire		4	
	tack		1	
	screen/gasket		2	
	strapping/strips		5	
	harrow tooth		1	
	nut/bolt/washer		3	
	staple		1	
	brace/bracket		2	
	springs		4	
	unid fitting		1	
Total		1366	1366	100%

**Table 4:** Charlie Site assemblage

Machine cut nails (326) were the most common architectural artifacts followed by pane glass (129). Wire nails (48) were also well represented and a lesser number of wrought nails (18) were also recovered. A small amount of brick, some wood screws and few large spikes made up the rest of the architectural items. The cast iron handle from a furniture drawer was included among the architectural items.

The pane glass ranged in thickness from 1.2 – 2.7mm with an average thickness of 2.0mm. The average sherd thickness in the units 289:499 - 293:499 was less than 2mm and the minimum sherd thickness was generally less than 1.5mm while the average thickness was 2mm or greater in units 305:484 – 315:480 and the minimum thickness was always more than 1.5mm. These differences in window pane thickness indicate that the units in the 289:499 - 293:499 are likely associated with the earliest structure on the site, dating prior to 1850 (Kenyon 1980). Conversely, units 305:484 – 315:480 are associated with a structure built after 1850 (Kenyon 1980).

This hypothesis that the 289:499 - 293:499 units represent the earliest structure on the site is supported by the distribution of wrought nails, 14 (2.8/m<sup>2</sup>) of which were found in those 5 units compared to only 4 (0.5/m<sup>2</sup>) on the rest of the site (8 units). However, more than half of the wire nails were also found in the 289:499 - 293:499 units showing that the occupation of this area of the site continued in the original settlement area after the apparent construction of second structure in the area of units 305:484 – 315:480 (*see Plate 13*).

#### *Container/Tableware/Lighting Glass*

Most of the 82 container glass shards were not diagnostic in terms of manufacturing technique. Shards from two bottles were identified as being manufactured in a turn paste mould (c. 1870 – 1900) (King 1986, Miller 2000). The upper portion of a small cylindrical medicine bottle made with a two part vertical mould and featuring a cork finish was recovered from unit 293:499 (*see Plate 14*). The seam on this vessel does not extend much above the shoulder likely indicating a

mid 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle. None of the shards were identified as being machine made (post 1900) (Miller 2000).

Eleven tableware glass shards were recovered from the Stage 4 representing at least two vessels, one a clear plain tumbler and the other a pressed glass lidded dish. The finial from the lid was recovered in unit 312:480. Four shards from a machine crimped lamp chimney (post 1879) (Miller 2000) were found in 289:499. All in all the container and tableware glass assemblage is consistent with a mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> c. occupation.

#### *Farming Related Artifacts*

A number of nuts, bolts, washers, springs etc. were recovered during the Stage 4, which may have come from farm machinery. The only positively identified piece of a farm implement was an angle mounted cast iron harrow/cultivator tooth. Several pieces of wire and a fence staple were also found.

One horseshoe for a medium horse and five used horseshoe nails were recovered during the Stage 4. Four of the horseshoe nails were found in the 305:484 – 315:480 units. The horseshoe was found during the topsoil stripping.

#### *Personal Items*

A number of clothing related items were found during the Stage 4: a four hole recessed bone button, a four hole countersunk stamped brass button a brass clothing ring and a 2" x 1" brass frame likely from a decorative shoe buckle (*see Plate 15*).

One piece of cutlery was recovered, the bowl portion of a base metal tablespoon from unit 305:484. The only toy recovered during the Stage 4, a coarse red earthenware marble with a diameter of 14.2mm was recovered from the same unit as were the only firearm related artifacts, two rimfire cartridge casings. These casings were marked with a "D" for the Dominion Cartridge Company of Quebec (1886-1945). The calibre of these cartridges is not marked on the headstamp and they are partially flattened making measurement difficult. The casings are probably from .32 cal. cartridges which were used in some revolvers and rifles in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries particularly the 1891 Marlin lever action rifle (*see Plate 16*).

Relatively few smoking pipe fragments (10 or <1% of the assemblage) were found during the Stage 4 and none with a manufacturer's mark. Eight of the ten pipe fragments came from the 289:499 - 293:499 units including a "TD" pipe bowl fragment.

#### *Faunal*

All but four of the 131 animal bone fragments recovered during the Stage 4 were from mammals with the four coming from birds. Most of the bone was highly fragmentary and numerous unfused epiphyses indicated that juvenile animals were being consumed or disposed of at the site. Only four of the mammal bones showed signs of butchering. The density of faunal material was much higher in the 305:484 – 315:480 units (11/m<sup>2</sup>) than in the 289:499 - 293:499 units (4.4/ m<sup>2</sup>).

Most of the mammal bones could only be identified as ungulate but at least one cow bone was positively identified. The only other bone that could be identified to species was an incisor from a beaver.

*Coins*

Five coins were recovered during the Stage 4 excavations, four an atypical assemblage from unit 315: 480. These four coins were all minted prior to the occupation of the site, only one of which was minted for circulation in Upper Canada, a perforated 1820 Sloop Token (UC-9) (Cross 2003). The other three coins included a British half penny token minted to celebrate Wellington's victory at Waterloo in 1815 (WE-15) (Cross 2003). The third coin was an 1825 British farthing (1/4 penny). The fourth coin was the most interesting, a half penny token marked "British Colonies" around the bust of an unknown man on one side and on the other side "To Facilitate Trade" around the female image of commerce and dated 1825. This token is generally considered to be Jamaican, where it seems to have circulated the most and is not listed in the Charlton or McLachlan catalogues. LeBreton however considered it to have circulated freely enough in Canada to be considered a Canadian token as well and listed it in his catalogue as #993 (*see Plate 17*). The fifth coin recovered was a 1907 Canadian Large Cent from unit 290:499. This particular coin has an "H" mint mark for the private Heaton mint below the date. Although the 1907 Large Cent clearly shows that the site was visited in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century there is little evidence of an occupation after 1890.



## **5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

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During the months of May and June, 2010, *Archeoworks Inc.* undertook the Stage 4 Mitigations of the Charlie Site (BaGs-32), in the Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario.

On the basis of the results of the complete Stage 4 mitigations artifactual analysis, the following recommendations are submitted to the *MCL*:

1. The Charlie Site (BaGs-32) should be deemed cleared of further archaeological consideration.
2. This report is filed with the *Ministry of Tourism and Culture* in compliance with Section 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The ministry reviews reports to ensure that the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the licence and archaeological resources have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. It is recommended that development not proceed before receiving confirmation that the *Ministry of Tourism and Culture* has entered the report into the provincial register of reports.
3. Should previously unknown or unassessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during development, 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Tourism and Culture* (416-314-7143) should be contacted immediately.
4. Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Tourism and Culture* (416-314-7143), the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Government Services (416-326-8404).

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found and all field records that are made.”

#### 4.0 Bibliography

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*Plate 1: Establishing the grid across the Charlie Site*



*Plate 2: Block excavation of the "midden" area at the Charlie Site*



*Plate 3: Block excavation of the "midden" area at the Charlie Site*



*Plate 4: View of the Stage 4 striping of topsoil at the northeast portion of the Charlie Site*



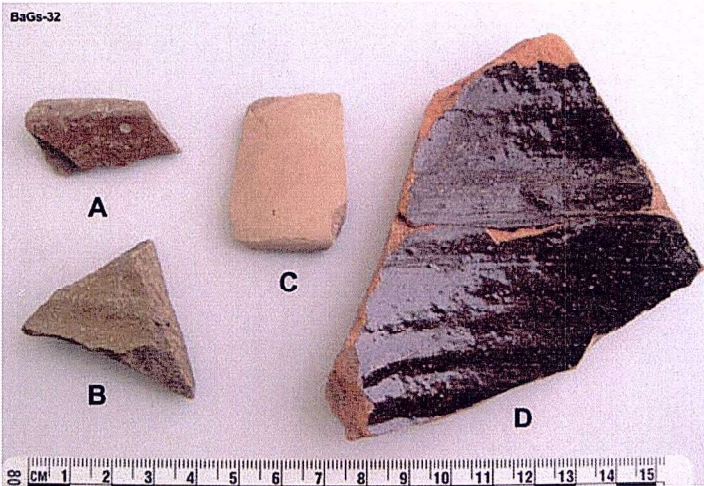
*Plate 5: Close-up view of the Stage 4 striping of topsoil at the northeast portion of the Charlie Site*



*Plate 6: View of the Stage 4 striping of topsoil at the northeast portion of the Charlie Site*



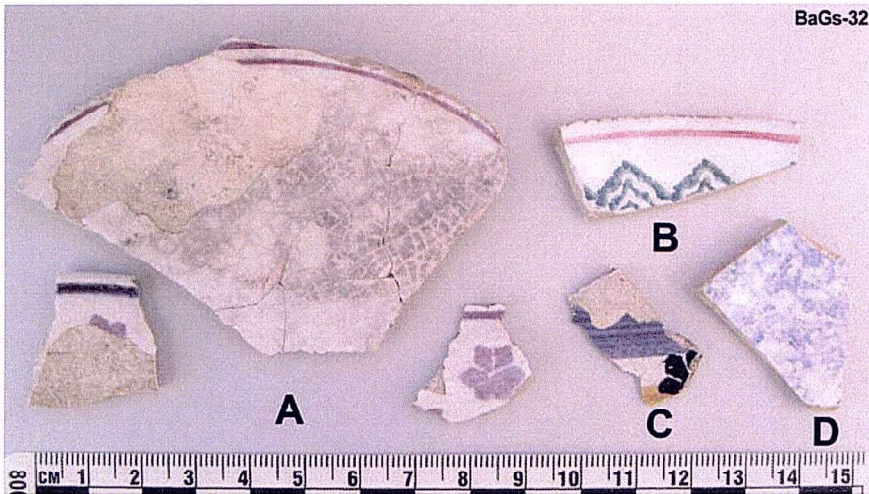
*Plate 7: View of the Stage 4 striping of topsoil at the northwest portion of the Charlie Site*



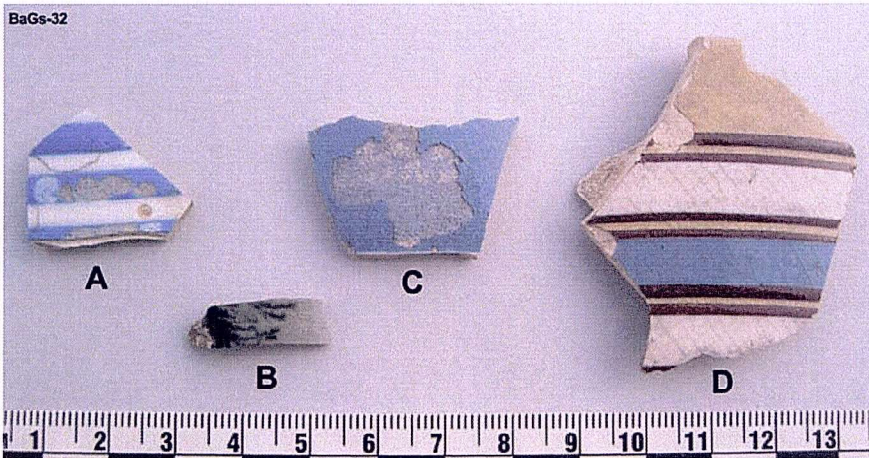
*Plate 8: Coarse earthenwares – A) reddish- brown cream pan rim, B) caramel glazed cream pan body, C) unglazed flower pot, D) reconstructed brown glazed jar body*



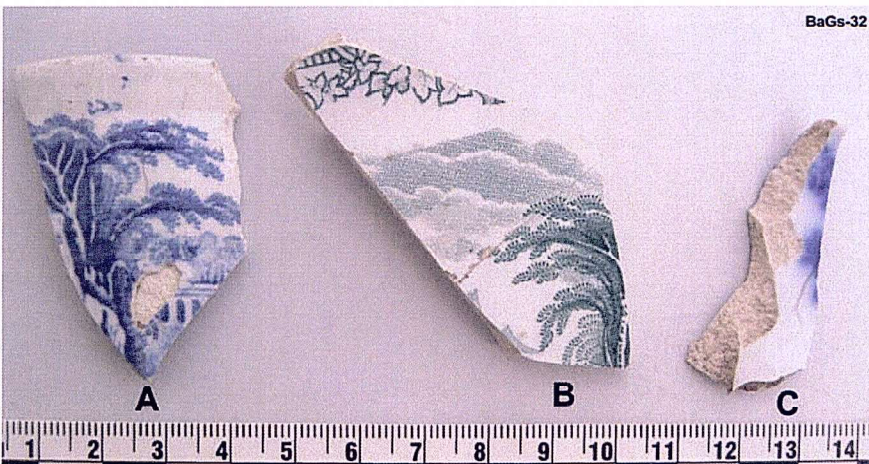
*Plate 9: A) Rockingham glazed bowl rim, B) Yellow ware chamber pot rim*



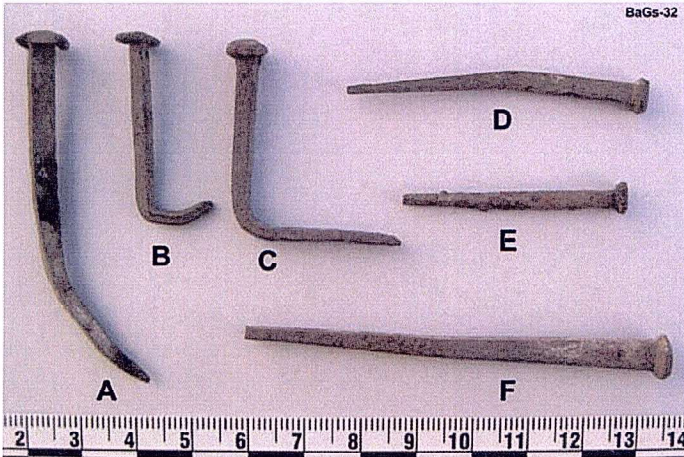
*Plate 10: Sponge decorated sherds – A) stamped pink lustre plate, B) stamped saucer, C) banded and stamped hollowware body, D) sponged blue saucer body*



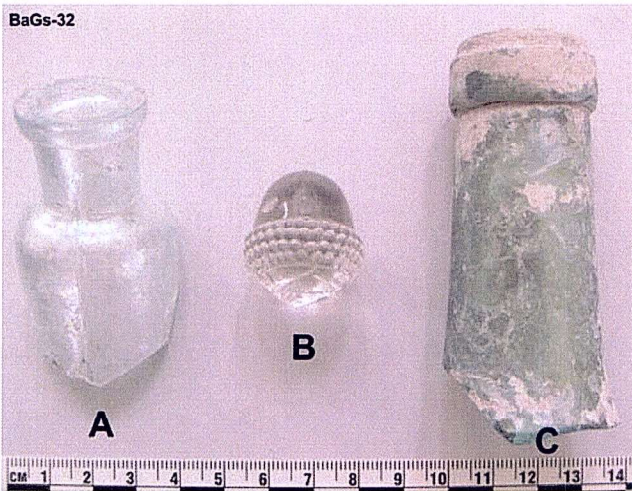
*Plate 11: Industrial slipware – A) blue banded bowl body, B) mocha on grey field bowl body, C) blue slipped body, D) banded yellow ware bowl body*



*Plate 12: Transfer printed sherds – A) blue transfer teacup rim, B) green transfer plate body, C) flow blue hollowware body*



*Plate 13: Selection of nails from BaGs-31 – A) wrought 3" framing nail, B) wrought trim nail, C) machine cut trim nail with a wrought head, D) machine cut trim nail, E) machine cut lathe nail, F) machine cut 3" framing nail*



*Plate 14: A) small cylindrical medicine bottle made with a two part vertical mould and with a cork finish, B) acorn finial from a pressed glass tableware lid, C) patinated pale green mould blown bottle with a hand tooled finish*



*Plate 15: Clothing related artifacts – A) 4 hole recessed bone button, B) four hole countersunk brass button, C) brass clothing ring*



Plate 16: Special finds – A) stamped base metal tablespoon, B) .32 cal rimfire casings, C) 1907 Canadian Large Cent with “H” mint mark, D) redware marble

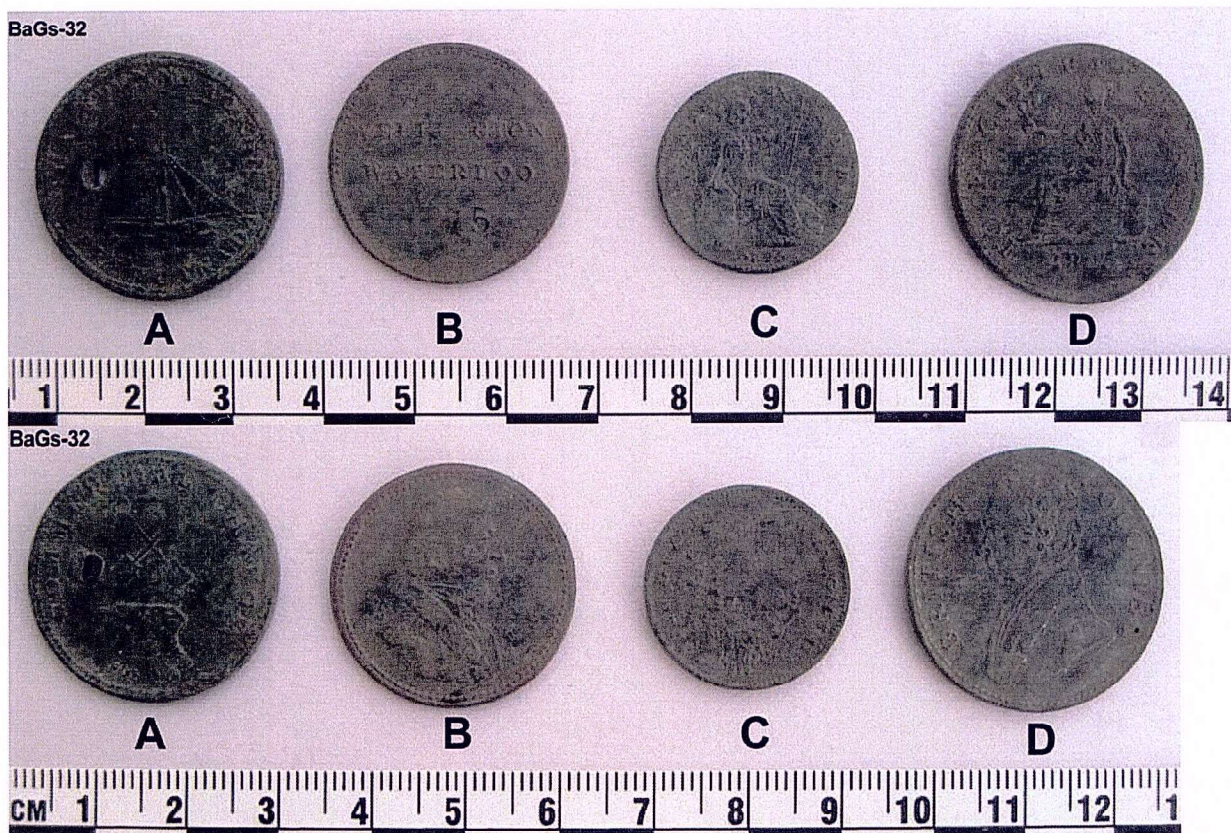


Plate 17: Reverse and obverse of coins from 315:480 - A) perforated 1820 Upper Canada “Sloop” token UC9, B) Wellington Waterloo 1815 half penny token WE15, C) 1825 British farthing, D) British Colonial half penny token



**APPENDIX B:  
ARTIFACT CATALOGUE**

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Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
289:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: both sides	caramel glaze	cream pan	fragment	43	incl. unglazed from same vessel
289:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed		flower pot	body	1	
289:499	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware		holloware	fragment	6	
289:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	glazed: clear lead	holloware	fragment	4	burnt
289:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	sponged: blue		holloware	fragment	1	
289:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	stamped: pink lustre		plate	fragment	11	
289:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	unid moulded	unid vessel	rimspall	1	
289:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	wheat pattern	unid vessel	rim	1	
289:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	holloware	rim	1	
289:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	holloware	sherd	3	
289:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead	plain	unid vessel	sherd	7	
289:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead	unid moulded	unid vessel	rimspall	1	
289:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead	plain	unid vessel	sherd	4	
289:499	ceramic	transitional pearlware	glazed: clear lead	plain	flatware	sherd	1	
289:499	faunal	bone: mammal	cow	long bone: epiphysis	food	complete	1	unfused, juvenile animal
289:499	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear: patinated	window	shard	16	1.2-2.4mm average
289:499	glass	vessel: cylindrical	unid moulded	dark green	liquor bottle	body	2	1.9mm
289:499	glass	vessel: cylindrical	unid moulded	dark green: patinated	liquor bottle	body	2	
289:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	turn paste mould	clear	unid vessel	body	3	
289:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	body	2	
289:499	glass	vessel: panel lighting	unid moulded	clear: patinated	unid vessel	shard	4	
289:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	machine crimped	clear	lamp chimney	shard	4	
289:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: melted	unid vessel	shard	1	
289:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	manganese: patinated	unid vessel	shard	1	
289:499	glass	vessel: tableware	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	2	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	9	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	17	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	2	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	5	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	9	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	5	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	spike	partial	1	6"
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	spike	complete	1	5"
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	5	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	trim	nail	complete	1	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	fence	staple	complete	1	
289:499	metal	iron	machine made		tack	complete	1	
289:499	metal	iron	cast	drilled	bracket/foot	portion	1	
289:499	metal	iron	sheet: stamped		unid	portion	1	
290:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: both sides	caramel glaze	cream pan	fragment	31	incl. unglazed from same vessels
290:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed		flower pot	body	2	
290:499	ceramic	coarse buff earthenware	unglazed		brick	fragment	1	
290:499	ceramic	white ball clay	undecorated		smoking pipe	stemlet	1	
290:499	ceramic	coarse grey stoneware	glazed: exterior	clear ext: int missing	unid vessel	spall	1	
290:499	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware		holloware	rimlet	1	
290:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	stamped: polychrome	red rim line	saucer	rim	1	
290:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	white ironstone		unid vessel	sherd	7	
290:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone		holloware	sherd	2	
290:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	3	
290:499	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	glazed: clear lead	gilt lined	saucer	body	1	
290:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	industrial slipware	blue banded	holloware	rimspall	1	
290:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead	burnt	unid vessel	sherd	2	
290:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	8	
290:499	ceramic	transitional pearlware	edged: blue	impressed:non repetitive	flatware	rimspall	1	
290:499	ceramic	transitional pearlware	glazed: clear lead		flatware	base	1	
290:499	faunal	bone: mammal	large unguulate	long bone:	food	complete	1	unfused, juvenile

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
290:499	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	epiphysis	food	fragment	1	animal
290:499	faunal	bone: bird		long bone: epiphysis	food	portion	1	1.2-2.0mm average 1.5mm
290:499	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear	window	shard	12	
290:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: patinated	unid vessel	shard	4	
290:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: moulded	unid vessel	shard	2	
290:499	glass	vessel: panel	unid moulded	clear: pale blue hue	unid bottle	shard	1	
290:499	glass	vessel: tableware	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	1	
290:499	stone	marble	cut/polished	white	unid	portion	1	possibly kitchen slab or countertop
290:499	metal	copper alloy	stamped one piece	four hole: countersunk	button	complete	1	marked Holmed Pritchard & Co.
290:499	metal	copper		Canadian Large Cent	coin	complete	1	1907 H
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	4	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	9	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	4	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	2	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	7	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	7	
290:499	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	complete	2	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	1	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	2	
290:499	metal	iron	machine made	slot head	wood screw	complete	1	1"
290:499	metal	iron	machine made	slot head	wood screw	complete	1	2"
290:499	metal	iron	drawn	medium gauge	wire	portion	1	
290:499	metal	copper alloy	rolled/cut	nailed through	unid	portion	1	1/2" strip with 2 cut: lathe nails
291:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: both sides	caramel glaze	cream pan	fragment	15	incl. unglazed from same vessels
291:499	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware		holloware	spall	1	
291:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	hand painted	early palette	holloware	spall	1	
291:499	ceramic	refined white	stamped: pink lustre		plate	rim	1	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
291:499	ceramic	earthenware	glazed: clear lead	burnt	holloware	sherd	2	
291:499	ceramic	united white earthenware	glazed: clear lead	burnt	united vessel	body	1	
291:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	white ironstone	moulded: grapes	flatware	rimspall	1	
291:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	united blue	sponged or tp	plate	base	1	
291:499	ceramic	transitional pearlware	glazed: clear lead		flatware	base	2	
291:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		united vessel	sherd	2	
291:499	ceramic	earthenware	glazed: clear lead		plate	sherd	2	from stamped lustre vessel
291:499	ceramic	united white earthenware	delaminated	no glaze left	united vessel	sherd	2	
291:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		flatware	sherd	3	
291:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	flatware	sherd	2	
291:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	large holloware	base	1	
291:499	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	long bone: epiphysis	food	portion	2	unfused, juvenile animal
291:499	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	tooth	food	portion	1	
291:499	faunal	bone: mammal	united	united fragments	food	fragment	3	calcined
291:499	faunal	bone: mammal	united	united fragments	food	fragment	1	
291:499	glass	pane	thin-thick	clear: patinated	window	shard	8	1.2-2.3mm average
291:499	glass	vessel: united shape	united moulded	clear: patinated	united vessel	shard	6	1.84mm
291:499	glass	vessel: tableware	pressed glass	clear: faceted	holloware	shard	4	1 marked ...ment
291:499	glass	vessel: united shape	united moulded	pale blue green: patinated	united vessel	shard	2	
291:499	glass	vessel: united shape	united moulded	clear: melted	united vessel	shard	1	
291:499	glass	vessel: panel	united moulded	clear	panel bottle	shard	1	
291:499	glass	vessel: united shape	united moulded	pale light green	united bottle	finish	1	
291:499	glass	stopper: threaded	moulded	clear	sprinkler	portion	1	hollow shank for pouring
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	2	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	15	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	3	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	6	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	4	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
291:499	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	complete	1	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	1	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	1	
291:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	trim	nail	complete	1	
291:499	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	partial	2	
291:499	metal	iron	cast	draw bolt/squared nut	nut/bolt	complete	1	pan head
291:499	metal	iron	cast		spike	partial	1	
291:499	metal	ferrous alloy	stamped		screen	portion	1	1mm round holed mesh
292:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: both sides	caramel glaze	cream pan	fragment	15	incl. unglazed from same vessel
292:499	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware		holloware	spall	6	likely chamber pot
292:499	ceramic	coarse brown stoneware	Rockingham		holloware	sherd	1	
292:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	industrial slipware	mocha: grey background	holloware	sherd	1	
292:499	ceramic	transitional pearlware	edged: blue	impressed:non repetitive	flatware	rim	1	weakly scalloped
292:499	ceramic	virified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	willow	flatware	sherd	2	
292:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	stamped: pink lustre		plate	rimlet	1	
292:499	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		holloware	sherd	2	
292:499	ceramic	virified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	6	
292:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone		unid vessel	sherd	4	
292:499	faunal	bone: bird		vertebra	food	portion	1	
292:499	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid fragmenis	food	fragment	4	
292:499	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear: patinated	window	shard	9	1.65-2.35mm average
292:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: patinated	unid vessel	shard	2	
292:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	3	
292:499	glass	vessel: tableware	pressed glass	clear	large holloware	base	1	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	8	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	36	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	6	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	22	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	15	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	5	
292:499	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	partial	1	
292:499	metal	iron	wrought	lathe	nail	complete	2	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	1	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	1	
292:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	trim	nail	complete	2	
292:499	metal	iron	wrought	heavy horse	horseshoe nail	partial	1	used nail
292:499	metal	iron	cast	slot head	wood screw	complete	1	1.5"
292:499	metal	iron	drawn	medium gauge	wire	fragment	1	
292:499	metal	ferrous alloy	rolled	drilled	unid sheet	fragment	1	
293:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: both sides	caramel glaze	cream pan	fragment	9	incl. unglazed from same vessel
293:499	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware		holloware	spall	3	
293:499	ceramic	coarse brown stoneware	Rockingham		holloware	sherd	2	
293:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed		flower pot	body	1	
293:499	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	burnt	unid vessel	body	1	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: green		plate	sherd	2	
293:499	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	glazed: clear lead	gilt lined	unid vessel	rim	3	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	stamped: blue		holloware	spall	1	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	industrial slipware	blue background	holloware	body	1	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	edged: blue	unid	flatware	rimlet	1	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	willow	flatware	spall	1	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	unid	flatware	sherd	1	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	unid	burnt	unid vessel	sherd	2	
293:499	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	11	
293:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	holloware	sherd	4	
293:499	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	unid vessel	sherd	12	
293:499	ceramic	white ball clay	undecorated		smoking pipe	bowl frag	4	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
293:499	ceramic	white ball clay	undecorated		smoking pipe	stem	2	
293:499	ceramic	white ball clay	decorated	TD	smoking pipe	bowl frag	1	
293:499	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	tooth	food	portion	2	same tooth
293:499	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid fragments	food	fragment	4	
293:499	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear	window	shard	11	1.45-2.2mm average 1.65mm
293:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	dark green	liquor bottle	shard	1	
293:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: melted	unid vessel	shard	2	
293:499	glass	vessel: cylindrical	2 part vertical mould	clear: patinated	medicine bottle	portion	1	cork finish
293:499	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: patinated	unid vessel	shard	4	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	5	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	21	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	1	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	14	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	13	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	7	
293:499	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	complete	2	
293:499	metal	iron	wrought	lathe	nail	complete	3	
293:499	metal	iron	wrought	lathe	nail	partial	1	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	1	with wrought head
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	4	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	4	
293:499	metal	iron	machine made: wire	trim	nail	complete	2	
293:499	metal	ferrous alloy	rolled: cut		unid sheet	fragment	2	
293:499	metal	iron	cast	farm implement	harrow tooth	complete	1	
293:499	metal	copper alloy	stamped	clothing related	garment ring	complete	1	.75" diam
293:499	metal	ferrous alloy		laundry	clothes peg	spring	1	
293:499	metal	copper alloy	stamped		gasket	portion	1	
305:484	ceramic	semi porcelain	glazed: clear lead		holloware	sherd	3	same vessel
305:484	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	spall	4	
305:484	ceramic	refined white earthenware	sponged: purple	purple band	holloware	rimlet	1	
305:484	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	handmade	toy	marble	complete	1	14.2mm diameter
305:484	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid fragments	food	fragment	17	
305:484	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	tooth	food	fragment	1	



Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
305:484	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear	window	shard	8	1.7-2.2mm average 2mm
305:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	3	
305:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	1	
305:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
305:484	metal	iron	machine made: wire	roofing	nail	complete	4	
305:484	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	1	
305:484	metal	iron	machine made: wire	trim	nail	complete	3	
305:484	metal	copper alloy	ammunition	rifire	cartridge	casing	2	Dominton, possibly .32 cal
305:484	metal	base metal	stamped	cutlery	tablespoon	bowl frag	1	lead alloy,
306:489	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	caramel glaze	cream pan	sherd	1	
306:489	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	reddish brown	cream pan	sherd	2	
306:489	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed		unid vessel	base	1	
306:489	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	foreign lands	tea cup	rim	1	
306:489	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	flow blue		holloware	sherd	2	mend
306:489	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	industrial slipware	blue background	holloware	sherd	1	
306:489	ceramic	refined white earthenware	transfer print: grey	stamped and banded	holloware	spall	1	could be flow black
306:489	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	sponged: polychrome		holloware	spall	1	
306:489	ceramic	earthenware	glazed: clear lead	moulded: floral	unid vessel	spall	1	
306:489	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	unid vessel	sherd	15	
306:489	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	saucer	sherd	2	
306:489	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid fragments	food	fragment	12	
306:489	glass	pane	thin-thick	clear	window	shard	33	1.15-2.7mm average 2.25mm
306:489	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	1	
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	1	
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	5	
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	spike	partial	1	
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	1	
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	1	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
306:489	metal	iron	machine made: wire	trim	nail	complete	1	
306:489	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	partial	1	
306:489	metal	ferrous alloy	machine made	small	springs	portion	3	8mm
306:489	metal	ferrous alloy	rolled: cut	thin (1mm)	unid strip	portion	2	.5" wide
306:489	metal	ferrous alloy	rolled: cut		barrel strap	fragment	2	1" wide
306:489	metal	iron	rolled: cut	nailed through	unid sheet	portion	1	
307:489	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	reddish brown	unid vessel	sherd	3	incl. unglazed from same vessel
307:489	ceramic	refined white earthenware	sponged: blue		saucer	sherd	3	2 vessels
307:489	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	7	same vessel
307:489	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	moulded: wheat	holloware	sherd	2	mend
307:489	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	vertebra	food	portion	1	butchered
307:489	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	unid fragments	food	fragment	3	
307:489	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	unid	food	fragment	1	calcined
307:489	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	long bone	food	portion	4	mend, butchered
307:489	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear	window	shard	15	1.45-2.4mm average 1.9 mm
307:489	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	1	
307:489	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: melted	unid vessel	portion	1	large piece of melted glass
307:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	1	
307:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	3	
307:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
307:489	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	2	
307:489	metal	iron	drawn	medium gauge	wire	portion	1	
307:489	metal	iron	cast	furniture related	drawer handle	complete	1	with two 1" wood screws
307:489	metal	copper alloy	cast		firing	portion	1	from furniture or rifle
307:489	metal	ferrous alloy	rolled: cut		unid sheet	fragment	2	
308:489	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	sponged: blue		saucer	sherd	1	
308:489	ceramic	white ball clay	decorated	unid motif	smoking pipe	bow/ frag	1	
308:489	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	fragment	6	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
308:489	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		holloware	sherd	3	
308:489	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	unid vessel	sherd	7	
308:489	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	moulded: unid	unid vessel	rim	1	
308:489	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	rimlet	1	
308:489	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	tooth	food	portion	1	
308:489	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	unid fragments	food	fragment	2	
308:489	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid	food	fragment	2	calcined
308:489	glass	pane	thick	clear	window	shard	3	2.2-2.5mm
308:489	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	3	
308:489	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	blue-green: melted	unid vessel	shard	1	
308:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	1	
308:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	2	
308:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
308:489	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	2	
308:489	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	5	
308:489	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	1	
308:489	metal	iron	wrought		horseshoe nail	partial	1	used nail
308:489	metal	iron	stamped		washer	complete	1	5/8" diameter
310:484	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed		flower pot	sherd	7	same vessel
310:484	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	caramel glaze	unid vessel	sherd	1	
310:484	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	4	same vessel
310:484	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue		holloware	sherd	2	mend
310:484	faunal	bone: mammal	recessed	lenticular four hole	button	complete	1	
310:484	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	long bone	food	portion	4	
310:484	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid fragments	food	fragment	8	
310:484	faunal	bone: mammal	rodent	incisor	food	portion	1	appears to be a beaver
310:484	glass	pane	medium-thick	clear	window	shard	5	1.7-2.4mm average
310:484	glass	vessel: cylindrical	turn paste mould	olive green	liquor bottle	shard	1	
310:484	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: pale green hue	unid vessel	shard	1	
310:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	1	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
310:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	1	
310:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
310:484	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	1	
310:484	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	partial	1	
310:484	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	1	
310:484	metal	iron	machine made	slot head	wood screw	complete	1	
310:484	metal	iron	cast	drilled	brace	portion	1	
310:484	metal	copper alloy	stamped	decorative	unid	portion	1	possibly from ornate buckle
312:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed	caramel glaze	unid vessel	sherd	2	mend
312:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	dark brown	holloware	sherd	2	mend to large sherd
312:480	ceramic	coarse buff earthenware	unglazed		brick	fragment	1	
312:480	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	bowl	sherd	3	mend
312:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	willow	flatware	sherd	2	
312:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue		flatware	rimlet	1	
312:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: brown		flatware	sherd	1	
312:480	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	holloware	sherd	2	
312:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	2	
312:480	faunal	bone: mammal			food	fragment	5	
312:480	glass	pane	thick	clear	window	shard	6	1.5-2.3mm average 2.1mm
312:480	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	dark green	liquor bottle	shard	1	
312:480	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear	unid vessel	shard	1	
312:480	glass	vessel: tableware	pressed glass	clear: acorn motif	lid	finial	1	finial shaped like acorn
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	6	3-4"
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	5	
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	irin	nail	complete	1	
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	irin	nail	partial	2	
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	1	
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	partial	1	
312:480	metal	iron	wrought	irin	nail	complete	1	
312:480	metal	iron	wrought		horseshoe nail	partial	2	used nail
312:480	metal	iron	machine made: wire	finishing	nail	complete	2	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
312:480	metal	iron	drawn	medium gauge	wire	fragment	1	
314:477	ceramic	white ball clay	undecorated		smoking pipe	bowl frag	1	
314:477	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	edged: blue	unscaloped unimpressed	flatware	rimlet	1	
314:477	ceramic	refined white earthenware	transfer print: blue		flatware	sherd	3	same vessel
314:477	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue		unid vessel	sherd	1	
314:477	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	10	
314:477	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone	plain	unid vessel	sherd	2	
314:477	faunal	bone: mammal	unid	unid fragments	food	fragment	4	
314:477	glass	pane		clear	window	shard	1	1.83mm
314:477	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	1	
314:477	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	2	
314:477	metal	iron	machine made: cut	irin	nail	partial	1	
314:477	metal	iron	machine made: cut	lathe	nail	complete	1	
315:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	mottled brown	holloware	sherd	7	same vessel
315:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	granite appearance	holloware	sherd	1	
315:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	caramel glaze	holloware	sherd	3	same vessel
315:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	reddish brown	holloware	spall	2	same vessel
315:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	unglazed		holloware	sherd	3	
315:480	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: interior	reddish brown	holloware	rim	1	
315:480	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware	banded	holloware	sherd	25	same vessel
315:480	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone		holloware	sherd	4	mend
315:480	ceramic	refined white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	7	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		holloware	sherd	11	
315:480	ceramic	refined white earthenware	edged: blue	repetitive	plate	sherd	2	mend, weakly scalloped
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: green		plate	sherd	2	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue		flatware	rim	1	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: brown		flatware	sherd	1	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	sponged: pink		saucer	rimlet	1	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	willow	flatware	sherd	2	
315:480	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	edged: blue	unscaloped repetitive	flatware	rim	1	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		unid vessel	sherd	4	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	hand painted	green lined	unid vessel	rimlet	1	
315:480	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		figurine	sherd	3	
315:480	faunal	bone: mammal		unid fragments	food	fragment	15	
315:480	faunal	bone: mammal		ribs	food	portion	4	1 butchered
315:480	faunal	bone: mammal		vertebra	food	portion	1	butchered
315:480	faunal	bone: bird			food	portion	2	
315:480	glass	pane	medium	clear	window	shard	2	
315:480	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: patinated	unid vessel	shard	2	
315:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	complete	1	
315:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	framing	nail	partial	8	
315:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	complete	1	
315:480	metal	iron	machine made: cut	trim	nail	partial	1	
315:480	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	complete	1	
315:480	metal	iron	wrought	trim	nail	partial	1	
315:480	metal	iron	machine made: wire	framing	nail	complete	1	
315:480	metal	iron	machine made	slot head	wood screw	complete	1	1"
315:480	metal	iron	machine made	pan head: threaded	bolt	partial	1	
315:480	metal	ferrous alloy	rolled/cut		unid sheet	fragment	4	
315:480	metal	copper		British George IV farthing	coin	complete	1	1825
315:480	metal	copper		Sloop Token	coin	complete	1	1820 - Charlton # UC-9A1
315:480	metal	copper		Wellington Token	coin	complete	1	1815 - Charlton # WE15
315:480	metal	copper		British Colonies token	coin	complete	1	Breton # 993, 1825

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead	stained by organics	plate	sherd	28	same vessel
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	white ironstone	moulded: spray	flatware	rim	2	same vessel
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue	willow	flatware	base	1	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	edged: blue	chicken foot	plate	rim	1	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	glazed: clear lead		flatware	sherd	11	
Stripping	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	transfer print: blue		tea cup	portion	1	
Stripping	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone		unid vessel	sherd	3	
Stripping	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone		holloware	sherd	3	
Stripping	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	vertebra	food	portion	11	
Stripping	faunal	bone: mammal	medium ungulate	astragalus	food	portion	1	
Stripping	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	long bone	food	portion	4	2 butchered
Stripping	faunal	bone: mammal	ungulate	ribs	food	portion	3	2 butchered
Stripping	faunal	bone: mammal	cow	pelvis	food	portion	1	
Stripping	faunal	bone: mammal	cow	calcaneus	food	portion	1	
Stripping	metal	iron	wrought	medium horse	horseshoe	complete	1	
Stripping	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	glazed: both sides	reddish brown	kitchenware	rim	1	
Stripping	ceramic	refined yellow earthenware	yellow ware		holloware	sherd	2	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	industrial slipware	blue banded	holloware	sherd	2	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue		cup	sherd	1	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	flow black		cup	handle	1	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: black		plate	base	1	
Stripping	ceramic	transitional pearlware	edged: blue	unid	flatware	rimsplall	1	
Stripping	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	transfer print: blue		cup	handle	1	
Stripping	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	glazed: clear lead	moulded	unid	portion	1	very thick - sink?
Stripping	ceramic	white bodied stoneware	white ironstone		plate	rim	1	
Stripping	glass	vessel: cylindrical	unid moulded	clear: patinated	bottle	shard	10	hand tooled finish
Stripping	glass	vessel: panel	unid moulded	clear: patinated	panel bottle	shard	7	
Stripping	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	clear: patinated	unid vessel	shard	3	

Unit #	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	portion	#	Notes
Stripping	glass	vessel: cylindrical	unid moulded	dark green	liquor bottle	shard	1	
Stripping	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	pale blue green: patinated	unid vessel	shard	1	
Stripping	glass	vessel: tableware	unid moulded	clear	tumbler	rim	1	
Stripping	glass	vessel: unid shape	unid moulded	milk glass	unid vessel	shard	1	
Stripping	glass	pane						



ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of:  
Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road  
Within Part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6  
Town of Uxbridge  
Regional Municipality of Durham  
Ontario**

**Project Numbers: 015-A989-08  
Licence/CIF#: P029-546-2008**

**January 2009**

**Presented to:**

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## **Executive Summary**

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*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Sernas Associates*, of Whitby, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development at 164 Cemetery Road, in the Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The total testable area measures 6.5 acres in size.

To facilitate this study, detailed background research was conducted to illustrate the specific features contributing to the classification of high potential zones within the study area limits. This research included a review of the *Ministry of Culture* archaeological site database, which has revealed that no archaeological sites have been found within close proximity to the study area. It must, however, be noted that the paucity of archaeological sites within proximity of the study area is not reflective of the scale of previous inhabitation, but rather a lack of detailed surveys. Supporting this statement is that fact that a tributary of Uxbridge Brook flows adjacent to the study area and, thus, the research supports high potential for locating Aboriginal artifactual remains within 300 metres of this watercourse. Furthermore, a review of the study area within the *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County* indicates that a former historic structure is illustrated within the study area limits, and that an additional structure located east of Cemetery Road is illustrated within 100 metres of the study area, both structures associated with William Hamilton. As a result, there is also high potential to encounter historic archaeological remains within undisturbed portions of the study area limits

While undertaking the Stage 2 assessment, areas of disturbance resulting from the existing sales building, driveways, and the house and barn complex were encountered. Physiographic factors affecting potential included low-lying and wet areas associated with the adjacent wetlands and sloping terrain. Due to the low archaeological potential classification of these areas, archaeological testing was not warranted nor was it undertaken. The remainder of the study area was comprised of fallow fields, woodlot, and residential manicured lawn which were subjected to test-pit survey at intervals of five metres. During the test-pit survey, one historic site (**H1**) was encountered. Based on the location of the historic site, comprised of domestic artifacts dating from the early 1800s to the 1850s, it is most likely that **H1** is connected to an earlier structure, once located where the existing, residential structure now stands. Due to the early date of **H1**, and its ability to inform upon the early settlement of the region, further Stage 3 and Stage 4 field investigations should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. Therefore, with the exception of the **H1** site area, the study area can be considered free of archaeological concern.

**PROJECT PERSONNEL:**

**Project/Field Director:**

Kim Slocki

**Field Archaeologists:**

Julia De Decker  
Sarah De Decker  
Mike Lawson

**Report Preparation:**

Sarah De Decker

**Graphics:**

Sarah De Decker

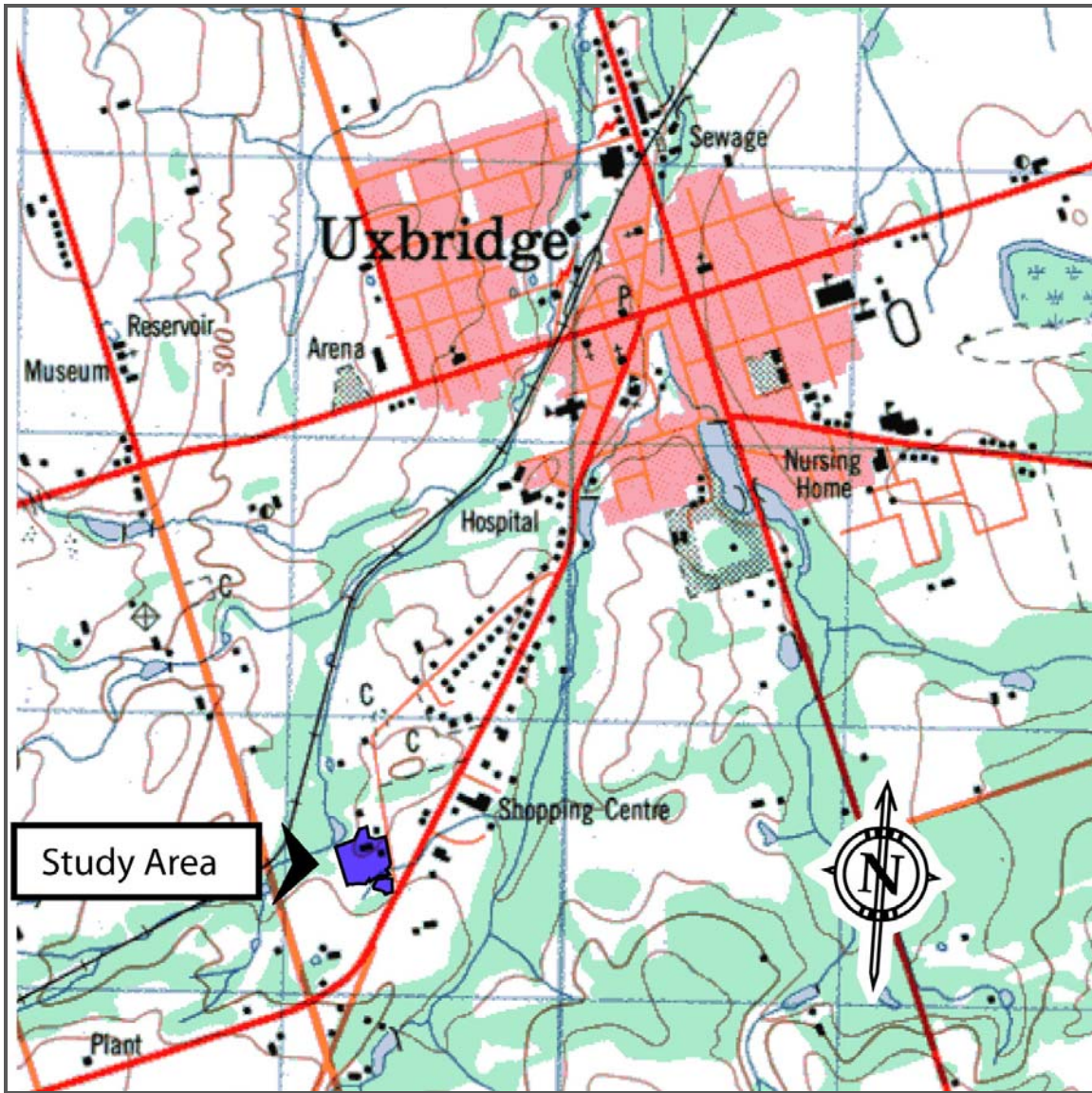
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## Introduction

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Sernas Associates*, of Whitby, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development at 164 Cemetery Road, in the Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The total testable area measures 6.5 acres in size (*see Figure 1*). The Stage 1-2 assessment of the study area, reported herein, was conducted under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) under an archaeological consulting licence (P029). Permission to enter the subject lands, and to collect any encountered artifactual remains, was granted on November 5, 2008.



*Figure 1: 1:50,000 Map Illustrating Location of Study Area (Newmarket 31 D/03)*

## 1) Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study area, the site record forms for registered sites housed at the *Ministry of Culture (MCL)* were consulted. Each site is registered according to the Borden System, which is an archaeological numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and the artifacts that come from them. The subject lands under review are located within Borden Block BaGs, however, no archaeological sites have been recovered within close proximity to the study area. It must, however, be noted that the paucity of archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the study area is not reflective of the scale of previous inhabitation, but the lack of detailed surveys. Therefore, the potential to encounter archaeological remains must be further assessed through a review of physiographic factors and historical background research. The chart provided in **Table 1** below may also be useful in order to consider the variety of archaeological sites one may encounter in southern Ontario.

**Table 2: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario**

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11,000 - 10,400 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,400 - 9,500 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	9,500 - 8,000 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek , Brewerton	8,000 - 4,500 BP	Small territorial hunter-gatherer bands; wider variety of ground stone tools; first copper tools; bone tools
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	4,500 - 2,800 BP	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800 - 2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula	2,000 - 1,200 BP	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian	1,200 - 700 BP	Transition to larger settlements and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	700 - 600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages (Iroquoian)
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	600 - 400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare (Iroquoian)
<b>HISTORIC</b>			

Early	Huron, Odawa, Algonquin	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibway, Algonquin	AD 1650 - 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800 - present	European immigrant settlements

## 2) Physiographic Description and Aboriginal Potential

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An investigation of the study area's physiography was conducted by reviewing *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)*, a volume published by the *Ministry of Natural Resources* and authored by L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam. This investigation is conducted to aid the researcher in developing an argument for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of each subject property. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

The study area is situated within the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The surface is hilly with a knob-and-basin relief typical of end moraine. While, for the most part, these hills are composed of sandy or gravelly materials, this is not always the case. In general, this upland is to be regarded as the source area for many streams which drain the till plains on either side of it. However, there is in much of the moraine itself, a virtual lack of streams. The original vegetation of the area was a mixed forest of pine and hardwoods. On the Oak Ridges Moraine there is much hilly sandy soil which is subject to blowing. Blowouts are frequent and it is common to find the original surface horizon of the soil in quite level areas buried under a few inches of calcareous sand. Some nearly level topography is provided by sandy outwash, or occasionally fine sandy loam (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. In fact, the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation* (now the *Ministry of Culture*) primer on archaeology, land use planning and development in Ontario stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source, are considered to be of high archaeological potential (1997: pp.12-13). As a tributary of Uxbridge Brook flows adjacent to the study area, we find high potential for the location and recovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources within 300 metres of this watercourse in undisturbed locations.

### 3) Review of Historical Land Use and Potential

To assess a study area's potential for the recovery of historic remains, several documents are reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the land-use history. These specifically include the *Illustrated Historical Atlases* for the Counties of Ontario. The study area is located within the eastern portions of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, in the Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario (now the Regional Municipality of Durham). A review of the study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County* indicates that a historical structure owned by William Hamilton is located within the study area limits. Furthermore, a structure located on the eastern side of Cemetery Road, also owned by William Hamilton, is located within 100 metres of the study area limits (see **Figure 2**). Due to the presence of these historic structures, there is high potential to encounter historic archaeological remains within undisturbed portions of the study area.



**Figure 2:** 1877 Historical Map of Study Area



#### 4) Field Research

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area, illustrated in *Figure 3*, was undertaken on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2008 to identify and describe any archaeological resources extant within its limits. The weather during the Stage 2 investigations was sunny with temperatures reaching 5°C. The subject lands are comprised of a mixture of undisturbed fallow fields, woodlot and residential grassed frontage, as well as areas disturbed by driveways, an existing sales building and a house and barn complex (*see Figure 3, Plates 1-6*). Physiographic factors affecting archaeological potential included low-lying and wet areas associated with the adjacent Uxbridge Brook, as well as sloping terrain (*see Plates 7-8*). Due to the low archaeological potential classification of the disturbed, wet, and sloping areas, totaling approximately 3.0 acres in size, archaeological testing was not warranted nor was it undertaken.

The remainder of the study area, totaling approximately 3.5 acres in size and comprising fallow fields, woodlot, and residential grassed frontage, were subjected to a test-pit survey at intervals of five metres, complying with the *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* (1993), published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation*, now the *Ministry of Culture*. Shovel test-pit surveys are defined as excavating 30x30cm units at set intervals on a grid pattern in areas requiring this form of assessment. Test-pits were excavated to sterile subsoil depths of 20-30 centimetres and the topsoil was screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test-pits were backfilled (*see Figure 3, Plates 9-11*). During this survey, one historic site (**H1**, UTM: 17T, 0649334 4883527) was encountered approximately 25 metres west of Cemetery Road (*see Plate 12*). Once this site was encountered, survey intervals were reduced to one metre, for a radius of five metres around each positive test-pit. All artifacts encountered during our Stage 2 assessment in the field were collected. A catalogue of the historic artifact finds has been provided in *Table 3*. While the collection of artifacts falls mostly within the architectural category, this site can be classified as domestic in nature and can be assigned an early 1800s to 1850s timeframe. Due to its early date, this site is most likely connected to an earlier structure, once located where the existing, adjacent residential structure now stands. Despite careful scrutiny, the test pit survey did not yield any further archaeological resources within the remainder of the study area.

**Table 3: H1 Historic Artifact Inventory**

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Object</i>
.001	1	Brick	Architectural	Brick fragment
.002	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Machine-headed cut nails, pinched under head (1815-1830s)
.003	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Modern machine-cut nails (late 1830s to present)
.004	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Wrought nails (1800-mid 1820s)
.005	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail fragments - unidentifiable
.006	1	Glass	Architectural	Light pale green window pane glass fragment, 1.0mm thickness
.007	1	Glass	Architectural	Clear window pane glass fragment, 1.2mm thickness

.008	2	Glass	Architectural	Light pale green window pane glass fragments, 1.8mm thickness
.009	1	Glass	Personal	Medicine bottle fragment
.010	3	Earthenware	Foodways	Red earthenware fragments with brown/yellow glaze
	3	Ceramic	Foodways	RWE ceramic fragments, undecorated
.011	1	Ceramic	Foodways	RWE ceramic fragment with black rim line, thickness unknown
<b>Total: 26 artifacts</b>				

## 5) Archival Research

Based on the early date of the artifacts recovered from the **H1** site, background research was conducted at the *Archives of Ontario* to determine the site's origins. A review of the *1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York, Canada West* indicates that the study area was owned by William Hamilton and that one structure/house was illustrated in the same location as the **H1** site. The *1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County* indicated that this portion of the property was still owned by William Hamilton and there continued to be a structure/house illustrated in the location of the **H1** site (*see Figure 2*). Additional research revealed that the Crown land patent for Lot 27, Concession 6 was originally granted to Richard Powers, in 1806. The *Land Registry Abstract Index* lists the various owners from 1806 to 1921 and the quantity of land sold or purchased; this information listed below in **Table 4**. Furthermore, the *Assessment Rolls of the Township of Uxbridge* listed the various owners from 1859 to 1887, and where acreage amounts or occupational information was available, it is listed below in **Table 5**. However, given that the artifactual remains date to between the early 1800s to the 1850s and that numerous owners are listed during this time, it is not possible to associate specific landowners with the occupation of the **H1** site. Only further investigations on site, involving the collection of a larger sample of artifacts interpreted with this archival research, can confirm this site's affiliation and date of use.

**Table 4: Land Registry Abstract Index for Lot 27, Concession 6**

Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land
1806	Crown	Powers, Richard	200 acres
Aug. 30, 1806	Powers, Richard	Teats, Jesse	200 acres
Apr. 28, 1820	Teats, Jesse	Millard, Timothy	W ½
Mar. 7, 1821	Millard, Timothy	Hughes, James	W ½
Feb. 15, 1826	Hughes, James	Rogers, Wing	W ½
Mar. 6, 1835	Rogers, Wing & Wife	Richardson, Thomas	W ½
Mar. 12, 1837	Richardson, Thomas	Fludder, James	W ½
Jul. 31, 1841	Fludder, James & Wife	Kennedy, Samuel	W ½
Jan. 18, 1850	Kennedy, Samuel	Adams, Edwin	25 acres W ½
May. 5, 1854	Kennedy, Samuel M.	Bonnet, Lewis	75a Spt of W ½
May. 5, 1854	Bonnet, Lewis	Kennedy, Samuel	75a Spt of W ½
Oct. 22, 1856	Bonnet, Lewis	Hamilton, William	75a SW pt
Jan. 30, 1858	Anderson, Abraham	McLaren, William	25a of W ½
Apr. 11, 1859	Kennedy, Samuel	Hamilton, William	75a Spt of W ½
Feb. 11, 1861	Lewer, Joseph	Anderson, Abraham	25a of W ½

Jan. 6, 1871	Hamilton, William	Toronto Nippissing R.C	77/100 acres
Feb. 25, 1873	Hamilton, William	Ramsay, William et al.	S 75a of W ½
June 12, 1873 (crossed out)	Hamilton, William) (crossed out)	Wheler, George (crossed out)	75a of W ½ (crossed out)
June. 12, 1873 (crossed out)	Wheter, George (crossed out)	The Bank of Toronto (crossed out)	75a of W ½ (crossed out)
May. 20, 1874	The Bank of Toronto	Wheler, George	75a of W ½
Jan. 12, 1875	Wheler, George et al.	The Freehold L&S Co.	75a of W ½
Jan. 31, 1880	The Freehold L&S Co.	Hamilton, William	75 acres
Mar. 30, 1880	Hamilton William	The Canada Pt L&S Co.	75 acres
May. 1, 1880	Ramsay, William	Hamilton William	75 acres
May. 1, 1880	The Freehold L&S Co.	Hamilton William	75 acres
Dec. 22, 1881	Hamilton, William	Hamilton, George	S ¾ of W ½
May. 10, 1882	The Canada Pt L&S Co.	Hamilton, William	75 acres
Aug. 21, 1883	Hamilton, George	The Hagger Bros. Mg. Co.	94a of W ½
Apr. 1, 1884	Anderson, Abraham	The Hagger Bros. Mg. Co.	part
Apr. 4, 1884	Adams, Edwin	Lewer Joseph	25a of W ½
Apr. 5, 1889	Hamilton, George	Haggers Bro. Mg. Co.	75 acres
May. 9, 1892 (crossed out)	Jones, John (crossed out)	Jones, John Jr. (crossed out)	Parts (crossed out)

**Table 5: Tax Assessment Rolls Lot 27, Concession 6**

Date	No.	Occupants	Occupation	F/H/T	Acres
1859	440	Henry Cohen	Farmer	H	100
1859	36	William Hamilton	Merchant	F/H	75
1860	29	William Hamilton	Merchant	F/H	75
1860	434	Henry Cohen	Yeoman	H	25
1861	139	William Hamilton	Yeoman	F/H	75
1861	142	William McClaren	Yeoman	F/H	25
1862	108	William Hamilton	Yeoman	F/H	75
1863	220	John Mannington	Mechanic	H	
1863	358	William McLaren	Yeoman	H	75
1863	359	George Hamilton	Yeoman	H	
1865	270	William McLaren	Yeoman	H	25
1866	313	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1866	328	William McLaren	Yeoman	F	25
1867	407	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1867	616	William McLaren	Yeoman	F	25
1868	415	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1868	568	William McLaren	Farmer	F	25
1869	405	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1869	611	William McLaren	Farmer	F	25
1870	416	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75

1870	636	William McLaren	Farmer	F	25
1872	558	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1873	87	James Besso	Yeoman	F	25
1873	350	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1874	308	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1874	393	Samuel Kennedy	Yeoman	H	
1875	344	Anderson Abraham	Yeoman	H	
1875	389	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1876	431	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1877	381	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F/T/H	75
1878	369	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1879	369	George Hamilton	Yeoman	F	75
1880	384	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1881	376	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1883	9	Andrew Anderson	Farmer	F	25
1883	359	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1884	370	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1885	374	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1885	468	John Jr. Jones	Farmer	T	25
1886	48	James Boyd	Farmer	F	5
1886	393	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75
1886	506	John Jones	Farmer	F	25
1887	443	George Hamilton	Farmer	F	75

F – Freeholder, H – Householder, T- Tenant

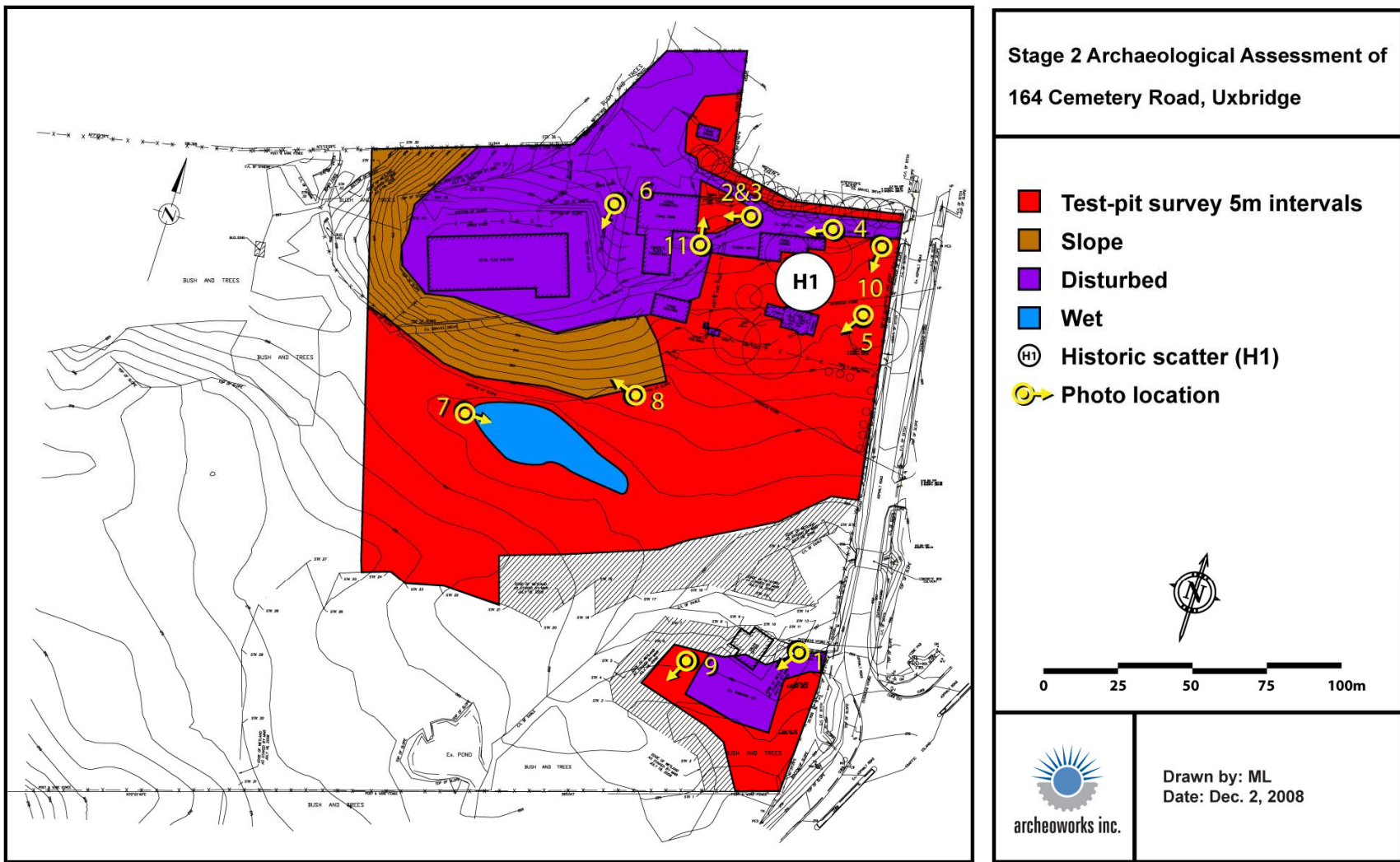


Figure 3: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

## 6) Conclusions and Recommendations

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During the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed development area located 164 Cemetery Road, within part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6, in the Town of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario, one early nineteenth century scatter of historic material was encountered (**H1**). Due to the early date of **H1**, and its ability to inform upon the early settlement of the region, it is recommended that:

1. If **H1** cannot be protected from disturbance, further work at this site should be undertaken in order to determine its limits and function and to confirm its affiliation. This should commence with the excavation of a series of 1x1 metre units, excavated to subsoil levels, to identify the presence or absence of any structural features and to determine the extent of deposits in the ploughzone. The placement of these units should be based on the location and frequency of positive test-pits and in areas where significant archaeological material has been encountered. The soil from these units should be screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Once these activities have been undertaken, the site should proceed immediately to a Stage 4. The Stage 4 investigation of Euro-Canadian sites should begin with the stripping of topsoil using a smooth-bucket backhoe or Gradall®, to investigate settlement pattern features. The stripping of topsoil should correspond to the artifact frequencies recovered during Stage 3 excavations. Should cultural features be encountered, they should be thoroughly documented and excavated by hand.
2. The remainder of the proposed development area, as illustrated in *Figure 3*, be cleared of further archaeological concern.
3. This report is filed with the *Ministry of Culture* in compliance with Section 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The ministry reviews reports to ensure that the licensee has met the terms and conditions of the licence and archaeological resources have been identified and documented according to the standards and guidelines set by the ministry, ensuring the conservation, protection and preservation of the heritage of Ontario. It is recommended that construction not proceed before receiving confirmation that the *Ministry of Culture* has entered the report into the provincial register of reports.
4. Should previously unknown or unassessed deeply buried archaeological resources be uncovered during development, 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Culture* (416-314-7146) should be contacted immediately.
5. Any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the office of the Heritage Operations Unit, *Ministry of Culture* (416-314-7146), the police or

coroner, and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Cemeteries Regulation Unit, *Ministry of Government Services* (416-326-8404).

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found and all field records that are made.”

## **7) Bibliography**

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2006 *Final Draft: Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

[http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/culdiv/heritage/arch\\_custsvc\\_draft\\_final](http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/culdiv/heritage/arch_custsvc_draft_final)

### Archives of Ontario

1859-1887 *Assessment Rolls of the Township of Uxbridge*

1806 *Crown Land Patent Township of Uxbridge*

1806-1921 *Land Registry Abstract Index Township of Uxbridge*

**APPENDIX A:  
PHOTOS**

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*Plate 1: Looking south at existing sales centre and gravel driveway*



*Plate 2: Looking west at paved driveway and barn structure*



*Plate 3: Close up of barn construction date, 1876*



*Plate 4: Looking southwest at existing structures on site*



*Plate 5: Looking southwest at existing residential structure; HI immediately north of this house*



*Plate 6: Looking southwest at gravel driveway and barn structure*



*Plate 7: Looking east at low-lying, wet area*



*Plate 8: Looking northwest at slope adjacent to barn structure*



*Plate 9: Test-pit survey at five metre intervals*



*Plate 10: Test-pit survey at five metre intervals*



*Plate 11: Test-pit survey at five metre intervals adjacent to 1876 barn structure*



*Plate 12: Ceramic artifactual remains recovered from H1*



*Plate 13: Nails recovered from H1*