

STAGE 1 & 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 309 ZEPHYR ROAD,
ZEPHYR ONTARIO, PART LOTS 24 and 25, CONCESSION 3, GEOGRAPHIC
TOWNSHIP OF SCOTT, TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE, REGIONAL
MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM, ONTARIO

Associated Borden: BbGt-32

Original Report

For:
EcoVue Consulting Services Ltd.

From:
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.
Licenced to: Lawrence Jackson
PIF# P025-0566-2017

January 11, 2018

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited
P.O. Box 493,
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3Z4
905-342-325



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the spring of 2017, Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited was contacted by a private developer requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the MTCS, an Archaeological Assessment be conducted at a proposed subdivision development at 309 Zephyr Road, Zephyr. The Subject Property is in Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, in the geographic Township of Scott, Township of Uxbridge, in the Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The subject property is approximately 13 hectares, and sits on the south side of Zephyr Road. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport*, due to its proximity to water sources, areas of historic development, historic transportation corridors, and its proximity to the relic strandline of Lake Algonquin.

The proposed development lands consist of an irregular parcel of former golf course (Hidden Ridge Golf Course). The subject property was assessed using test-pit survey and pedestrian survey in accordance with MTCS 2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Stage 2 testing was conducted under clear and mild conditions in June to November of 2017.

This assessment resulted in the discovery of a scatter of historic Euro-Canadian material which has been registered as archaeological site BbGt-32, and has been determined to possess further cultural heritage value or interest. Given this result it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that further archaeological assessment in the form of a Stage 3 assessment be undertaken at the subject property at 309 Zephyr Road, Zephyr, Ontario.



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL	4
Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties	4
2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	4
2.1 Development Context	4
2.2 Historical Context	5
2.3 Archaeological Context	7
Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario	8
3.0 FIELD METHODS	9
4.0 RECORD OF FINDS	11
4.1 Field Documentation	11
5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	12
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	12
7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	14
8.0 REFERENCES CITED	15
Section 9.0: Assessment Images	17
Image 9.1: Oriented NE, View of House and Yards Past Vacant Clubhouse	18
Image 9.2: Oriented W, View of Vacant Clubhouse and Lawns	18
Image 9.3: Oriented SE, Property Fence and Flagged Marker along Irregular Western Property Line	19
Image 9.4: Oriented S, Test-Pit Assessment of Treed Division Between Fairways in South End	19
Image 9.5: Oriented SW, Test-Pit Assessment in Unploughed Fringe Around Pond	20
Image 9.6: Oriented SE, View Down Ploughed Fairway past Pond	20
Image 9.7: Oriented S, Pedestrian Assessment of Ploughed Fairway in North End	21
Image 9.8: Oriented NW, Pedestrian Assessment of Ploughed Fairway in Central Portion	21
Image 9.9: Oriented SW, Pedestrian Assessment in South-West Corner	22
Image 9.10: Oriented E, Open Water and Deep Mud in Disturbed Peat Bog Area	22
Image 9.11: Representative White Bodied Ceramics from BbGt-32	23
Image 9.12: Representative Stoneware Ceramics from BbGt-32	24
Image 9.13: Representative Glass from BbGt-32	25
Image 9.13: Buttons and Representative Metal from BbGt-32	26



Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics 27

 Map 10.1: Location of Subject Property 28

 Map 10.2: Topographic Map of Study Area 29

 Map 10.3: Severance Plan, Courtesy of Proponent 30

 Map 10.4 Aerial View of Study Area with Stage 2 Assessment Report Photos 31

 Map 10.5: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology Map 32

 Map 10.6: Section of George Tremaine’s 1860 Map of Scott Township 33

 Map 10.7: Section of 1877 Historic Atlas Map of East Whitby 34

 Map 10.8: Regional Physiography of the Subject Property Area..... 35

Appendix A: Stage 2 Surface Collection Catalog for BbGt-32 36



1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) -Report Preparation
Field Directors:	Tom Ballentine (P005) Justin Tighe (R421) -Graphics
Field Technicians:	Darci Clayton Dave LaMarche Michael Obie Eliza Braden-Taylor John Wager

Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and the Regional Municipality of Durham in accordance with the Ontario Planning Act, a pre-approval Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the property at 309 Zephyr Road, Zephyr, located in part of Lot 24 and 25, Concession 3 of the geographic Township of Scott was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited by EcoVue Consulting Services Ltd. on June 14, 2017. The study area is located in the southeast corner of the small community of Zephyr, accessible from Zephyr Road to the north (Map 10.1). The study area consists of approximately 13 hectares of golf course which is currently closed (see Maps 10.4, 10.5). The proposed development would consist of the creation of 15 subdivision lots (Map 10.2, 10.3). The property at the time of assessment was in a state of mixed use, with a closed golf course and occupied rental residence. Permission to enter the property was granted by the proponent and property owners. Stage 2 assessment was undertaken on June 21, 22, July 17, 18, August 02, 08, 09, October 25, and November 08 of 2017. Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.



2.2 Historical Context

Pre-contact Period

The Pre-contact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago. Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period. The boundary between the Peterborough Drumlin Field and the Scugog Lowlands in this area is marked by a relic shorecliff (Map 10.8). This represents a later phase glacial Lake Algonquin shoreline which has been found to have a relatively high number of early Palaeo-Indian sites (Storck 1982).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas.

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups already present in southwest, central, and eastern Ontario that eventually evolved into the Iroquoian and Anishnaabe nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century.

The area in which the subject property is located forms part of the Williams Treaty territory, a treaty signed by four Mississauga Nations (Scugog, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Alderville), and three Chippewa Nations (Georgina Island, Rama, and Beausoleil) in 1923. The



geographically closest first nations are Georgina Island First Nation and Scugog Island First Nation.

Post-contact History

Scott Township in North Ontario County was first surveyed by S.S. Wilmot in 1807 in advance of Euro-Canadian settlement, which began in 1830 with Evan Jones, a Welsh immigrant (Beers 1877). At the time of initial survey the township comprised 49,168 acres, with an assessed value of \$1,245,839. The township was described as having excellent light soil with scattered swamps. Scott Township was originally surveyed as part of York Township, it was incorporated in 1850 and became part of Ontario County in 1852 when that County was formed. Scott Township was amalgamated with Uxbridge to form the newly expanded Township of Uxbridge during the creation of the Regional Municipality of Durham in 1974.

The village of Zephyr is situated in the north-west corner of historic Scott Township and Ontario County. It is situated approximately 4km east of the bordering township of East Gwillimbury and approximately 3.7km south of Georgina Township. The Township of Georgina to the north is part of York Township (now York Region). The village's first Post Office is recorded to have been founded in 1865.

Land Use Summary of Lot 24 and 25, Concession 3

The subject property is located in the west half of Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, in the geographic Township of Scott, Ontario County as shown in Map 10.6 and 10.7 with the location of the study area shaded red.

As illustrated in Map 10.6 and 10.7 the subject property consists of an irregular portion of two larger parcels of farm property, which comprise the west halves of lots 24 and 25. George Tremaine's 1861 map of Scott Township attributes both of these properties to a Jas. Campbell; no structures are illustrated on either property at this time. No indication of the community of Zephyr is shown on this map.

The Illustrated Historic Atlas of the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland (Beers 1877) shows N.P. Phillips as the owner of the property, and illustrates two houses adjacent to the village of Zephyr in Lot 25, and a small severed parcel with a house in the south-west corner of Lot 24. None of these structures appear to be within the subject property boundaries, although the two houses in Lot 25 are immediately adjacent.

Zephyr Road (CR13) and CR39 both represent historic roadways in Scott Township, appearing at least as early as 1860.

There is no indication of historic activity on the subject property other than farming and use by adjacent residences prior to the creation of the Hidden Ridge Golf Course.



2.3 Archaeological Context

The subject property is located partially in the Peterborough Drumlin Field physiographic region and partially in the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1973). The Peterborough Drumlin Field is a rolling till plain of approximately 1750 square miles (4 532.5 square kilometres) lying between the Oak Ridges Moraine and the shallow overburden on the Black River Limestone Plain. With the City of Peterborough as its geographic centre it includes about 3000 drumlins, as well as numerous drumlinoid hills and surface flutings of glacial drift cover. Trenton limestone underlies most of the area. Dominant area soils are Otonabee Loam and Bondhead Loam. Soils are generally stony due to uplifting of the calcareous lower horizon by ploughing (Chapman and Putnam, 1973). The Simcoe Lowlands represent a late phase lake bottom of Lake Algonquin which surrounds the modern Lake Simcoe. This area is characterized by low lying forest, large wetlands with peat deposits, and numerous waterways draining into Lake Simcoe. The undulating relic shoreline of Lake Algonquin forms the southern boundary of this region (Map 10.8)

The subject property sits on the slope of a drumlinized till plain, with moderately steep slopes descending eastwards towards a low-lying swampy forest. This low-lying area is a large embayment of the Simcoe Lowlands region and is designated as “peat and muck”. This forest is mapped as a significant wetland surrounding Zephyr Creek and is overseen by the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority. Zephyr Creek drains to the north-west and joins the Black River before entering Lake Simcoe at the town of Sutton.

Locally the subject property is an irregular parcel of mixed open golf course with treelines and ponds, with small areas of lawn in the north-west corner. A single occupied home of modern construction occupies the property, along with a vacant clubhouse building of similar age. The property sits on the south side of Zephyr Road, removed by a long lane which is not part of the development property. The property is bordered on the north, west, and south by residential and farm properties and a large Environmentally Protected wetland to the east. Disturbances exist in the form of gravel driveway and parking areas, a house and clubhouse.

An archaeological survey of the proglacial Lake Algonquin strandline in the vicinity of the village of Udora to the north-east was carried out by a crew from the Royal Ontario Museum under the field direction of Lawrence Jackson in 1979. This resulted in the discovery of multiple Palaeo-Indian sites along the strandline to the north-east and south of Udora. Materials from a number of these early Palaeo-Indian sites were subsequently published by Peter Storck (1982).

A search of the archaeological sites data base of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture through the MTCS Pastport Sites module was undertaken but did not return any registered archaeological sites within 2km of the subject property.

The subject property is adjacent to multiple recorded 19th century farmhouses as illustrated in Map 10.6 and discussed in Section 2.2 of this report. These houses are not within the subject property boundaries.



Stage 1 assessment found the entire property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to water sources
- Area of historic development/settlement, and historic transportation routes
- Proximity to the Lake Algonquin relic shoreline
-

A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo-Indian			
	Fluted Point	11000-10400 B.P.	Big Game Hunters
	Hi-Lo	10400-9500 B.P	Small Nomadic Groups
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	10000-9700 B.P 9700-8900 B.P 8900-8000 B.P	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000-5500 B.P 5500-4000 B.P.	Transition to Territorial Settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P 4000-3500 B.P 3500-3000 B.P ca. 3000 B.P	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900-2400 B.P 2400-2000 B.P	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2300-1300 B.P 1500-1200 B.P	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron/Iroquois	1100-700 B.P 670-600 B.P 600-350 B.P	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites Tribal Organization, Warfare
Historic			
Early	Mississauga	300-present	Southward Migration
Late	Euro-Canadian	225-present	European Settlement

Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario



3.0 FIELD METHODS

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 standards set out for Consultant Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, due to its proximity to areas of historic development, historic transportation routes and registered archaeological sites. In accordance with these standards, the property was surveyed at a 5 meter test interval. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Maps 10.5. The location, number, and orientation of Stage 2 report photos are provided as Map 10.4.

All shovel tests were a minimum of 30cm in diameter, and were excavated into the upper 5cm of subsoil. All test-pits were examined for evidence of cultural features, stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. All test-pit fill was processed using 6mm mesh rocker screens. All test-pits were backfilled. Topsoil on the subject property was generally 20-35cm and consisted of a dark brown loam with a tan or grey clay subsoil.

Property limits were determined during fieldwork by visual landmarks, which included property line fences, and the edge of Ravenshoe Road.

Approximately 45% of the subject property was assessed using test pit survey at 5m transect intervals due to existing landscaping which is to remain, and mature trees, as per Standards 1., a., e. of Section 2.1.2 (MTCS, 2011). This consisted of the lawns immediately surrounding the house and clubhouse, as well as separating areas of trees between fairways of the golf course and most bordering property lines. Test-pits were excavated to within 1m of all structures and foundations where possible as per Standard 4, Section 2.1.2 (MTCS, 2011). Areas assessed by test-pit are visible in report Images 9.1-9.5, and are shaded green in Map 10.5.

Approximately 45% of the subject property was assessed by pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals. The open areas of the golf course were ploughed and tilled and allowed to weather through several rainfalls. Field preparations and survey were consistent with Standards 1-6, Section 2.1.1 (MTCS, 2011), and visibility was significantly better than 80%. Areas assessed by pedestrian survey are visible in Images 9.6-9.9, and are shaded yellow in Map 10.5.

During the course of pedestrian survey a surface scatter of 19th century material was identified. Survey transects were reduced to 1m intervals and the area was reassessed at this interval until an area 20m in all directions of surface finds had been covered as per Standard 7., Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011). All formal artifact classes and diagnostic artifacts were collected and approximately 20% of noted material was left in place to aid relocation of the site (Standard 8., 9., Section 2.1.1). Collection points were recorded using handheld GPS unit and are provided as part of the Supplementary Documentation package. This scatter has been registered as BbGt-32.

Approximately 5% of the subject property was covered by permanent standing water and was not suitable for assessment as per Standard 2.a.i, Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). This included six small man made ponds in the eastern low-lying portion of the property, and one water-filled disturbance where the tractor and ploughing implement sunk into a peat-bog



during field preparation. These areas are visible in Image 9.5, 9.6, and 9.10 and area shaded blue in Map 10.5.

Approximately 5% of the subject property was considered low potential and was not suitable for archaeological assessment due to the complete removal of archaeological potential. This included the house, driveway, and clubhouse. These areas were assessed as having been completely disturbed and were not tested during Stage 2 as per Standard 2. b., Section 2.1 (MTCS 2011). These disturbances are visible in Images 9.1, 9.4, and 9.5, and are shaded orange in Map 10.5.

Stage 2 testing was undertaken under clear and temperate conditions on June 21, 22, July 17, 18, August 02, 08, 09, October 25, and November 08 of 2017. All fieldwork was undertaken when lighting and mild weather conditions were suitable for fieldwork as shown in report images.



4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Stage 2 assessment of the subject property at 5m transect intervals resulted in the recovery of discovery of a scatter of 19th century material in the south-west portion of the subject property. This material was primarily ceramic and glass with small amounts of metal and personal items. A total of 83 artifacts were collected during Stage 2 surface collection. A detailed catalog is provided as Appendix A. Representative artifacts are photographed in Images 9.11-9.14.

Ceramics

Ceramics recovered included 48 fragments and were the most numerous artifact class. These included refined white earthenware (24), Ironstone (12), and stoneware (12). Vessel types appear to be common tableware and utilitarian vessels. Decoration on refined white earthenwares included blue, brown, and red transfer prints, slip decoration, and late pallet hand-painted floral patterns. Ironstone fragments were recovered which bore multiple moulded decorations, including the wheat or Ceres pattern.

Glass

Glass recovered totaled 29 artifacts. These consisted mostly of bottle glass fragments. The majority of bottle glass recovered was varying shades of aqua and included five identifiable finishes. Other bottle glass included base and body fragments and several fragments of dark olive-green bottle glass. Also recovered were fragments of heat-altered glass, a fragment of solarized lamp chimney, and one small fragment of flat window glass.

Buttons

Buttons recovered included three porcelain “white agate” buttons, and one dark purple “black” glass button with cut facets.

Metal

Metal artifacts recovered included a single machine-cut rectangular nail and a broken axe bit which appears to have been re-purposed.

4.1 Field Documentation

Stage 2 fieldwork produced 87 fieldwork and field condition photos, one modified aerial photo/subject property map, one sketch map, and nine pages of field notes; all documents are on file at Northeastern Archaeological offices.



5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Artifacts recovered during Stage 2 are consistent with an occupation period from the late 1800s. Recovered artifacts with diagnostic characteristics included:

- Transfer decorated ceramics. This technique for blue-coloured patterns was widely adopted in the early 19th-century, with other colours following by 1828 (Miller 2000). Transfer-printed ceramics were consistently produced in large numbers well into the 20th century. Recovered transfer printed ceramics included blue transfer decoration with an introduction ca.1802, and a median date of 1834 (Jouppien 1980);
- Ironstone was introduced in 1846, but reached popularity ca.1875 when it began to replace decorated refined white earthenwares as the most common household tableware (Kenyon 1991). The wheat or “Ceres” pattern visible on one large rim fragment is a pattern registered by Elsmore and Foster in 1859 (Sussman 1985).
- Slip decorated wares were commonly found on Ontario sites from 1835 to 1900, with a mean date of 1867.5 (Jouppien 1980);
- Hand-painted ceramics have a longer history than transfer printing and were generally more expensive. The example recovered from BbGt-32 appears to be a later (post-1830) colour palette characterized by darker more vibrant colours and black stems (Miller 2000);
- Wheat or Ceres pattern as noted on examples of heavy refined white earthenware was a common moulded decoration type. The first known appearance of a raised wheat motif dates to 1848 by Minton and Company, while the extremely popular “Wheat” pattern was registered later by Elsmore and Forster of Tunstall in 1859 (Sussman 1985). This pattern went on to be produced in numerous variations well into the 20th century (Sussman 1985). Kenyon (1991) gives a mean date of 1862 for wheat pattern.
- Bottle finishes recovered included both applies finishes (1820-1890), and tooled finishes (ca.1880) (Jones and Sullivan 1989). As well as several later mold formed finishes.
- Solarized, or amethyst, glass. Solarization of glass occurs when UV radiation from sunlight reacts with manganese dioxide in the glass to give the vessel a distinctive pink-amethyst tint. Miller and Pacey (1985) date the use of manganese as a decolourizing agent in glass making to circa1880.
- One machine-cut nail was recovered from BbGt-32. This is a square-headed machine-cut iron nail, which became available circa 1835 and continued production until 1890, when wire nails gained popularity (Adams 2002).

The distribution of artifact classes recovered from BbGt-32 during Stage 2 pedestrian survey seems to indicate a small to moderate size plough dispersed midden deposit, likely associated



with one of the neighbouring late 19th Century homes. Artifacts are almost entirely common household items with a few personal items (buttons) and an almost complete lack of building material.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the Stage 2 assessment results it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that further archaeological work be required for the property at 309 Zephyr Road in the form of a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. The date range of recovered artifacts covers the last quarter of the 1800s with a few earlier items. Given the age of the artifacts and concentration this scatter meets the requirements for further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest under The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads technical bulletin (Section 6, MTCS 2014), and meets the requirements outlined by the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists with more than 20 artifacts dating the site to pre-1900 (Standard 1. c., Section 2.2, MTCS 2011).

A Stage 3 Assessment in this case would take the form of a Controlled Surface Pick-Up (CSP) and Excavation Units be required within the subject property.

- As per Section 3.2.1, if ground visibility has deteriorated between Stage 2 survey and Stage 3 CSP the area must be re-cultivated and allowed to weather to the same standards outlined in Section 2.1.1 (MTCS 2011).
- Stage 3 CSP collection and recording should conform to Standards 2-6 of Section 3.2.1 (MTCS 2011).
- Excavation units should conform to Standards 1-8 outlined in Section 3.2.2 (MTCS 2011).
- As site AIGn-28 represents a moderate sized plough dispersed scatter of uncertain cultural heritage value, excavation units should be placed in a 5m grid as outlined in Table 3.1, Standards 1-2 MTCS 2011). Units should be placed to best cover surface collection points identified during Stage 2 and Stage 3 survey.
- Additional test units, totalling 20% of the grid unit total should be excavated in areas of particular interest indicated by higher than average artifact yields.
- A decision of whether the site requires further mitigation in the form of Stage 4 assessment should be made based on criteria outlined in Sections 3.4 and 3.4.2 (MTCS 2011), as well as the 2014 Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads Technical Bulletin (MTCS 2014) if relevant.



7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licencing 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 Ministry of Tourism and Culture, 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.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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*.
- c. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.



8.0 REFERENCES CITED

Adams, William H.

2002 **Machine Cut Nails and Wire Nails: American Production and Use for Dating 19th-Century and Early-20th-Century Sites.** Historical Archaeology Vol. 36, No. 4 (2002), pp. 66-88.

2003 **Dating Historical Sites: The Importance of Understanding Time Lag in the Acquisition, Curation, Use, and Disposal of Artifacts.** Historical Archaeology Vol. 37, No. 2 (2003), pp. 38-64.

Armstrong, F.

1985 **Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology.** Rev. Ed., Dundurn Press Ltd., Toronto.

Beers, J.H.

1877 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of Ontario County.** Beers, J.H. & Co., Toronto ON

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1973 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario.** University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Horne, M.

2017 **Personal Communication via email.**

Jackson, L

1979 **Algonquin Survey Journal.** Field Director. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto ON.

Jouppien, J. K.

1980 **The Application of South's Mean Ceramic Dating Formula to Ontario Historic Sites.** Arch Notes May/June 1980:24-29.

Kenyon, Ian

1991 **A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780- 1890.** Unpublished distributed paper at the "An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists Workshop", Sponsored by the Association of Professional Archaeologists, 20 April 1991, Toronto, ON.

Lindsey, B.

2016 **Society for Historical Archaeology, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,** Bottle Dating website
[http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm#Machine-made bottles](http://www.sha.org/bottle/finishes.htm#Machine-made%20bottles)

MTCS

2011 **Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.** Queen's Printer for Ontario.



MNR

2014 **LIO and MNR Topographic Mapping and Satellite Imagery.**

<http://www.giscoeapp.lrc.gov.on.ca/>, Queens Printer for Ontario.

Stork, P.

1982 **Palaeo-Indian Settlement Patterns Associated with the Strandline of Glacial Lake Algonquin in Southcentral Ontario.** Canadian Journal of Archaeology No.6 (1982), pp. 1-31. Canadian Archaeological Association.

Sussman, L.

1985 **The Wheat Pattern, An Illustrated Survey.** Studies in Archaeology, Architecture, and History. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. Parks Canada. Hull, Quebec.



Section 9.0: Assessment Images



Image 9.1: Oriented NE, View of House and Yards Past Vacant Clubhouse



Image 9.2: Oriented W, View of Vacant Clubhouse and Lawns





Image 9.3: Oriented SE, Property Fence and Flagged Marker along Irregular Western Property Line



Image 9.4: Oriented S, Test-Pit Assessment of Treed Division Between Fairways in South End





Image 9.5: Oriented SW, Test-Pit Assessment in Unploughed Fringe Around Pond



Image 9.6: Oriented SE, View Down Ploughed Fairway past Pond





Image 9.7: Oriented S, Pedestrian Assessment of Ploughed Fairway in North End



Image 9.8: Oriented NW, Pedestrian Assessment of Ploughed Fairway in Central Portion





Image 9.9: Oriented SW, Pedestrian Assessment in South-West Corner



Image 9.10: Oriented E, Open Water and Deep Mud in Disturbed Peat Bog Area





Image 9.11: Representative White Bodied Ceramics from BbGt-32



- R1: Blue Slip Checkered RWE, Hand-Painted RWE, Blue Transfer (Blue Willow) RWE, Red Transfer Floral RWE
- R2: Brown Transfer RWE, Blue Glaze RWE, Blue and Red Painted RWE, Black Transfer Makers Mark Fragment RWE
- R3: Porcelain Teacup Handle, Porcelain Base, Ironstone Rim, Stoneware Inkwell Base and Shoulder (interior)



Image 9.12: Representative Stoneware Ceramics from BbGt-32



R1: Yellowish Brown Glaze Grey-Bodied Stoneware Base Fragment, Dark Brown Glazed Red Earthenware x2
R2: Yellowish Grey Buff-Bodied Stoneware, Grey-Bodied Stoneware Inkwell Base and Shoulder (exterior)



Image 9.13: Representative Glass from BbGt-32



R1: Aqua Oil Finish, Aqua Oil Finish, Aqua Bead Finish, Aqua Patent Finish

R2: Aqua Rounded-Over Finish, Aqua Rectangular Base "55-", Aqua Chamfered Base, Colourless Round Base with Pronounced Push-Up

R3: Colourless Cut Bowl Fragment, Dark Olive Green Curved Bottle Body, Dark Olive Green Flat Bottle Body, Heat-Altered Blue Glass, Solarized Oil Lamp Chimney Rim



Image 9.14: Buttons and Representative Metal from BbGt-32



R1: Dark Purple (Black) Glass Button, Ridged White Agate Button, Ridged White Agate Button, Plain White Agate Button

R2: Machine-Cut Rectangular Iron Nail

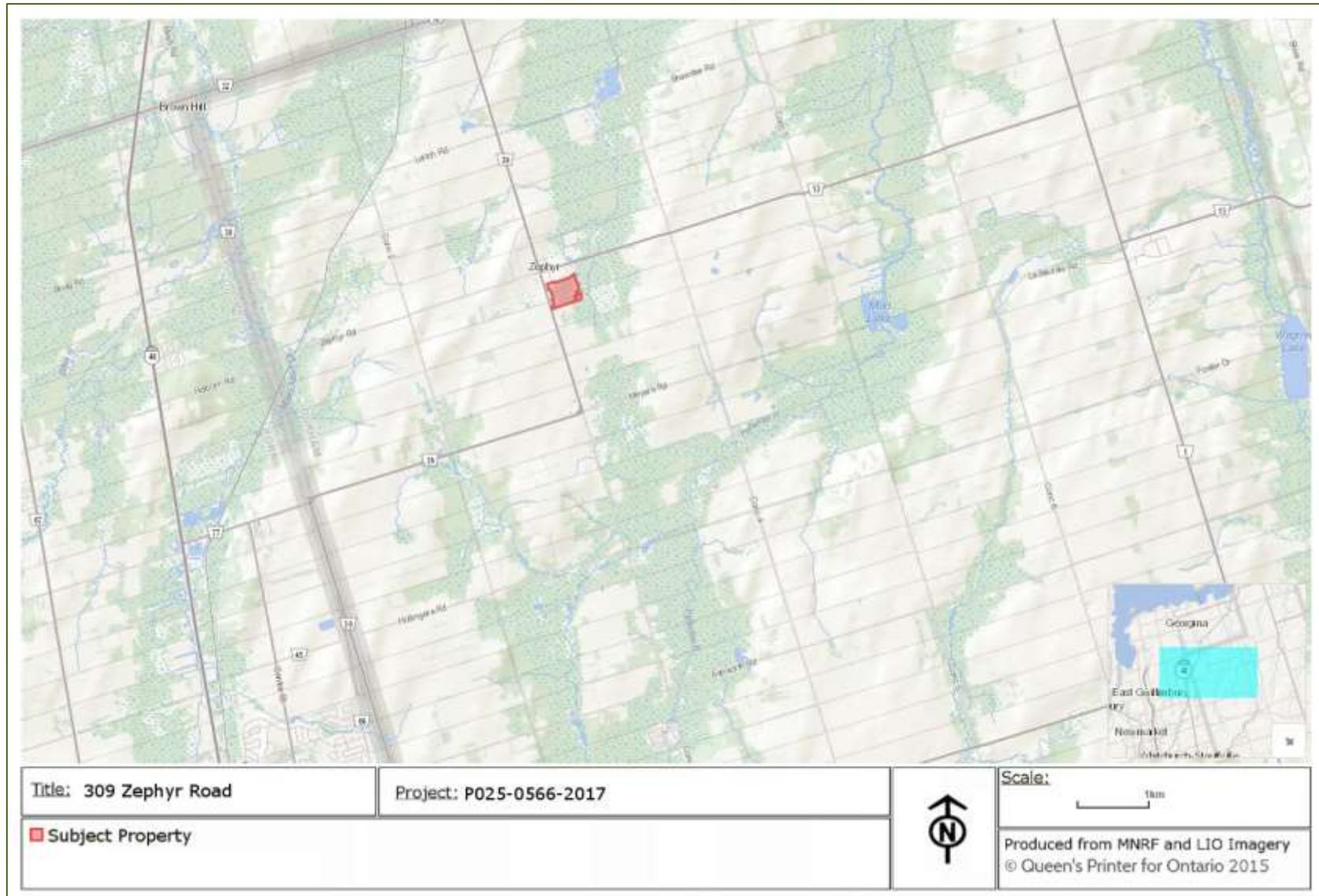
R3: Broken Iron or Steel Axe Bit



Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics



Map 10.1: Location of Subject Property



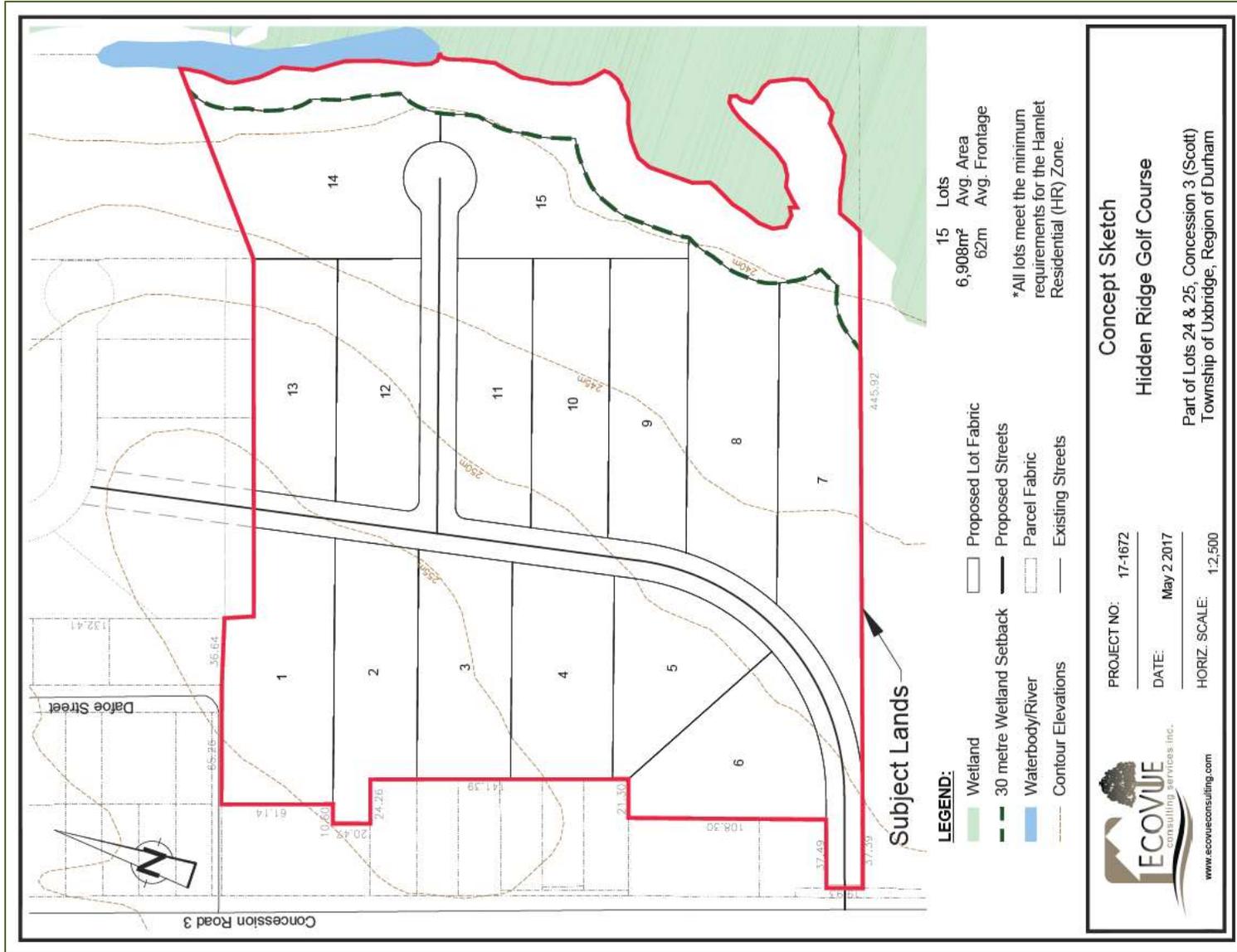


Map 10.2: Topographic Map of Study Area





Map 10.3: Severance Plan, Courtesy of Proponent





Map 10.4 Aerial View of Study Area with Stage 2 Assessment Report Photos



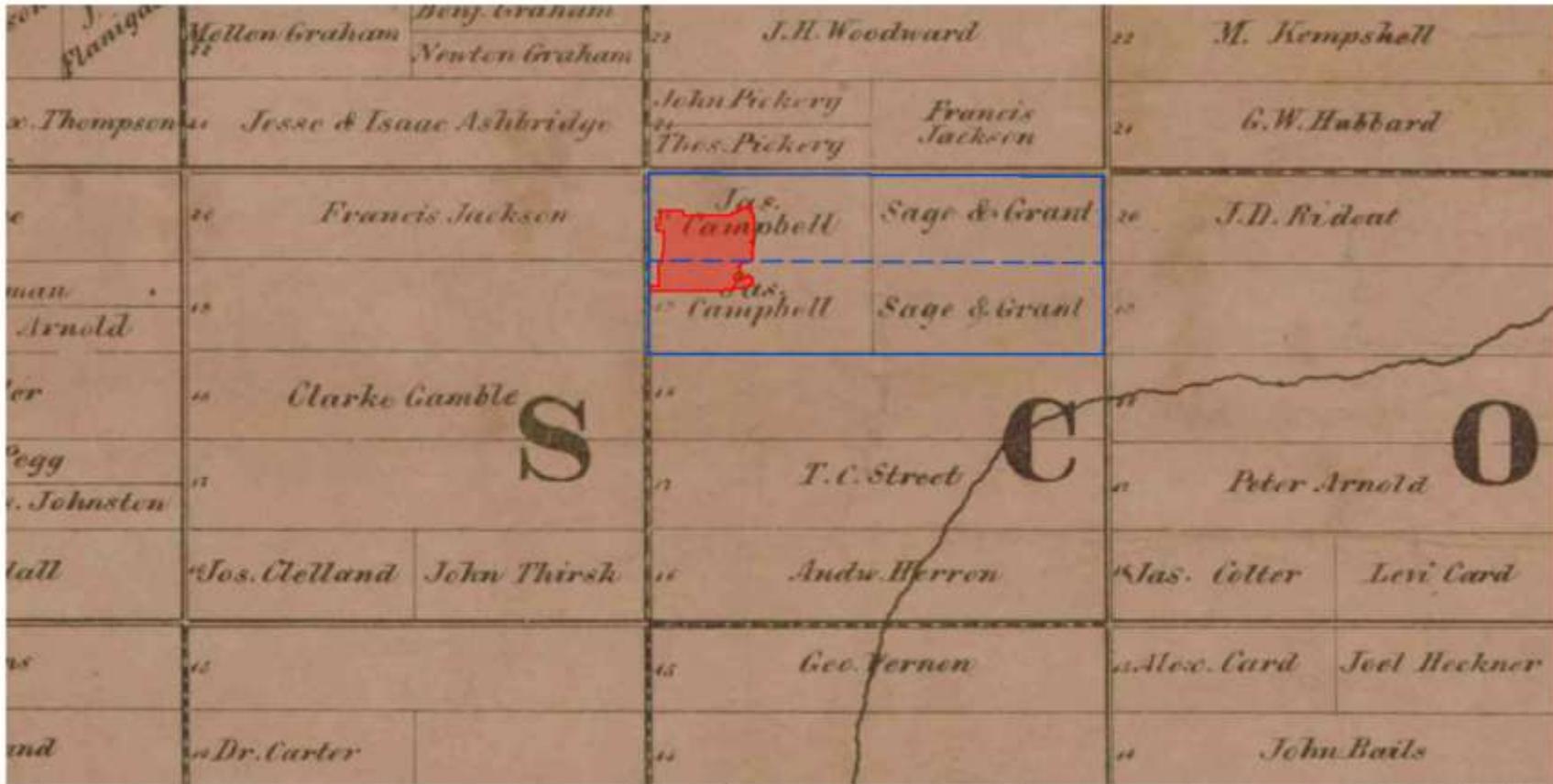


Map 10.5: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology Map





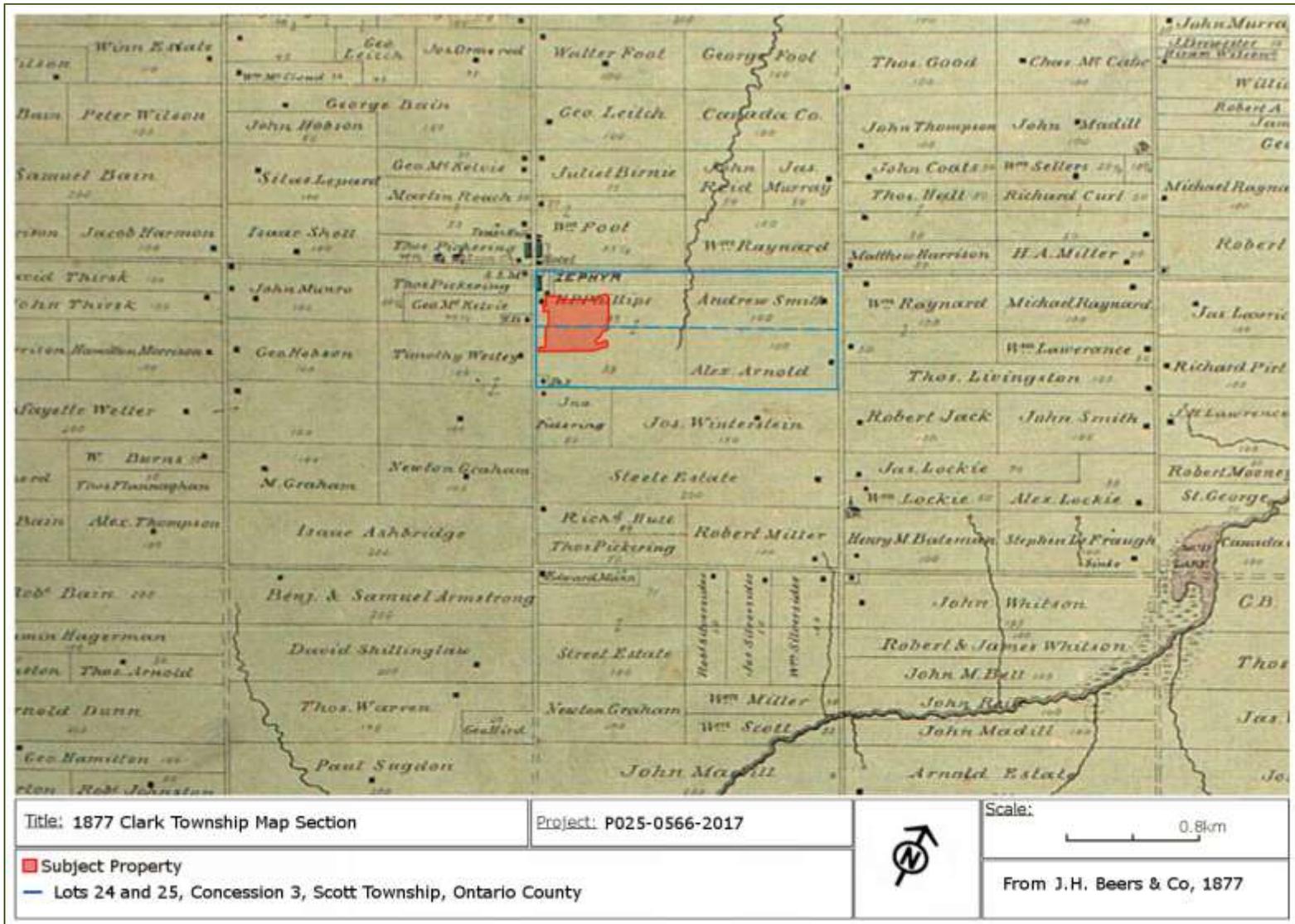
Map 10.6: Section of George Tremaine's 1860 Map of Scott Township



Title: 1878 Map Section, Darlington Township	Project: P025-0566-2017		Scale:
■ Subject Property — Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, Scott Township, Ontario County			From George Tremaine 1860



Map 10.7: Section of 1877 Historic Atlas Map of East Whitby





Map 10.8: Regional Physiography of the Subject Property Area



Appendix A: Stage 2 Surface Collection Catalog for BbGt-32

Zephyr (BbGt-32) Stage 2					
#	Qty.	Material	Description	Locat.	wt. (g)
1	1	Ironstone	Undecorated vessel base fragment	SC1	22.71
2	1	Aqua Glass	Tooled Patent style bottle finish (Mouth and partial neck)	SC1	14.21
3	1	Aqua Glass	Rectangular or flask shaped Base fragment of bottle	SC1	16.27
4	1	Ironstone	Red Transferware fragment	SC2	6.18
5	1	Ironstone	Molded Plate rim fragment	SC2	8.62
6	1	Grey-bodied stoneware	Brown-glazed inkwell fragment	SC3	12.05
7	1	Refined White Earthenware	Teacup handle fragment	SC3	4.11
8	1	Red-bodied Stoneware	Brown-glazed vessel fragment	SC3	3.71
9	1	Refined White Earthenware	Blue slip decorated fragment	SC4	2.23
10	1	Colourless glass	Portion of the heel of a vessel with push-up	SC4	23.95
11	1	Refined White Earthenware	Hand painted polychrome (blue and green small floral)	SC5	1.82
12	1	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated fragment of vessel base	SC5	3.94
13	1	Aqua glass	Bottle mouth, applied tooled oil finish	SC5	10.74
14	1	Olive-coloured glass	Vessel fragment	SC5	4.14
15	1	Nail	Machine-cut	SC5	7.71
16	1	Refined White Earthenware	Blue and red decorated fragment	SC6	0.4
17	1	Refined White Earthenware	Handle fragment	SC6	3.35
18	1	Aqua Glass	Portion of bottle mouth, tooled bead finish	SC6	10.1
19	1	Ironstone	Plate rim decorated with raised pattern	SC7	4.18
20	1	Glass button	Opaque purple (Black), faceted	SC7	4.04
21	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel base (small rectangular)	SC7	6.35
22	1	Light blue glass	vessel fragment with some patina, possibly partially melted	SC7	3.76
23	1	Olive-coloured glass	base fragment	SC7	13.85
24	1	Refined White Earthenware	Blue slip decorated fragment	SC8	1.24
25	1	Stoneware	buff coloured fragment	SC8	4.64

26	1	Aqua glass	rectangular base fragment with "55..." molded on bottom	SC8	14.38
27	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel fragment	SC8	3.8
28	2	Ironstone	Vessels fragments	SC9	8.44
29	1	Olive-coloured glass	body fragment	SC9	2.89
30	1	Refined White Earthenware	Fragment with raised blue-glazed pattern	SC10	1.25
31	1	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated rim fragment	SC10	2.12
32	1	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated sherd	SC10	0.69
33	1	Colourless glass	body fragment	SC10	2.67
34	1	Window glass	small fragment	SC10	1.44
35	1	Refined White Earthenware	Vessel fragment	SC11	9.9
36	1	Aqua Glass	Base fragment of small rectangular bottle	SC11	7.02
37	1	Porcelain	4-hole white agate button with decorative ridges	SC11	0.71
38	1	Ironstone	Raised grapevine pattern	SC12	4.4
39	1	Ironstone	Raised wheat pattern	SC12	3.46
40	1	Porcelain	4-hole white agate button with decorative ridges	SC12	0.84
41	1	Refined White Earthenware	blue transfer ware	SC13	0.57
42	1	Ironstone	Vessel base sherd with raised shell pattern	SC13	4.71
43	1	Refined White Earthenware	Teacup handle fragment	SC13	3.86
44	1	Ironstone	Undecorated rim fragment	SC13	3.76
45	1	Ironstone	Undecorated sherd	SC13	7.29
46	1	Porcelain	4-hole white agate button	SC13	0.43
47	1	Aqua glass	Bottle mouth, tooled brandy finish	SC13	15.91
48	1	Steel	Broken axe-head	SC13	790
49	1	Ironstone	Undecorated vessel rim sherd	SC14	31.03
50	1	Aqua Glass	rounded body fragment	SC15	4.56
51	2	Refined White Earthenware	Vessel fragments	SC16	10.86
52	1	Red-bodied Stoneware	Brown-glazed vessel fragment	SC16	7.1
53	1	Olive-coloured glass	bottle body fragment	SC17	17.73
54	2	Stoneware	Undecorated base sherds	SC17	14.63
55	1	Refined White	Undecorated sherd	SC17	1.41

		Earthenware			
56	1	Colourless glass	body fragment	SC17	4.08
57	1	Colourless glass	partially melted fragment	SC17	3.48
58	1	Stoneware	base sherd with "England" maker's mark	SC18	4.33
59	1	Red-bodied Stoneware	Brown-glazed vessel fragment	SC18	4.44
60	1	Colourless glass	Pressed glass, bowl fragment	SC18	7.34
61	1	Stoneware	Bowl base fragment with decorative ridges	SC19	14.56
62	1	Grey-bodied stoneware	Yellowish Brown-glazed inkwell fragment	SC19	17.03
63	1	Aqua Glass	Bottle mouth tooled bead finish	SC19	5.67
64	1	Aqua glass	Neck fragment with visible seam	SC19	7.56
65	1	Aqua Glass	Bottle base fragment	SC19	6.85
66	1	Aqua Glass	Rectangular bottle body fragment	SC19	15.82
67	1	Aqua glass	body fragment	SC19	5.19
68	1	Refined White Earthenware	Brown transfer decoration	SC20	1.52
69	1	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated rim fragment	SC20	1.91
70	1	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated sherd	SC20	5.35
71	1	Stoneware	Undecorated sherd	SC20	3.2
72	1	Aqua Glass	Thin fragment	SC20	1.24
73	2	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated rim sherds	SC21	4.33
74	1	Refined White Earthenware	buff coloured fragment	SC21	2.14
75	2	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated vessel fragments	SC22	11.97
76	1	Stoneware	Vessel fragment with decorative ridges	SC22	4.33
77	1	Solarized glass	vessel fragment	SC22	9.98
78	1	Solarized glass	Rim fragment with decorative petal shapes	SC22	4.47