Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment: Lafarge Goodwood Extension Property, 4900 4th Concession, Municipality of Uxbridge, Region of Durham, Ontario

Part of Lot 20, Concession 3,
Uxbridge Township, formerly Ontario County, currently Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario

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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Lafarge Canada Inc. (Lafarge) to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for a proposed license application for a Category 1, Class A pit below water, as required by the *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Provincial Standards Version 1.0* (Government of Ontario 1997) under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The assessment will also support an official plan amendment application on the Lafarge Goodwood Property (the study area), on part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Township of Uxbridge, immediately and north of the existing Lafarge Goodwood Pit. The study area is approximately 18 hectares and is located immediately north of the existing Goodwood Pit. The property contains approximately six hectares of active agricultural field and the remainder of the property is a horse farm with paddocks, pasture, wooded areas and stables.

This archaeological assessment is subject to the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The archaeological assessment was completed under Project Information Form number P362-0212-2018, issued to Peter Popkin, Ph.D. of Stantec by the MHSTCI. The Stage 1 background research determined that the study area exhibited potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 survey was recommended for the study area. The Stage 2 survey was conducted between September 25, 2018 and September 28, 2018.

One archaeological site was identified during the Stage 2 archaeological survey. Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) is a historical Euro-Canadian archaeological site with cultural heritage value or interest. As such, **a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is recommended for Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), as per Section 2.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*** (Government of Ontario 2011).

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Lafarge Canada Inc. (Lafarge) to complete a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for a proposed license application for a Category 1, Class A pit below water, as required by the *Aggregate Resources of Ontario: Provincial Standards Version 1.0* (Government of Ontario 1997) under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The assessment will also support an official plan amendment application on the Lafarge Goodwood Property (the study area), on part of Lot 20, Concession 3, Township of Uxbridge, immediately and north of the existing Lafarge Goodwood Pit (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The study area is approximately 18 hectares and is located immediately north of the existing Goodwood Pit. The property contains approximately six hectares of active agricultural field and the remainder of the property is a horse farm with paddocks, pasture, wooded areas and stables.

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and conducted in compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment completed under Project Information Form number P362-0212-2018, issued to Peter Popkin, Ph.D. of Stantec by the MHSTCI.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 portion of the archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological field work, and current land conditions;
- To evaluate the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment are as follows:

- To document archaeological resources within the study area;
- To determine whether the study area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Lafarge.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. The precise moment of *contact* is not known, however, contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

By the turn of the 16th century, the region of the study area appears to have been abandoned of permanent settlement. It has long been the understanding of archaeologists that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking populations (Birch and Williamson 2013; Birch 2015; Dermarkar et al. 2016). Recently, the direct correlation in Ontario between archaeology and ethnicity, and especially regional identity, has been questioned (cf. Fox 2015:23; Gaudreau and Lesage 2016:9-12; Ramsden 2016:124). Recent considerations of Indigenous sources on culture history has led to the understanding that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was co-habited by more mobile Anishnaabeg populations (Kapyrka 2018) who have not been represented in previous analyses of the archaeological record and who most likely have left a more ephemeral archaeological record than that of more densely populated agricultural settlements. The apparent void of permanent settlement along the north shore of Lake Ontario continued through the first half of the 17th century; however, this does not preclude the occupation of the region by mobile Anishnaabeg peoples.

By the 1680s, Anishnaabeg people had begun to re-enter the lower Great Lakes basin (Curve Lake First Nation n.d.; Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). The Indigenous economy since the turn of the 18th century focused on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting. The study area falls within the territory of the seven Anishnaabeg First Nations which are signatories to the Williams Treaties. These include the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, and the Rama First Nation (Williams Treaties First Nations 2019).

The Williams Treaty (see Figure 3) between the Crown and the Chippewas in this area are part of "[t]hree separate and large parcels of land in southern and central Ontario…acquired by the Government of Canada in 1923" (Surtees 1986:1). This particular parcel includes:

> "*parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York…[c]ommencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded…[as part of Treaty Number 13] intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay to the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence south easterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Counties of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the north west angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northern boundary of the Township of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said Lake to River Trent, and along the River Trent to Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Wellers Bay; then westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning*"
>
> (Morris 1943:62).

It is also worth noting that this area also "included substantial portions of land that had been the object of previous land cession treaties" (Surtees 1986:1).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The study area is located on part of Lot 20 Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, former Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The Euro-Canadian settlement history of the region of the study area is summarized below.

1.2.2.1 Ontario County

Initially attached to York and Peel Counties for municipal and judicial purposes, Ontario County separated in 1852. Ontario County was enclosed by the shores of Lake Ontario on the south, by York County and Lake Simcoe on the west, Durham and Victoria counties on the east, and by the District of Muskoka on the north. The original townships that existed within Ontario County include: Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Thorah, Uxbridge, and Whitby. Settlement began in the county in the late 1700s but remained sparse, with only a few families arriving to the area. However, following the War of 1812 there was a period of increased settlement and immigration to the region (Mika and Mika 1981:112).

Agriculture became one of the major industries in Ontario County, with the breeding and importing of cattle at its base. Apple growing in the southern areas of the county also brought commerce to the region. The Lake Ontario shoreline, bordering the southern edge of the county, provided for excellent harbours. These harbours facilitated greater access to trade and travel throughout the Great Lakes (Mika and Mika 1981:113). On January 1, 1974, Ontario County and Durham County were amalgamated into the Regional Municipality of Durham (Mika and Mika 1981:114).

1.2.2.2 Uxbridge Township and the Village of Goodwood

Prior to being surveyed in 1804 and 1805, the area that comprised the Township of Uxbridge was part of a parcel of land that had been granted in 1798 to a group of French Royalists who had fled to England during the French Revolution. Out of the few who came to Upper Canada, fewer still of French Royalist immigrants actually settled their granted land. In 1803, the government reacquired the unsettled land, and S.S. Wilmont was given the task of surveying the planned Township of Uxbridge (Mika and Mika 1983). In the several years following, roughly 16 Quaker families from Pennsylvania settled in the northeast portion of the Township around the area which became the Town of Uxbridge. At the same time, a number of families from New York State settled in the southwest, around the area which became Glasgow (Mika and Mika 1983). By 1809, all the land within the Township had been claimed, however little of it had been settled. In addition to the usual allotment of land in a township reserved for Crown and Clergy, many of the lots had been purchased by land speculators, intent on reselling the land, and thereby keeping many of the township lots vacant and uncleared (Mika and Mika 1983).

The Township's first saw and grist mills were built on Lot 30, Concession 6 by Dr. Christopher Beswick (completed by Joseph Collins) and were in operation by 1810 (Mika and Mika 1983:566). These mills became the centre around which the village of Uxbridge grew. Joseph Gould, one of the most prominent residents of the township and the early village of Uxbridge became a very successful entrepreneur and political figure. Gould purchased about 300 acres of land which comprised most of the original Uxbridge village plot. In addition to rebuilding a sawmill purchased from John Plank, he built a second saw mill, a woollen mill, and a flour mill as well as houses for the operators of these mills. He represented Uxbridge Township and the neighboring Township of Scott on the Home District Council, served as a member of North Ontario in the Upper Canada Parliament and became the first reeve of the Village of Uxbridge after the village was incorporated in 1871 (Mika and Mika 1983). John Gould, along with the aforementioned Uxbridge resident, John Plank became known "patriots" and participants in the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837 (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877), for which Gould was arrested and imprisoned in the Toronto Gaol in 1838. While imprisoned in Toronto, Gould crafted several of the infamous "Rebellion Boxes" which are curated in museums around Ontario (Raible 2013).

The only other village within the township by 1836 was the Village of Goodwood, in which the current study area is located. The first settlers to arrive in the immediate area were immigrants from England: T Robinson, arrived in 1825; and Henry Stapleton, a machinist and lumberman, arrived in 1833 (Mika and Mika 1981). In 1852, the Goodwood Post Office was established, and in

1877, the village became a stop on the Toronto-Nipissing Railway (Mika and Mika 1981). By the 1870s, the small village was home to a shingle and lumber mill, general merchant's business, an insurance agency, the Victoria Hotel, as well as a mason, a blacksmith and carpenter, which all served the growing community. In 1903, the population of Goodwood stood at 375 (Mika and Mika 1981:147).

The Toronto-Nipissing Railway with service between Scarborough and the Village of Uxbridge was opened for traffic in 1871. Travelling from southwest to northeast, the line crosses the entire length of the township, splitting the township in two. It was after the opening of this railway line that the township "progressed with remarkable rapidity" (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877:X).

1.2.2.3 Clergy Reserves, Crown Land and the Canada Company

Early survey mapping of the Township of Uxbridge depicts a grid of lots and concessions into which the township was divided with a checkerboard of shaded lots. These shaded lots are indicated as either clergy reserve or Canada Company lots (Wilmont 1805) (see Figure 4). The lot in which the study area is situated is indicated as a "Clergy". Across the road on the next lot up, "Canada Company" is written (Wilmont 1805). These lots are found scattered across the township and reflect a system of reserve lands that was employed across the townships of Upper Canada.

Upon initial survey of the townships of Upper Canada, it was the usual practice to set aside a portion of land as a source of revenue (through later sale or lease to incoming settlers) for both the government ("Crown"), and by the "established" Protestant clergy of Upper Canada (as required under the Constitutional Act of 1791) (Shaw 2015). Normally one seventh of all lots in a township, usually laid out in a checkerboard pattern on the township grid, were set aside each as Crown land and clergy reserves (Wood 2005:21). As settlement progressed within the townships, these lots remained largely unsettled and undeveloped, as free grants or cheaper purchases of non-reserve land were often available to the incoming settlers and there was little incentive to lease reserve land (Shaw 2015).

These lands, being empty, unimproved, untended, and generating little to no revenue for the clergy or Crown, often became a source of enmity among settlers of a township and the government. One point of contention was that while settlers were required to contribute to the road system by cutting and maintaining a road fronting their properties, the clergy and Crown were under no such obligation for the lots they held. This left the roads in the township broken and disconnected, isolating many of the township's inhabitants unless neighboring settlers took it upon themselves to cut roads in front of these lots themselves without compensation (Shaw 2015). Another point of dispute, specifically around clergy reserves, was the exclusivity to whom the revenues of these lands would benefit. The "established" protestant church and clergy was interpreted by the government to mean exclusively the Church of England (now the Anglican Church), the official state religion of Britain and her colonies. This means that any revenues created by church reserves would go solely to the benefit of the Church of England. In townships where other denominations were prevalent or in majority, this was very unpopular (Shaw 2015).

In the 1820s, the government attempted to resolve this issue by selling all outstanding Crown land to the Canada Company (Wood 2005). The Canada Company, established in 1824 by John Galt, was a private land colonization company, created with the intent to help sell and colonize the unsettled land in the province. Though Crown reserves were transferred to the Company, Anglican Bishop John Strachan prevented much of the clergy reserve lands from being transferred over (Shaw 2015). Anger over the management of the clergy reserves as well as over the nepotism and corruption in the running of the Canada Company by members of the notorious Family Compact, the Upper Canadian ruling elite, helped spark the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837 (Parks Canada n.d.). William Lyon Mackenzie (1795-1861), infamous rebel and leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion said in his later years that the clergy reserves were the most important single cause of the rebellion (Shaw 2015). Several residents of Uxbridge Township were direct participants in the 1837 rebellion, a reflection of the dissatisfaction in the systems and institutions such as the land reserves that were employed across the township and province at wide. It wasn't until 1854, that a coalition of the Upper and Lower Canada governments abolished the clergy reserves in Canada (Shaw 2015).

1.2.2.4 Historical Mapping

The earliest historical mapping readily available for review for the study area was the 1805 survey plan of the Township of Uxbridge, Ontario County (Wilmont 1805) (Figure 4). This map dipicts the original 1805 details as well as later annotations and modifications such as the much later Toronto-Nipissing Railway drawn, as a later addition, across the map. The viewer must therefore be careful in distinguishing the earlier information from the later details offered on the map. The property in which the study area is situated, Lot 20, Concession 3, is shaded blue and labelled as "Clergy," indicating the property as a clergy reserve. At some later point "Clergy" is overwritten by the name John A. Sangster as the owner of the lot (Wilmont 1805). An examination of the land abstract for Lot 20 Concession 3 reveals that John A. Sangster was awarded the first patent to the former clergy reserve in 1855 (Service Ontario n.d.), the year after clergy reserves were abolished in Upper Canada. With the exception of the Toronto-Nipissing Railway, no structures are depicted on the map.

The 1860 Tremaine's map of the County of Ontario (Figure 5) and the 1877 J.H. Beers & Co. map from 1877 (Figure 6) were also consulted for historical features and property owner information for the study area. Both maps show the degree to which Ontario County, and the Township of Uxbridge in particular, were settled by the late 19th century. Several small villages and hamlets, as well as structures such as farmhouses, churches, hotels, mills and school houses, are depicted on both maps. One feature that stands out between the 1860 map and the 1877 map of Uxbridge Township is the Toronto-Nipissing Railway which cuts across the landscape by 1877 but was absent from the 1860 map.

The 1860 Tremaine map (Figure 5) shows that Thomas Story owned the north half of Lot 20 Concession 3, and Simon Press owned the southeast quarter of the lot. No structures are depicted within the immediate vicinity of the study area (Tremaine 1860). The 1877 J.H. Beers & Co. map (Figure 6) shows that Thomas Story was still in possession of the north half of the lot and

that the southeast quarter was then owned by S. Stewart. The Toronto-Nipissing Railway is depicted cutting through the lot, forming the northern boundary of the study area. No other structures are depicted in the immediate vicinity of the study area (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877).

In discussing 19th century mapping it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

Review of historic mapping also has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in fixed locations over time (e.g., road intersections), errors / difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historic cartography, historic maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide inconsistencies during the historic map review.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Physiography

The study area is situated within the Oak Ridges Moraine Physiographic Region. This Region extends from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and is described as a "massive ridge of drift" dominating the south-central Ontario landscape (Chapman and Putnam 1984:52). The Oak Ridges Morane consists of a kame moraine landform, which is characterized by knobby hills of irregularly stratified sand and gravel that were formed at the edge of a melting glacier (Chapman and Putnam 1984:236). With an underlying bedrock or limestone or shale, the overlying surface of the Moraine consists of sand or gravel hills with level tracts of sand in between. Though sandy in most cases, there is a common occurrence of lacustrine clay and silt the Uxbridge area, suggesting that the area had at one time been underwater (Chapman and Putnam 1984:52).

The study area is situated entirely within Pontypool sandy loam soils which consist of calcareous sand and are characteristically well-drained with rolling to hilly topography with few stones. Due to their susceptibility to wind and water erosion, their poor natural fertility and a composition lacking in organic matter, agriculture in these soils is limited. They are used to some extent for pasture, hay, grain, and potatoes. Large areas have been planted with pine or spruce (Olding et al. 1956).

The study area is located roughly 1.3 kilometres from a tributary of Pefferlaw River and is therefore a part of the Pefferlaw River Subwatershed. With its headwaters situated in the Oak Ridges Moraine, the subwatershed drains an area of 446.2 square kilometres, 89 per cent of which falls within Durham Region, into the Lake Simcoe basin. The majority of the land use around the Pefferlaw River subwatershed is agricultural (Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority 2012:1). It is evident through the historical mapping of 1860 and 1877 that the tributaries

of Pefferlaw River were used to power mills within the Township of Uxbridge (Tremaine 1860; J.H. Beers & Co. 1877).

1.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources

As the Laurentide ice sheet receded from southern Ontario by approximately 11000 BCE, the land was opened up and those parts of it not submerged under glacial lakes were available for human occupation (Lothrop et al. 2016). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of the Indigenous peoples who first populated the land that is currently known as southern Ontario is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous occupation prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been divided by archaeologists into archaeological culture periods based on observed changes in material culture. These archaeological culture periods are largely based on observed changes in formal lithic tools, and are classified as Early Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record in Ontario, archaeological culture periods are classified as Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, distinguished primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that archaeological culture periods do not represent specific Indigenous cultural identities but are, rather, a useful paradigm for categorizing changes in Indigenous material culture practice through time.

The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological culture periods in southern Ontario is summarized in Table 1, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990) and more recent advances in late Pleistocene radiocarbon calibration techniques (Ellis 2013; Fiedel 1999; Lothrop et al. 2016; Munson 2013).

Table 1: Archaeological Chronology for Southern Ontario

Archaeological Culture Period	Characteristics	Approximate Time Period	Comments
Early Paleoindian	Fluted Projectiles	11000 – 9500 BCE	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleoindian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	9500 – 8000 BCE	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6,000 BCE	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 – 2500 BCE	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2500 – 1800 BCE	increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 – 1500 BCE	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 500 CE	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	550 – 900 CE	introduction of corn

Archaeological Culture Period	Characteristics	Approximate Time Period	Comments
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	900 – 1300 CE	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	1300 –1400 CE	long longhouses (100 m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	1400 – 1650 CE	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Algonkian Groups	1650 –1875 CE	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

Between 11000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups, one method in particular was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Around 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper (naturally occurring pure copper metal) (Ellis 2013:42). The known origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French-Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis et al. 1990: Figure 4.1). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are

indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emergences for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous peoples' diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historic Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco.

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MHSTCI who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden block BaGt.

Information concerning specific archaeological site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable

of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

A query of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* was performed on July 19, 2018, to determine whether any archaeological sites have been registered within, or within a one kilometre radius of, the study area (MHSTCI 2018a). No archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of, or within a one kilometre radius of, the study area.

A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* on July 19, 2018, maintained by the MHSTCI under the authority of Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, did not indicate any reports documenting archaeological work on, or within a 50 metre radius of, the study area (MHSTCI 2018b).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MHSTCI (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;

- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

The closest primary source of extant potable water to the study area is a tributary of Pefferlaw River which is located roughly 1.3 kilometres northeast of the study area. The Pefferlaw River is an important watershed within the Oak Ridges Moraine.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The study area is located in an area characterized by Pontypool sandy loam soil which, though well drained, is not ideal for agriculture but can provide crops if correctly used. An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are no Indigenous archaeological sites registered within one-kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI 2018a).

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events. An examination of 1805 survey map of Uxbridge Township in conjunction with land abstracts for Lot 20, Concession 3 shows that by 1855, the property encompassing the study area was no longer part of the clergy reserves but had been granted to a John A. Sangster (Figure 4). The later 1860 and 1877 maps (Figures 5 and 6) of Uxbridge township show that the property had been subdivided and passed to subsequent owners, however no historical buildings are apparent on any of the maps within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

The study area is situated immediately adjacent to the Toronto-Nipissing Railway. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) the railway is an example of an early historical transportation route and is deemed a feature of archaeological potential.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are no Euro-Canadian archaeological site registered within one-kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI 2018a).

When the above listed criteria are applied to the study area, it is determined that the study area has archaeological potential and should be subject to Stage 2 survey.

1.4.1 Existing Conditions

The study area is approximately 18 hectares and is located immediately north of the existing Lafarge Goodwood Pit. The property contains approximately six hectares of active agricultural field, approximately 11.5 hectares of horse paddock and pasture, and wooded areas, and the remainder of the property consists of structures and previously disturbed areas relating to stables, a riding arena, a dog training area, gravel driveways and parking area.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 property assessment was conducted under the PIF P362-0212-2018 issued to Peter Popkin, Ph.D., of Stantec by the MHSTCI. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was completed between September 25, 2018 to September 28, 2018 and was conducted through a combination of pedestrian survey and test pit survey methods. The weather remained warm and ranged from sunny to overcast with light drizzle. Weather and lighting and field conditions were good and at no point were conditions detrimental to the identification and recovery of archaeological material. The weather and field conditions for the duration of the Stage 2 survey is summarized in Table 2. Photos 1 to 20 confirm that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment, as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 7 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 2: Weather and Field Conditions during the Stage 2 Survey

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
September 25, 2018	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Pedestrian Survey and Test Pit Survey	Warm, overcast with light drizzle	Soils friable, lightly damp to dry. Visibility >80%
September 26, 2018	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test Pit Survey	Warm, sun and cloud	Soils friable and dry
September 27, 2018	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Test Pit Survey	Warm, sunny	Soils friable and dry
September 28, 2018	Kristen Hahne (R1154)	Pedestrian Survey	Warm, sunny	Soils friable and dry

Approximately six ha (33%) of the study area consists of agricultural fields which were ploughed and weathered and exhibited ground surface visibility of greater than 80% (Photo 2). The pedestrian survey was conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The pedestrian survey involved systematically walking the ploughed and weathered agricultural field at five-metre intervals (Photo 1). Because no archaeological resources were identified during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, no survey intensification was required.

Approximately 0.5 ha (3%) of the study area had been previously disturbed by construction of stable buildings, covered arena, gravel driveway and parking area, and a dog training area with a sand pit, grass berm, pool and dock (Photos 4-6, 8, 10-12). These areas were not subject to further assessment as per Section 2.1 Standard 2b of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). A small area of the property was also being used for a manure pile and could not be surveyed (Photo 5) These areas were photo documented as per Section 7.8.6 Standard 1b of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 11.5 ha (64%) of the study area consists of manicured lawn, undeveloped woodlot, horse paddock or pasture which was inaccessible for ploughing. These portions of the study area were subject to test pit survey at a five-metre interval grid in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Each test pit was minimally 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated five centimetres into sterile subsoil (Photos 4 to 6). The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. All soil was screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. Test pitting was carried out to within one metre of standing structures in accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) (Photo 10). If signs of below grade disturbance were observed in the test pits, test pits were placed at intervals according to professional judgement in order to confirm continued disturbance in the area. When signs of disturbance were no longer present, test pit intervals resumed on a five metre grid.

Only a small portion of the study area subjected to test pitting exhibited signs of below grade disturbance. This was limited to areas around standing structures (Photos 8-10) and inside the dog training area (Photos 12-13). Disturbed test pits exhibited layers of very mottled clay and sand, mixed with gravel to below the natural grade of subsoil (Photos 9, 13). These areas were subjected to test pitting at judgmental intervals (Figure 7). All other areas exhibited a dark brown, sandy loam topsoil over a yellow brown or pale brown sand subsoil, with some rounded pebble inclusions. These areas were test pitted at five metre intervals (Figure 7).

During the test pit survey, when archaeological resources were identified, the "positive" test pit from which artifacts were found and collected was marked with a pin flag and survey continued at the regular five-metre intervals to determine the presence of any further positive test pits. Once completed, the survey coverage around the positive test pit was intensified with eight further test pits, placed at a spacing of 2.5 metres around the positive test pit (Photo 17). A one metre by one metre test unit was then excavated over one of the original positive test pits on the five-metre grid (Photo 18), as per Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). All identified artifacts were collected and a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate was recorded for each positive test pit as well as the southwest corner of the test unit. In accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 4.b of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The UTM coordinates were taken using a Topcon FC-5000 handheld GPS unit with a minimal accuracy of four metres using Magnet Field software. The UTM coordinates are located in zone 17T and are based upon the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). A map illustrating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are provided in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 3. One archaeological location (described during fieldwork as Goodwood Location 1) was identified during the Stage 2 survey of the study area, comprising of 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts. Information regarding Goodwood Location 1 is summarized below. A map illustrating the exact locations of the archaeological material is not contained within this public report but is contained within the Supplementary Documentation. Borden number BaGt-45 was assigned to Goodwood Location 1 in accordance with Section 7.12 of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Table 3: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
16 pages of field notes	Stantec office in Markham	In original field book and photocopied in project file
2 hand drawn maps	Stantec office in Markham	Study area-wide map created and stored digitally online; and Location 1 map in original field book and photocopied in project file
1 map provided by the Client	Stantec office in Markham	Hard and digital copies in project file
163 digital photographs	Stantec office in Markham	Stored digitally in project file

The archaeological resources collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is contained within one Bankers box, labelled by archaeological site and Borden number, as applicable. It will be temporarily housed at the Stantec office in London, Ontario until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to a MHSTCI approved collections facility.

3.1 GOODWOOD LOCATION 1

Goodwood Location 1 was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey of a horse paddock. A total of 92 artifacts were recovered from 11 positive test pits and one 1 metre by 1 metre test unit. The positive test pits cover an area of approximately 25 metres by 30 metres (Tile 1 Supplementary Documentation). All artifacts were collected and retained for analysis. All artifacts are post-contact Euro-Canadian in nature, dating to before 1900 CE. A breakdown of the assemblage by artifact type is provided in Table 4. A complete catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from Goodwood Location 1 is provided in Appendix A. A sample of the artifacts is illustrated in Plates 1 to 4.

Table 4: Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Frequency	%
Ceramic	57	61.96
Structural	17	18.48
Household	10	10.87
Miscellaneous metal and tools	6	6.52
Personal	2	2.17
Total	**92**	**100.00**

3.1.1 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 57 ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Goodwood Location 1, including 50 whiteware fragments, 5 indeterminate ceramic fragments, 1 yellowware fragment, and 1 utilitarian fragment. A summary of the ceramic assemblage by ware type is provided in Table 5. A sample of ceramic artifacts is illustrated in Plate 1.

Table 5: Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
Whiteware	50	87.72
Ceramic, undetermined	5	8.77
Yellowware	1	1.75
Utilitarian	1	1.75
Total	**57**	**100.00**

A breakdown of ceramic assemblage by decorative style is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Type

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
whiteware, undecorated	29	50.88
whiteware, sponged	8	14.04
whiteware, flow transfer printed	4	7.02
whiteware, painted	3	5.26
whiteware, banded	2	3.51
whiteware, edged	2	3.51
whiteware, transfer printed	1	1.75
whiteware, stamped	1	1.75
yellowware	1	1.75
ceramic, undetermined	5	8.77

Ceramic Artifacts	Frequency	%
earthenware, red	1	1.75
Total	**57**	**100.00**

A brief overview of ceramic types and decoration styles represented in this assemblage is provided below.

3.1.1.1 Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 50 pieces of whiteware of were recovered from Goodwood Location 1, the majority of which (50.88%) were undecorated. The following is an overview of the decoration types recovered from Goodwood Location 1.

Eight pieces of sponged whiteware were collected from Goodwood Location 1, all blue in colour, including 2 with a thin blue painted line. Sponged is an inexpensive decoration, in which a sponge is used to decorate the surface of a ceramic in order to create a mottled effect. Blue was the most common colour used. Sponging became popular in the 1840s and continued until the 1870s (Adams 1994).

Sponge stamping was used from the 1850s to the early 20th century and consists of cutting a design out of a sponge and stamping the vessel (Adams 1994). One piece of whiteware with a red stamped decoration was recovered from Goodwood Location 1.

Painted whiteware vessels of the 19th century typically featured a *horror vacui* decorative style in which the majority of the piece was covered with pattern and very little of the underlying white showed through. Blue and black were the dominant colours during the first quarter of the 19th century, while polychrome patterns became increasingly popular from 1830 to 1860 (Stelle 2001). Sprig painted wares, where very small floral designs were used leaving most of the vessel's background undecorated, began appearing in 1835 and remained common until the 1870s (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). Three pieces of painted whiteware were recovered from Goodwood Location 1, all with a sprig painted, and included a combination of "late palate" colour combinations of black, red and green and blue. This indicates a date of post-1830 for these artifacts.

Early transfer printed whiteware often has thicker lines because of the paper using during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed whiteware was done using tissue paper which allowed for shading and finer line details or the use of oil and a sheet of glue were used to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Before the 1830s blue was the most common colour used. During the 1830s and 1840s other colours, such as brown, black, red, green and purple, became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular, with a variety of colour becoming

popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). One piece of blue transfer decorated whiteware was collected from Goodwood Location 1.

Four pieces of a variation of transfer print, called flow transfer, was recovered from Goodwood Location 1. Flow transfer printing is a variation of transfer printing in which the pigment, primarily blue, is allowed to flow into the glaze resulting in a less crisp pattern. This process was popular in the middle of the 19th century and was revived again in the 1890s (Adams 1994). Three of the flow transfer pieces recovered during the Stage 2 exhibited black flow transfer pigment while one exhibited blue pigment.

Banded, or 'Dipt', ceramics are decorated using a slip colour that is layed over the ceramic making it a slightly raised pattern, which allows banded wares to be easily distinguished from painted wares (Adams 1994). Banded whiteware were made throughout the 19th century with the earlier pieces being more decorative, using mocha design or cat's eye design and the later pieces tending to be simpler with only bands (Adams 1994). Two pieces of blue banded whiteware were found at Goodwood Location 1.

Edged wares are created by molding the rim then applying colour over top. The practice of molding and colouring the edges of tableware began in the late 18th century and remained popular until the 1870s. The earliest examples had scalloped or undulating edges (Adams 1994). Scalloping as a decorative motif decreased in popularity after 1840. Blue was the most common colour until the 1830s, with occasional green. Red was introduced at that time, although blue remained the dominant colour throughout (Adams 1994). Miller (1991) outlines the production range for edged whiteware according to rim decoration as follows: scalloped rim with impressed curved lines, 1780-1820; scalloped rim with impressed straight lines, 1795-1840; scalloped rim with impressed bud, 1800-1850; embossed raised patterns, 1820-1845; unscalloped and impressed rim, 1825-1891; and unscalloped and unmoulded rim, 1850-1897. Two pieces of blue edged whiteware, both unscalloped were collected from Goodwood Location 1.

3.1.1.2 Utilitarian Wares

Earthenware vessels, or utilitarian wares, are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19th century with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). One fragment of utilitarian red earthenware, with an unglazed exterior and a dark brown interior glaze, was collected from Goodwood Location 1 during the Stage 2 survey.

3.1.1.3 Yellowware

Yellowware is partially vitrified earthenware used mostly for food preparation, storage and toiletwares. It is made from naturally buff coloured clay and generally has a clear glaze (Sussman 1997). Yellowware was manufactured circa 1840 to present and was at its peak from 1870-1900 (Saint Mary's University 2013). One piece of yellowware was collected from Goodwood Location 1.

3.1.1.4 Undetermined Ceramics

Those ceramic artifacts which could not be positively identified by type have been classified as 'undetermined' for the sake of inclusion in this study. Five undetermined ceramic fragments were recovered from Goodwood Location 1 during the Stage 2 survey.

3.1.1.5 Ceramic Form and Function

For Euro-Canadian sites, all ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, the sherd was simply classified as either a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Ceramic functions, as many as were able to be determined, are provided in the artifact catalogue. The ceramic assemblage is summarized in Table 7 by form.

Table 7: Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Form of Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Whiteware, undecorated	3	3	23	**29**
Whiteware, sponged	3	4	1	**8**
Ceramic, undetermined	0	0	5	**5**
Whiteware, flow transfer printed	0	2	2	**4**
Whiteware, painted	1	0	2	**3**
Whiteware, banded	0	2	0	**2**
Whiteware, edged	2	0	0	**2**
Earthenware, red	0	1	0	**1**
Whiteware, stamped	0	0	1	**1**
Whiteware, transfer printed	0	0	1	**1**
Yellowware	0	0	1	**1**
Total	**9**	**12**	**36**	**57**

3.1.2 Non-ceramic Artifacts

3.1.2.1 Metal Artifacts

Six miscellaneous metal artifacts were recovered from the Goodwood Location 1 Stage 2 assessment. These were five small, thin, heavily corroded fragments, and one thick, slightly curved, heavily corroded fragment. These items are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

3.1.2.2 Household Artifacts

A total of 10 household-related artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 of Goodwood Location 1, including five pieces of glass and four fragments of faunal remains. A sample of these artifacts can be seen on Plate 2. Some bottle glass colours can provide a tentative temporal range for Euro-Canadian domestic sites, although most are temporally non-diagnostic (Lindsey 2019). Four pieces of aqua-coloured bottle glass, one piece of olive coloured glass, and one piece of clear colourless glass of undetermined function were collected during the Stage 2 survey at Goodwood Location 1 (Plate 2). Aqua coloured glass, sometimes referred to in technical terms as "green glass" was manufactured to about 1880 (Kendrick 1971). Olive glass was manufactured up until 1860. It is typically thick and heavy in form. Sometimes referred to as "black glass", olive glass gets its dark colour from the iron slag used in the manufacturing process. (Kendrick 1971) Colourless, or clear, glass is relatively uncommon prior to the 1870s but becomes quite widespread in the 1910s after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing (Kendrick 1971, Lindsey 2019).

The four pieces of faunal remains which were uncovered were taxonomically identified to mammal, but due to their small size, could not be further identified.

3.1.2.3 Structural Artifacts

A total of 17 structural-related artifacts were collected through Stage 2 survey of Goodwood Location 1. All 17 artifacts were machine cut nails, only one of which was complete (depicted on Plate 4). With the exception of the one complete nail, the remainder were partial nails consisting of at least a partial shank in addition to an attached tip or a head. Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented in about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994). Wire nails are still in widespread use today, with a round cross-section and round head. First developed in the 1850s, they began to replace the cut nail in the 1890s (Adams 1994).

3.1.2.4 Personal Artifacts

Two undecorated white clay pipe bowl fragments were recovered from Goodwood Location 1. One of these pipe bowl fragments is shown on Plate 3. White clay pipes were a popular item in the 19th century but declined in popularity in the last 20 years of the 19th century due to the increasing use of cigarettes (Adams 1994).

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological survey of the study area was conducted between September 25, 2018 and September 28, 2018, resulting in the identification of one archaeological site: Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45), a mid- to late-19th century Euro-Canadian archaeological site.

The Stage 2 survey of Goodwood Location 1 resulted in the identification and recovery of a total of 92 artifacts, obtained through the excavation of 11 positive test pits and a single one by one metre test unit, within an area of approximately 25 metres by 30 metres (Tile 1 Supplementary Documentation). No subsurface cultural features were identified through the Stage 2 test pit survey. The artifact assemblage consists of 57 ceramic artifacts, 17 structural artifacts, 10 household artifacts, six miscellaneous metal artifacts and two personal artifacts. The ceramic assemblage at Goodwood Location 1 is indicative of a mid- to late-19th century Euro-Canadian occupation, consisting of: whiteware ceramic (87.72%), both decorated with various styles, and undecorated undetermined ceramic (8.77%), utilitarian redware (1.75%) and yellowware (1.75%). The structural artifact assemblage made up entirely of machine cut nails is indicative of a mid- to late-19th century occupation. The household archaeological assemblage consists of coloured bottle glass, undetermined colourless glass, and faunal remains, however it is only the glass that offers a relative temporal range, that of mid- to late-19th century occupation. Two white clay pipe bowl fragments recovered from Goodwood Location 1 indicate an early to late-19th century Euro-Canadian occupation. Overall, the artifact assemblage recovered from Goodwood Location 1 is representative of a mid- to late-19th century Euro-Canadian occupation.

Spatially, Goodwood Location 1 is located in Lot 20, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, formerly Ontario County, now Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. Due to a quick succession of landowners beginning in 1855, after the clergy reserves were abolished, and continuing into the late-19th century, it is difficult to associate the artifact assemblage from Goodwood Location 1 to any one land owner. John A. Sangster who first received the patent for the property in 1855 when it was no longer a Clergy reserve, Simon Press, indicated as owner of the study area on the 1860 Tremaine map and S. Stewart, indicated as owner of the study area on the 1877 J.H. Beers & Co. map are all candidates for association with the artifact assemblage.

In summary, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) resulted in the documentation of a Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage dating to the mid- to late-19th century. With the recovery of an artifact assemblage of more than 20 artifacts dating to before 1900, Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) fulfils the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological investigation and retains cultural heritage value or interest as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Based on current evidence, it is unknown if Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts to Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) will be required.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the findings of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, the following recommendation is made:

1. **Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) has cultural heritage value or interest and the site should be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.**

   The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) will be conducted according to the procedures outlined in the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Because Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) was identified during test pit survey rather than pedestrian survey, controlled surface pick-up will not be performed as part of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) will consist of the hand excavation of one by one metre Stage 3 test units every five metres in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one by one metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent. All excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre mesh; any artifacts being recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

   The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45) will also include additional site-specific archival research, in order to supplement previous background study concerning land use and occupation history. This additional research should include, but is not limited to, land registry documents, census records, and historical settlement maps.

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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 study area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) 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 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 Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990b). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act,* 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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.

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View of Stage 2 pedestrian survey at five meter intervals – looking southwest

Photo 2: View of ploughed and weathered field conditions – looking southwest

Photo 3: Test pit survey in wooded field edge – looking west

Photo 4: View of test pit survey west of farm structures – looking southeast

Photo 5: View of existing gravel laneway and manure pile – looking west

Photo 6: View of existing gravel laneway and stables – looking east

Photo 7: View test pit survey at five metre intervals, west paddocks, looking north

Photo 8: Test pit survey east of barn, with view of previously disturbed areas and structures – looking southeast

Photo 9: View test pit showing signs of below grade disturbance – facing east

Photo 10: Test pit survey to within one metre of structure – looking north

Photo 11: View of artificial berm in dog training area – looking north

Photo 12: View of dog training area with sand pit, dock structure and pool – looking northeast

Photo 13: Test pit showing below grade disturbance, dog training area – facing northwest

Photo 14: View of test pit survey in wooded area – looking east

Photo 15: View of test pit survey in pasture – looking south

Photo 16: View of test pit survey between fence and road – looking north

Photo 17: View of positive test pit intensification – looking northeast

Photo 18: View of test unit excavation – looking northeast

Photo 19: North Profile of Test Unit 1 – looking north

Photo 20: Plan View of Test Unit 1 – facing west

8.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Sample of the ceramic artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)

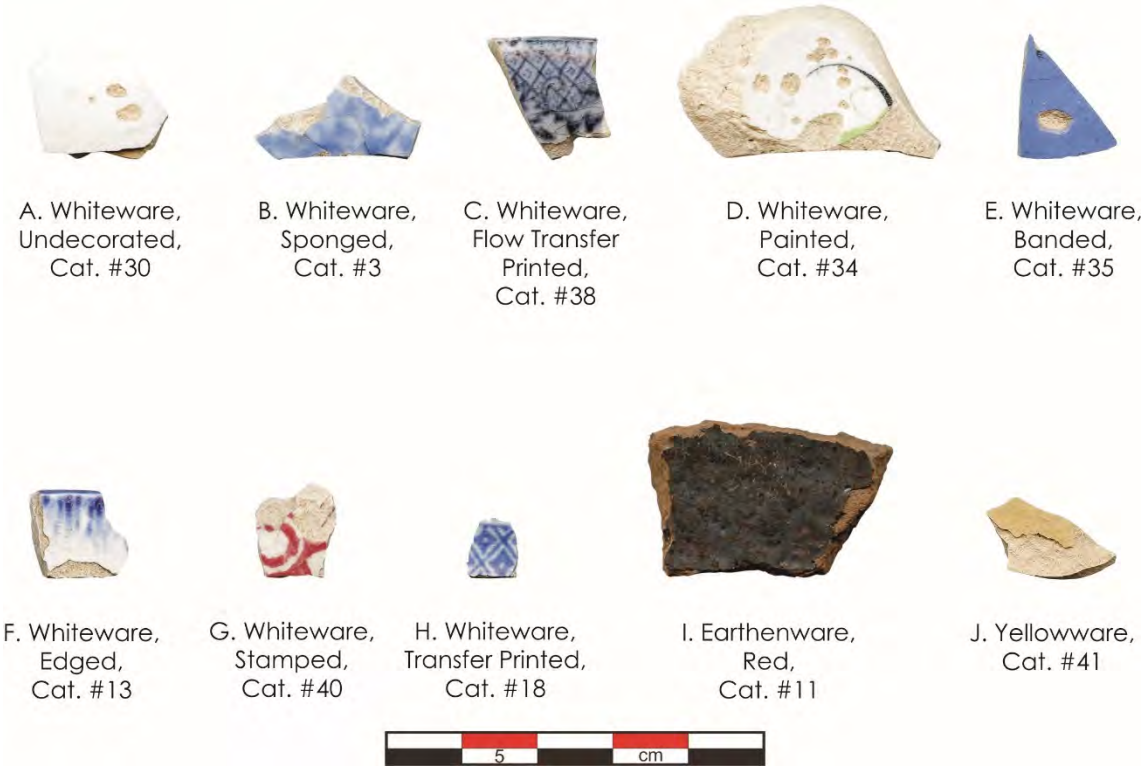


Plate 2: Sample of the household artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)

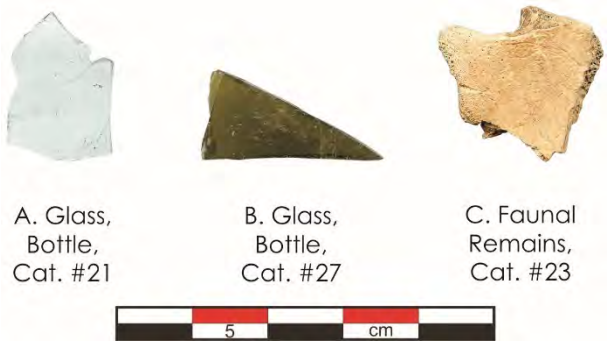


Plate 3: Sample of the personal artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)

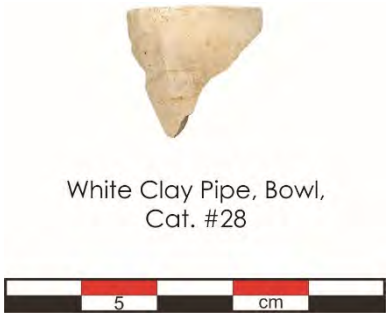
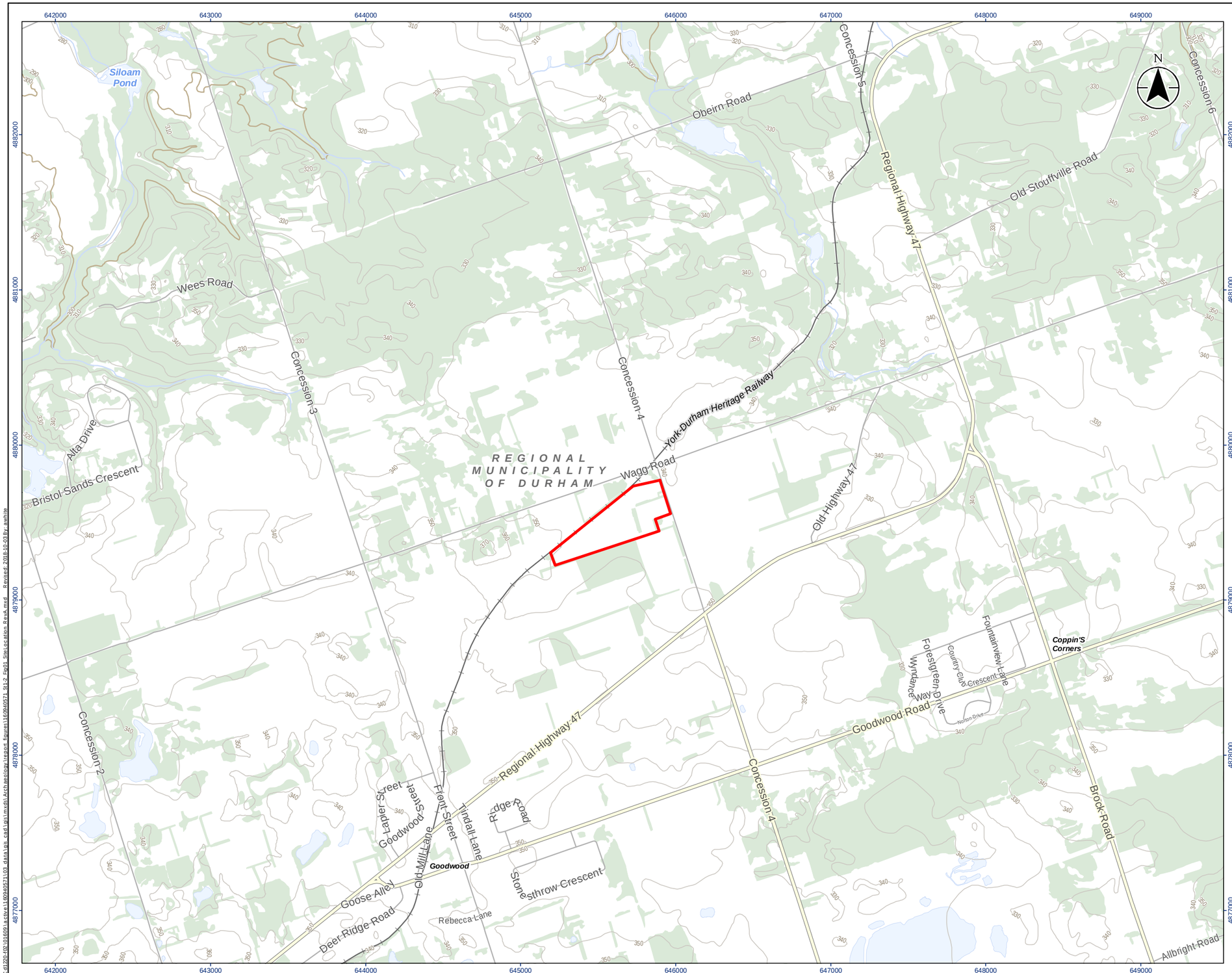


Plate 4: Sample of the structural artifacts from Goodwood Location 1 (BaGt-45)

9.0 MAPS

General maps of the study area will follow on succeeding pages.



Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Contour
- Major Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 0.5 1 km

1:25,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

Project Location
Regional Municipality of Durham

160940571 REVA
Prepared by AMW on 2018-10-03

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
1

Title
Location of **the** Study Area

Stantec

Legend

Study Area

0 50 100 metres

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2017.

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160940571 REVA
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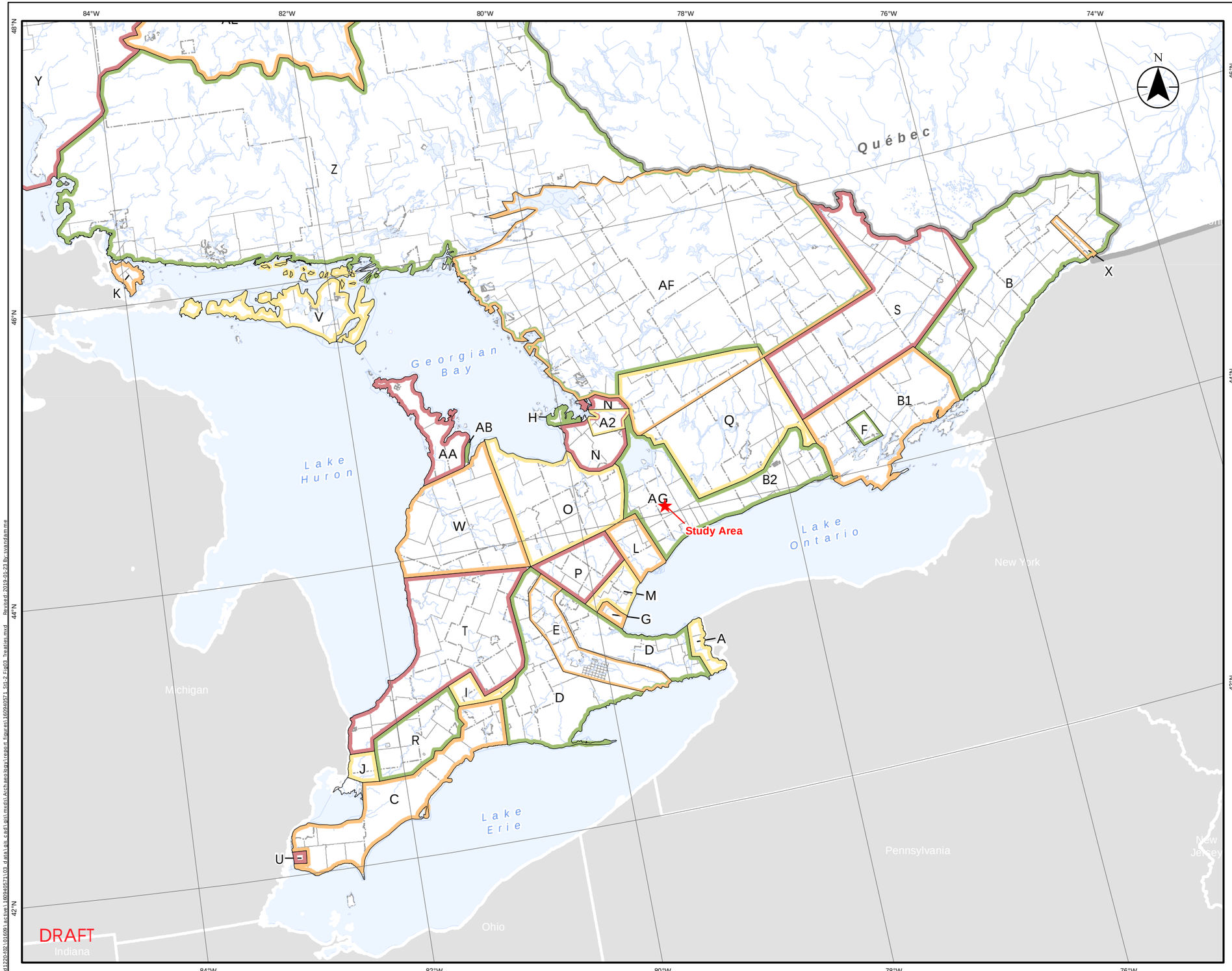
Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
2

Title
Location **of the Study Area** (Detail)

LC d120x02x01609 acdx v1160940571 03 data\gis_cad\gis\mxds\Archaeology\report_figures\160940571 R1x2 Fig02 Site Location Detailed RevA.mxd Revised: 2018-10-02 By: awhite



Stantec

Legend

Study Area

Waterbody

- **A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- **AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- **AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- **AE** Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Cree)
- **AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- **AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
- **A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- **B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- **B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- **B2** Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
- **C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- **D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- **E** Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- **F** Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- **G** Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- **H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- **I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- **J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- **K** Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
- **L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- **M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- **N** Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- **O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- **P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- **Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- **R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- **S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- **T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- **U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- **V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- **W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- **X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- **Y** Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
- **Z** Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)

0 50 100 km

1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

Project Location
Regional Municipality of Durham

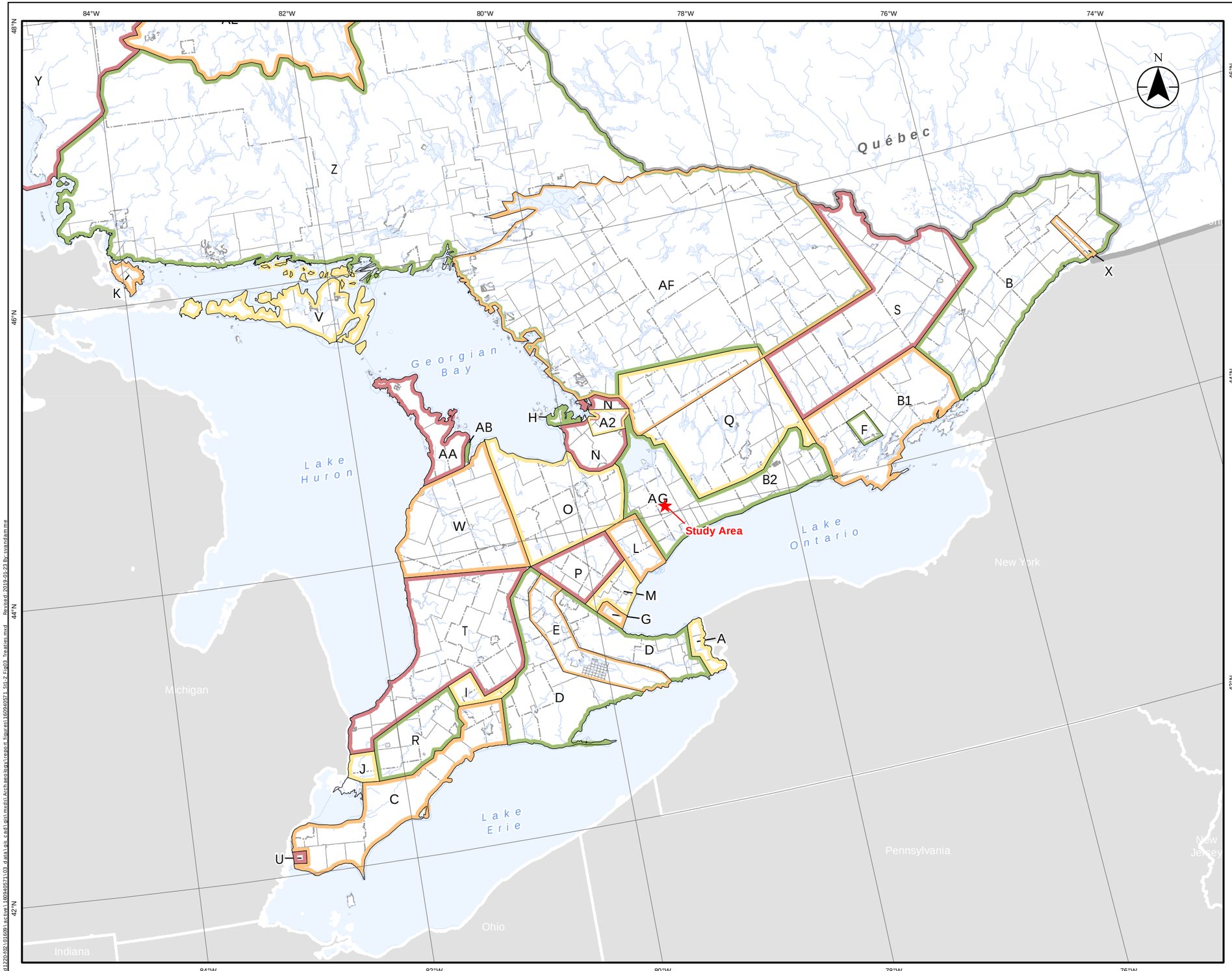
160940571 REVA
Prepared by AMW on 2019-01-23
Technical Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd
Independent Review by ABC on yyyy-mm-dd

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
3

DRAFT

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)



Stantec

Legend

Study Area

Waterbody

- **A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- **AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
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- **Z** Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)

0 50 100 km

1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

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Regional Municipality of Durham

160940571 REVA
Prepared by AMW on 2019-01-23

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LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
3

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

Stantec

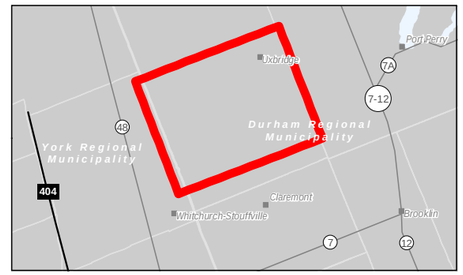
Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Source: Wilmont, Sam S. 1805. *Plan of Uxbridge* . No 45. File 2266 D1. On file at Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.



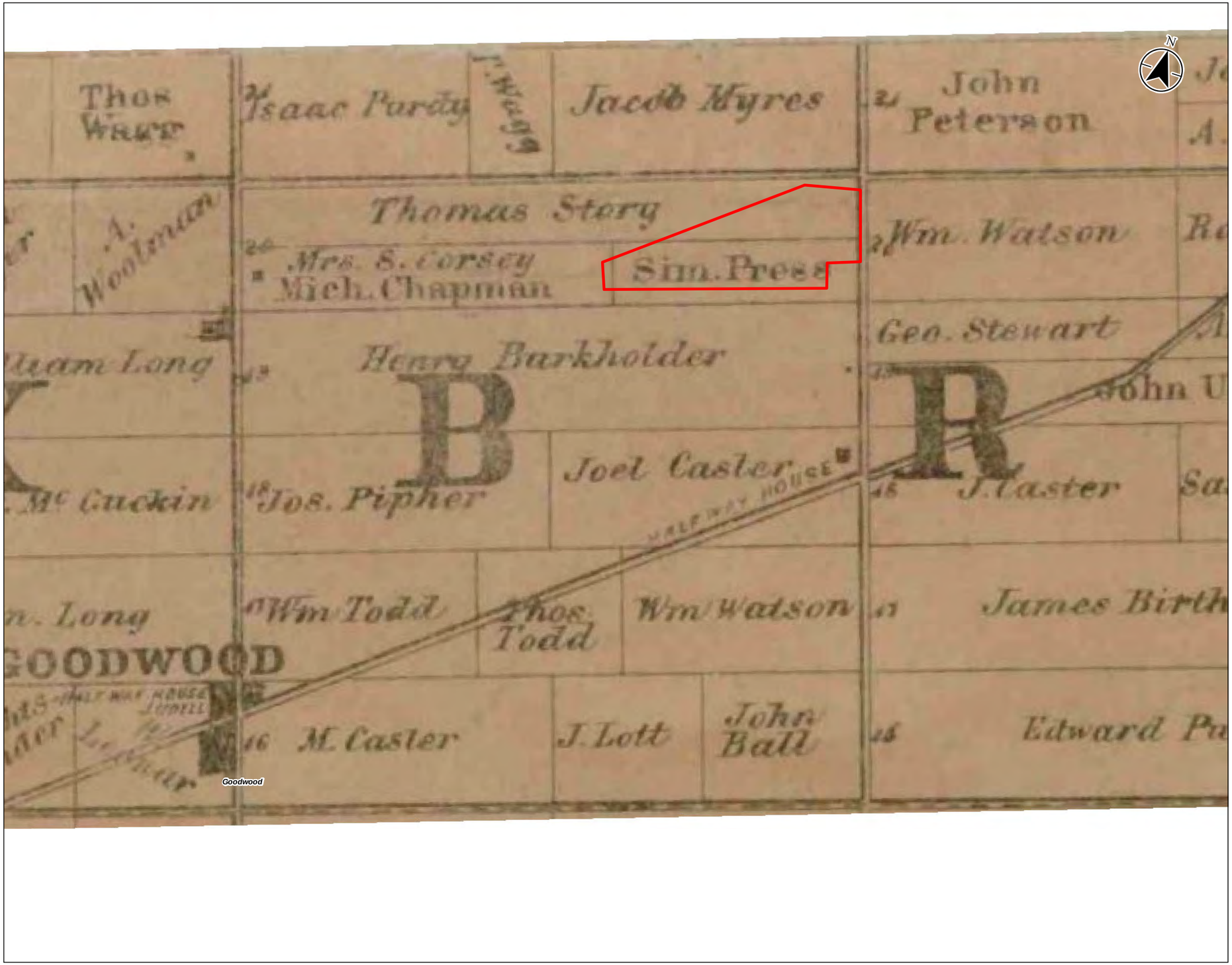
Project Location
Regional Municipality of Durham

160940571 REVA
Prepared by AMW on 2019-01-24

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
4

Title
Portion of the 1805 Survey Map of the Township of Uxbridge



Stantec

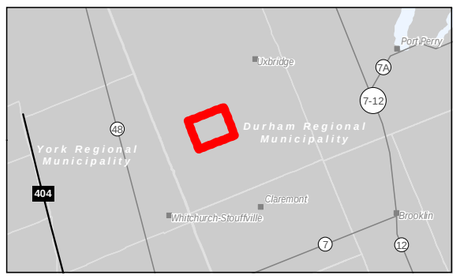
Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes

1. Source: Shier, J. 1860. *Tremaine's map of the County of Ontario*. Toronto: George R. Tremaine.



Project Location
Regional Municipality of Durham

160940571 REVA
Prepared by AMW on 2019-01-23

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
5

Title
Portion of the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario

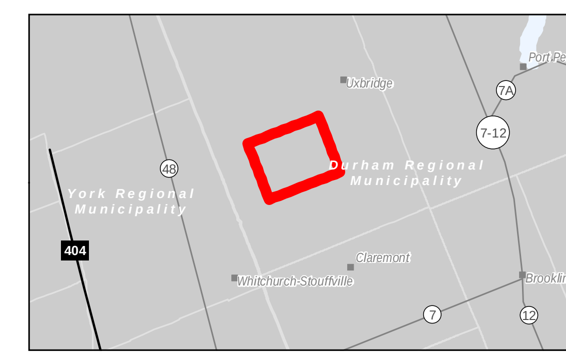
Stantec

Legend

Study Area

Figure Not to Scale

Notes
1. Source: J.H. Beers & Co. 1877. <ita> Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario.</ita> Toronto: J.H. Beers & Co.



Project Location
Regional Municipality of Durham

160940571 REVA
Prepared by AMW on 2019-01-23

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
6

Title
Portion of the 1877 Map of Uxbridge Township

Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Photo Location and Direction

Assessment Method

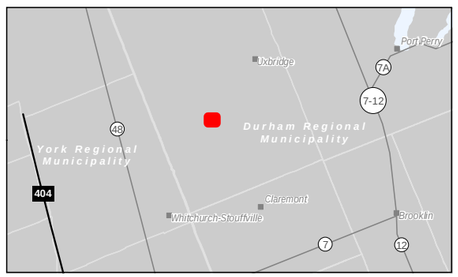
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Pedestrian Survey, 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit Survey, 5 m Intervals
- Test Pit Survey, Judgemental Intervals
- Manure Pile

0 50 100 metres

1:2,750 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2017.



Project Location
Regional Municipality of Durham

160940571 REVB
Prepared by AMW on 2019-01-25

Client/Project
LAFARGE CANADA INC.
LAFARGE GOODWOOD EXTENSION

Figure No.
7

Title
Stage 2 **Assessment** Methods

10.0 CLOSURE

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client identified herein and any use by any third party is prohibited. Stantec assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report. We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Quality Review _____
(signature)

Peter Popkin, Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review _____
(signature)

Tracie Carmichael, Managing Principal, Environmental Services

APPENDIX A

Appendix A GOODWOOD LOCATION 1 (BaGt-45) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
1	test pit 1		glass, bottle	1		aqua, small body fragment
2	test pit 2		whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
3	test pit 3		whiteware, sponged	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue
4	test pit 4		whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
5	test pit 4		nail, cut	1		partial shank and tip
6	test pit 5		whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
7	test pit 5		whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
8	test pit 6		whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
9	test pit 6		whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	black, small fragment, indeterminate design
10	test pit 6		whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip banding
11	test pit 7		earthenware, red	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	with unglazed exterior and dark brown interior glaze
12	test pit 8		whiteware, undecorated	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	
13	test pit 9		whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped shell edge
14	test pit 9		whiteware, sponged	1	hollowware / unknown (rim)	blue
15	test pit 9		whiteware, painted	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	green, floral with thin blue painted lines along lip
16	test pit 10		whiteware, undecorated	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	
17	test pit 10		nail, cut	1		head and partial shank

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
18	test pit 11		whiteware, transfer printed	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie style geometric border decoration
19	test pit 11		nail, cut	1		partial shank and tip
20	test pit 11		white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
21	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	glass, bottle	3		aqua, body fragments, 1 burnt
22	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, small fragment
23	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	faunal remains	4		mammal, small fragments
24	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	metal, miscellaneous	5		small, thin heavily corroded fragments
25	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	metal, miscellaneous	1		thick, slightly curved metal fragment, heavily corroded
26	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	nail, cut	14		1 complete, 1 missing tip, 7 head and partial shank, 5 partial shank and tip
27	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	glass, bottle	1		olive green, body fragment
28	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	white clay pipe, bowl	1		rim fragment, undecorated
29	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, undecorated	2	flatware / unknown (non-rim)	
30	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, undecorated	3	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	1 double curve shaped vessel fragment
31	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, undecorated	18	unidentifiable / unknown (17 non-rim, 1 base)	4 burnt
32	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	ceramic, undetermined	5	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	no intact glazed surface
33	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red and green, floral with black painted stem
34	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, painted	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	green, floral with black painted stem
35	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, banded	1	hollowware / unknown (non-rim)	blue slip banding

Cat. #	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
36	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, sponged	3	flatware / unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	blue, 1 with thin blue painted line
37	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, sponged	3	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	blue, 1 with thin blue painted line
38	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, flow transfer printed	2	hollowware / unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	black, rim with geometric and leafy scroll border, body fragment with small portion of tree branch
39	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, edged	1	flatware / unknown (rim)	blue, unscalloped edge, majority of decorated area exfoliated
40	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	whiteware, stamped	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	red stamped design
41	test unit 1	0 - 0.35	yellowware	1	unidentifiable / unknown (non-rim)	