

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE GARNER / BONNEFIELD PROPERTY, 437101 FOURTH LINE
PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 3 OLD SURVEY, TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON,
DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

Strada Aggregates Inc.
30 Floral Parkway
Concord, ON L4K 4R1
T 905 738-2200

Archaeological Licence P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0008-2016
ASI File: 16TS-087

24 May, 2017



ASI Archaeological & Cultural
Heritage Services

528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE GARNER / BONNEFIELD PROPERTY, 437101 FOURTH LINE
PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 3 OLD SURVEY, TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON,
DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Strada Aggregates Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Garner / Bonnefield Property, 437101 Fourth Line, part of Lot 12, Concession 3 Old Survey, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 20 hectares. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for the proposed Strada Aggregates Inc. pit expansion.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with Indigenous and nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends and development history. This research has concluded that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on 80% of the subject property by means of pedestrian survey employed at five metre intervals, and test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to ten metres when disturbance was observed. The remaining 20% of the subject property consists of a large woodlot situated outside of the limit of extraction.

During the course of the pedestrian survey, one historical Euro-Canadian site, BaHb-17, was identified. The Madill Site (BaHb-17) represents a mid-nineteenth century occupation of the property, and is considered to be an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest for which a mitigation strategy is required. As such, it should be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 archaeological assessment in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Should the limit of extraction (as indicated on Figure 7) change for any reason, then further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted on the remaining 20% of the subject property prior to any land-disturbing activities in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Manager:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Senior Archaeologist & Manager, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj, MA (P449) Archaeologist & Field Director, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Project Administrator:</i>	Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Archaeologist & Assistant Manager, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Field Director:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Tom Lally Sille Mikkelsen Dainis Simsons, BSc.
<i>Artifact Processing & Analysis:</i>	Karen Hansen, BA Laboratory Assistant
<i>Archival Research:</i>	Brian K. Narhi, MA Historian, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Deborah Pihl, BA (R130) Archaeologist & Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division
<i>Graphics:</i>	Blake Williams, MLitt (P383) Staff Archaeologist & Geomatics Specialist
<i>Report Reviewers:</i>	Beverly Garner Jennifer Ley Eva MacDonald, MSc (P125) Senior Archaeologist & Manager of Historical Archaeology, Mitigation Division



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
PROJECT PERSONNEL	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT.....	1
1.1 Development Context	1
1.2 Historical Context.....	1
1.2.1 <i>Indigenous Land Use</i>	1
1.2.2 <i>Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement</i>	3
1.2.3 <i>Development of the west half of Lot 12, Concession 3 OS, Melancthon Township</i>	5
1.2.4 <i>Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping</i>	10
1.2.5 <i>Review of Aerial Imagery</i>	11
1.2.6 <i>Review of Historical Archaeological Potential</i>	11
1.3 Archaeological Context.....	12
1.3.1 <i>Registered Archaeological Sites</i>	12
1.3.2 <i>Previous Assessments</i>	13
1.3.4 <i>Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential</i>	14
1.3.5 <i>Existing Conditions</i>	14
2.0 FIELD METHODS	15
2.1 Areas of No Potential	15
2.2 Pedestrian Survey	15
2.3 Test Pit Survey	16
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	16
3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	16
3.2 The Madill (BaHb-17) Site.....	17
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS	19
4.1 Site Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	20
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	21
6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE	22
7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	23
8.0 IMAGES	29
9.0 MAPS	32
APPENDIX A	40
APPENDIX B	43

List of Tables

Table 1: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property	12
Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory	12
Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record	17
Table 4: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario	17
Table 5: Madill (BaHb-17) Site Historical Artifact Counts by Functional Class and Type	18
Table 6: Madill (BaHb-17) Site Ceramic Ware Quantities	19

List of Plates

Plate 1: Extant modern house fronting Fourth Line. Disturbed lawn assessed by test pits at 10 metre interval.	29
Plate 2: Disturbance of lawn south of laneway confirmed by test pits at ten metre interval.	29
Plate 3: Disturbed portion of lawn to west of large shed assessed by test pits at ten metre intervals. Note buried utility marking in red.....	29
Plate 4: North of large shed assessed by test pits at five metre intervals.	29
Plate 5: No potential for sites on steeply sloped area in central field.	29



Plate 6: Clump of trees assessed by test pits at five metre interval.	29
Plate 7: Pedestrian survey of west field.	30
Plate 8: Central field surrounding sloped area pedestrian surveyed at five metre interval.	30
Plate 9: East field was pedestrian surveyed at five metre interval.	30
Plate 10: Disturbance in front lawn was confirmed by test pits at 10 metre interval.	30
Plate 11: Test pit survey at five metre interval north of house.	30
Plate 12: Test pit survey at five metre interval north of large shed.	30
Plate 13: Intact soil profile in north yard.	31
Plate 14: Intact soil profile in tree clump near slope.	31
Plate 15: Disturbed soil profile with stoney fill.	31
Plate 16: Disturbed soil profile with large rock in fill.	31
Plate 17: Selected ceramic artifacts.	32
Plate 18: Selected personal artifacts.	32
Plate 19: Selected glass artifacts.	32

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.	33
Figure 2: Subject Property located on the Grey County supplement in the <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada</i>	34
Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1954 aerial image.	35
Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1999 <i>NTS Sheet Dundalk</i>	36
Figure 5: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property.	37
Figure 6: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment on the Subject Property.	38
Figure 7: Proposed Melancthon Pit Expansion. Subject Property at 437101 Fourth Line illustrated on the right.	39



1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Strada Aggregates Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Garner / Bonnefield Property, 437101 Fourth Line, part of Lot 12, Concession 3 Old Survey (OS), Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 20 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0008-2016). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for the proposed Strada Aggregates Inc. pit expansion, as required by the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the *Ontario Planning Act*. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (MCL 1990) and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 19, 2016. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section, according to Section 7.5.7, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the current understanding of the Indigenous land use in the vicinity of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends and the development history of the subject property.

The subject property is located within the west half of Lot 12, Concession 3 OS, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County. The subject property is situated on the east side of the Fourth Line, between Regional Road 17 and Township Road 15. The subject property currently includes a house, sheds, agricultural fields and woodlots.

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations, if only seasonally, since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier during what is known as the Paleo-Indian period, approximately 11,000 BP (Ferris 2013:13). Populations at this period would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal-parkland more similar to the modern sub-arctic. By the end of the 11th millennium BP, the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz 1988), and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller 1990:62-63).

Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes' basins experienced low-water levels, and so it is likely that many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged beneath Lake Ontario and Lake Huron. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools, is indicative of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, or to produce



crafts and is ultimately indicative of prolonged seasonal residency at sites. By the 8th millennium BP, evidence exists for polished stone implements and worked native copper. The source of the latter from the north shore of Lake Superior is evidence of extensive exchange networks. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 BP and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al. 1990; Ellis et al. 2009; cf. Brown 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 BP, populations continued to practice residential mobility and to exploit seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. Exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et al. 1990:136, 138). By the second millennium BP in the Middle Woodland period, evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal exploitation of resources such as spawning fish and wild rice (Spence et al. 1990:155, 164). It is also during this period that maize was first introduced into southern Ontario, though it would have only supplemented the diet (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From approximately 1,000 BP until approximately 300 BP, lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. The groups in the vicinity of the subject property during this period were largely immigrants from the north shore of Lake Ontario region and were Iroquoian-speakers. The Iroquoian communities established in the study area were likely involved in complex negotiations and interactions with the local Algonquin-speaking populations. During the Early Iroquoian (AD 1000-AD 1300) phase, the communal site is replaced by the village focussed on horticulture. Seasonal disintegration of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still practised (Williamson 1990:317). By the second quarter of the first millennium BP, during the Middle Iroquoian (AD 1300-AD 1450) phase, episodic community disintegration was no longer practised and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et al. 1990:343). In the Late Iroquoian (AD 1450-AD 1649) phase this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson 2013). Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, described by the French and English explorers, was developed.

By circa AD 1600, the communities within Simcoe County had formed the Confederation of Nations encountered by the first European explorers and missionaries. In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee (Five Nation Iroquois) and the Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Wendat.

After the dispersal, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario, including Teiaiagon, near the mouth of the Humber River; and Ganestiquiagon, near the mouth of the Rouge River. Their locations near the mouths of the Humber and Rouge Rivers, two branches of the Toronto Carrying Place, strategically linked these settlements with the upper Great Lakes through Lake Simcoe. The west branch of the Carrying Place followed the Humber River valley northward over the drainage divide, skirting the west end of the Oak Ridges Moraine, to the East Branch of the Holland River. Another trail followed the Don River watershed.

When the Seneca established Teiaiagon at the mouth of the Humber, they were in command of the traffic across the peninsula to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Later, Mississauga and earliest European presence along the north shore, was therefore also largely defined by the area's strategic importance for accessing and controlling long established economic networks. Prior to the arrival of the Seneca, these economic networks would have been used by Indigenous groups for thousands of years. While the trail played an important part during the fur trade, people would also travel the trail in order to exploit the



resources available to them across south-central Ontario, including the various spawning runs, such as the salmon coming up from Lake Ontario or herring or lake trout in Lake Simcoe.

Due, in large part, to increased military pressure from the French upon their homelands south of Lake Ontario, the Iroquois abandoned their north shore frontier settlements by the late 1680s, although they did not relinquish their interest in the resources of the area, as they continued to claim the north shore as part of their traditional hunting territory. The territory was immediately occupied or re-occupied by Anishinaabek groups, including the Mississauga, Ojibwa (or Chippewa) and Odawa, who, in the early seventeenth century, occupied the vast area from the east shore of Georgian Bay, and the north shore of Lake Huron, to the northeast shore of Lake Superior and into the upper peninsula of Michigan. The Anishinaabek traded with both the British and the French in order to have wider access to European materials at better prices, and used their strategic position on the Humber to act as trade intermediaries between the British and tribes in the north. Individual bands numbered several hundred people and were politically autonomous. Nevertheless, they shared common cultural traditions and relations with one another and the land. These groups were highly mobile, with a subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering of wild plants, and garden farming. Their movement southward also brought them into conflict with the Haudenosaunee.

Peace was achieved between the Iroquois and the Anishinaabek Nations in August of 1701, when representatives of more than twenty Anishinaabek Nations assembled in Montreal to participate in peace negotiations (Johnston 2004:10). During these negotiations captives were exchanged and the Iroquois and Anishinaabek agreed to live together in peace. Peace between these nations was confirmed again at council held at Lake Superior when the Iroquois delivered a wampum belt to the Anishinaabek Nations. In 1763, following the fall of Quebec, New France was transferred to British control at the Treaty of Paris. The British government began to pursue major land purchases to the north of Lake Ontario in the early nineteenth century, the Crown acknowledged the Mississaugas as the owners of the lands between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe and entered into negotiations for additional tracts of land as the need arose to facilitate European settlement.

The eighteenth century saw the ethnogenesis in Ontario of the Métis. Métis people are of mixed First Nations and French ancestry, but also mixed Scottish and Irish ancestry as well. The Métis played a significant role in the economy and socio-political history of the Great Lakes during this time. Living in both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous societies, the Métis acted as agents and subagents in the fur trade but also as surveyors and interpreters. Métis populations lived throughout Ontario but were predominantly located north and west of Lake Superior (MNC n.d.; Stone and Chaput 1978:607, 608).

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use: Township Survey and Settlement

The land which comprises Melancthon Township was alienated by the British from the native Mississaugas by provisional treaty number 18, which was concluded at King Township on October 17, 1818. The total area covered by this treaty contained 1,592,000 acres, for which the Crown was to pay a yearly sum of £1,200 Provincial currency “in goods at the Montreal price.” Between 1788 and 1798, this tract was simply referred to as “Indian Land” within the boundaries of the old Hesse or Western District of Upper Canada. From 1798 until 1821, it was under the jurisdiction of the Home District. Thereafter it was transferred to the Gore District (1821-37), and Simcoe/Wellington (1837-50). In 1851, the area that became Dufferin County fell within the limits of Grey County, which was united judicially with Wellington, Simcoe, and parts of Waterloo. Dufferin was provisionally created as a county by legislation passed in 1874, and was finally elevated to independent county status in 1881. For a number of years Melancthon and Proton Townships were enumerated together in the census and assessment records, until



the population reached a sufficiently high number that they were returned in records as separate municipal entities. Melancthon was incorporated as an independent township in 1853, and the earliest extant minutes for the township meetings are dated 1860. The residents of Melancthon voted in favour of annexation from Grey in order to become part of Dufferin County in 1880 (*Indian Treaties* vol. 1:47; Belden 1880:11; Gardiner 1899:257, 389; Sawden 1952:54; Armstrong 1985:137-140, 151; Jonasson 2006:191-209; AO n.d.[a]).

Instructions were issued by the Surveyor General's Department for the first township survey in February 1820. The earliest patent plans for the east part of Melancthon, including the subject property, are dated 1825 and 1843 (Black 1825; Winearls 1991:536). In 1852, Andrew Russell prepared a plan showing some of the "New Survey" land owners, but no names or structural footprints within the "Old Survey" (Russell 1852). The western part of Melancthon was surveyed by David Gibson in 1853, and by A.N. Morin in July 1854 (OTNR SR1656; Winearls 1991:536). In April 1854, parts of Melancthon were resurveyed by F.F. Passmore (OTNR SR5500; Winearls 1991:536).

Tradition related that the surveyor (Charles Rankin, or his assistant) who was assigned to survey the township "first ran lines around these townships [Luther and Melancthon] and filled in the interior with the legend 'All Swamp.' The plans were sent back and he was ordered to survey the townships into farm lots. Having done so, he said that as it was the meanest tract of land he had ever surveyed, he would name the country after the meanest men he had ever heard of, so, being a Roman Catholic, he called the one township Luther and the other Melancthon¹ Township" (Belden 1880:3; Gardiner 1899:238; Rayburn 1997:217).

The township was described as containing a "rolling" topography, with clay loam of an excellent quality, although there were "considerable swamp areas." Some of these swampy lands were drained during the nineteenth century and were thereby capable of being brought under cultivation. The township was known for substantial tracts of swamp land containing cedar and tamarack.

In 1846, it was noted that Melancthon was a township in the Wellington District which "has only lately been surveyed and laid out, and no return has yet been made from it." The township then contained 7,900 acres of unpatented Crown land, which could be purchased at 8 shillings per acre (Smith 1846:113).

Tradition relates that the "first" permanent settler in the township was Lewis (Louis) Horning, who arrived ca. 1830. He was a merchant-miller, who established the village of Horning's Mills. Other early families that settled in Melancthon included: Bates, Page, Silk, Markle, Vannear, Hall and Airth (Belden 1880:15).

In 1841, the combined population of Amaranth and Melancthon Townships amounted to just 105 inhabitants. It was noted in 1851, that "Melancthon is but newly settled and contains only two hundred inhabitants and three hundred and nineteen acres are under cultivation.² A new road, which has been laid out by the government from the Hurontario Street, to connect with the Owen's Sound Road, crosses this township; and a grist and saw mill have been erected. The adjoining township of Proton is yet unsettled, or if any persons have already taken up land there, no return has yet been made from them. We have no account of the nature and quality of the land in these two townships, and were unable to devote sufficient time to enable us to explore them" (Smith 1851:110-111).

¹ Philip Melancthon (1497-1560) was a German Protestant Reformer and close associate of Martin Luther. His German name was Schwarzerd, meaning "Black Earth." This was translated into its Greek equivalent of "*melancthon*."

² This number included 61 acres of "pasture land."



Records indicate that there were no public (common) schools in Melancthon Township in 1847, but seven public schools and one Separate School had been established by 1865 (Smith 1851:127; Munro 1910:vii). In 1848, the property owners in the township were assessed at a total of £1,061. Their combined livestock included just six horses, eighteen oxen, thirty-two cows and nine “young cattle.” In 1850, the first year for which agricultural data is available, the township produced 648 bushels of wheat, 48 bushels of barley, 8 bushels of rye, 139 bushels of oats, 260 bushels of peas, 2,205 bushels of potatoes, 69 bushels of buckwheat, 1,460 bushels of turnips, 77 tons of hay, 1,415 pounds of maple sugar, 223 pounds of wool and 890 pounds of butter. Livestock in 1850 included 9 horses, 58 sheep, and 118 hogs (Smith 1851:127-128).

The population of the township was 450 inhabitants in 1851. This number had increased by 1871 to 2,043; to 3,099 (1881), and to 3,831 (1901).

In May 1869, Robert McGhee (who owned a farm near the subject property) submitted his response to a circular to the government, in which he noted that there was a lack of skilled and domestic labourers in Melancthon. He estimated that 80 day labourers could easily find employment in the area (\$12 wages per day during the summer), as well as 50 “monthly labourers” (\$8 per day), 50 “female servants” (\$3 per day), three blacksmiths (\$1 per day), and 12 carpenters or joiners at \$1 per day plus board and lodging (McGhee 1869).

In 2011, Melancthon Township had a population numbering approximately 2,839. It remains a rural, agricultural community, noted for its production of potatoes, as well as dairy, cattle, sheep and horse farming.

1.2.3 Development of the west half of Lot 12, Concession 3 OS, Melancthon Township

The Melancthon “Township Papers” show that Lot 12 in Concession 3 was originally assigned (granted) to Sally Lake by an Order-in-Council dated December 19, 1833 (AO n.d.[b]:653). The “Township Papers” noted that Lake or her agent took possession of this lot in February 1834, and began to improve it. However, it was deemed by them to be “unfit for cultivation,” and possession of this lot was abandoned and it reverted to the Crown in 1837 (AO n.d.[b]:653).

Lake (b. ca. 1811) was a native of Williamsburg Township in the Eastern District of Upper Canada. She was the daughter of William Frank (aka, “Franks,” b. ca. 1764) and his wife, Margaret Miller (or Mueller). Frank had served during the American Revolutionary War as private when he was just 14 years old, under Capt. Alexander McDonell, in the 5th Company of the 1st Battalion of the King’s Royal Regiment of New York. Frank later moved with his family to Caledon Township in the Home District. Sally was married there to Jabez Lake. She petitioned for land as the daughter of a UE Loyalist in November 1833 (AO n.d.[c]; Reid 1973:114; Fryer and Smy 1981:32).

The east half of this lot was then granted to a settler named Frederick Baker in September 1834, but the west half of the lot remained unoccupied and uncultivated for a number of years thereafter (AO n.d.[b]:605).

The 1861 census for Melancthon enumerated a settler named John Pine, who occupied 150 acres part of which was located on Lot 12, Concession 3. It would appear that his land was located in one of the concessions laid out in 1848 along Highway 10 (the former “Toronto-Sydenham Road”) in the “New Survey,” rather than in the “Old Survey” portion of the township (NAC 1862: division 2, p. 2/14). Lot 12 appears to have remained as unoccupied, vacant land during most of the 1840s and ‘50s, as well as for



part of the 1860s. The 1851/52 and 1861 census returns did not enumerate any settlers on this lot, nor were any crops or livestock recorded in the “agricultural census” returns for this lot during those years (NAC 1851; NAC 1861). In July 1869, the County of Grey alleged that there was \$22 in tax arrears owing against this property. It is therefore unclear whether this lot had been leased to any tenant or tenants between 1861 and 1869 (AO n.d.[b]:612).

In the summer of 1869, an individual named Joseph Gowan from Horning’s Mills submitted an application to the Crown Lands Department, in which he stated that he had made some improvements to the land and wished to purchase it. The Commissioner of Crown Lands declined this application, and noted that the only “improvements” on the land up until that time had been some trees that had been cut for the purpose of taking them off “as timber” (AO n.d.[b]:608-609).

In September 1869, this land was sold by the County of Grey at a public auction to Columbus Hopkins Green(e) of Toronto, in order to satisfy the outstanding amount of \$22 in tax arrears. Greene retained possession of this property for a very short time, and almost immediately sold or transferred his interest in the property to Edgar John Jarvis of Toronto (AO n.d.[b]:612).

Green(e) (b. ca. October 1831) was a native of Stamford Township (born at Lundy’s Lane) Ontario. He was the son of the Rev. Anson Green(e), a Methodist clergyman, by his wife Rachel Hopkins. Columbus was a Toronto barrister. He was married at Woodstock in September 1858 to Annette Graves LaPelletier, the daughter of William and Jane (Colebrook) LaPelletier. Hopkins died in Toronto as the result of arteriosclerosis on Oct. 1, 1921. He was interred in his family plot at the Toronto Necropolis (AO 1858:23; AO 1921:38).

Jarvis (Jan. 28, 1835-1907) was a native of Ontario, and the son of Frederick Starr Jarvis and his wife, Susan Merigold. Jarvis was the grandson of Stephen Jarvis (UEL) and the nephew of William Botsford Jarvis, who was the sheriff of the Home District. Edgar was married in October 1863 to Charlotte Beaumont (d. 1931), and they raised a family of thirteen children. Edgar was a real estate developer, and was responsible for subdividing and laying out portions of the south end of modern day “Rosedale” (Chadwick 1894:127-130).

Sometime around 1870 or 1871, Lot 12 was leased or occupied by a farmer named William James Madill. Madill (b. Mar. 17, 1844) was a native of Canada West (Ontario), and the son of William and Ann (Crawford) Madill who were Irish immigrants. The Madill family had settled in Melancthon Township “near Shelburne” in 1856, where they erected a 1½ story log house. An old resident of the township recalled that “the sons were all tall, stalwart men, and became very popular in the vicinity, and were noted for their Herculean prowess.” Madill was described as being a “labourer” in 1861. He was listed as an inhabitant within the “Old Survey” section of Melancthon Township in 1865, and he later turned to farming as a profession. He was married ca. 1868 to Eliza Ann Clark(e), (b. Mono Township, Feb. 4, 1847), the daughter of Steven and Margaret (Lindsay) Clark(e.) They raised a family of ten children (six sons, four daughters) who were born between 1870 and 1893. Madill was originally a member of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, whereas his wife and children were Primitive Methodists. Madill turned to Methodism in his later years. William died at his home on April 30, 1906 as the result of broncho-pneumonia. His wife survived him by several years, and died on Oct. 17, 1915 from asthma and nephritis. They were both interred in their family plot in the nearby Shelburne Cemetery (NAC 1861: division 1, p.7; NAC 1871:7; AO 1881:48; AO 1891:50-51; AO 1901:1; AO 1911: 5; AO n.d.[c]: death registrations #8674/1906 and #11379/1915; Munro 1910:viii; CGWCP 2016; Sawden 1952:51, 182).

Madill appears to have been persuaded to locate upon this land by a local schoolmaster named Robert Mooney. The actual value of the land was \$160, but Mooney “had arranged to get from Madill \$750 and



pocket the difference thro' false representations as to its value &c." (AO n.d.[b]:641). Madill immediately set about the business of improving his farm, and he is known to have been living on this land in February 1871. At that time he requested permission to purchase this lot from the Crown. The affidavit attached to his application noted that Madill and his family resided on the west half of the lot in a log house 16 x 18 feet in size (4.87 x 5.48 m.), and that Madill had "chopped" 1 acre of land (0.40 ha.) and was "clearing and improving on the lot." By May of that same year, Madill had industriously cleared ten acres of land (4.04 ha.), had planted one acre with some unspecified crop, and had enlarged his house to 18 x 24 feet (5.48 x 7.31 m.) in size. The value of these improvements was estimated to be worth approximately \$100. In June 1871, Madill submitted a second request to purchase the lot, but the Crown Lands Department claimed that it did not possess any documentation on file proving that Madill was an "actual settler" and therefore "the request cannot be acceded to." Permission for him to purchase was finally granted in late June of 1871, at the rate of \$1.60 per acre, or \$160 for the lot. Madill made his first payment of \$30 on June 29, and the final payment was made on Nov. 28. When Madill applied to obtain the patent for this land, he was informed that it could not be issued to him until he had resided upon the land for at least two years and had completed all of the required "settlement duties." In March-April 1872, Madill's friends and family certified that he had cleared and fenced more than 12 acres, which were "cultivated" and that he had made "other improvements." Other parts of the farm were "chopped tho' not logged." Madill had constructed a "good log house" for his family, as well as a stable or "chopping stable" (AO n.d.[b]:605, 614-615, 618, 620-621, 623-624, 627, 631-632, 636-637).

In April 1872, Edgar John Jarvis (who had a prior claim upon the property by virtue of the 1869 "tax sale") advised the Crown Lands Department *NOT* to issue the patent to Madill until the matter of the tax sale was fully resolved. Jarvis was prepared to "indemnify" Madill for any work and improvements that he had completed upon this land, or he would transfer his interest to Madill "at the price agreed to be paid to Mooney." In May 1872, Madill repaid the amount of the taxes (with accrued interest) to Jarvis. At that point, another potentially adverse claim was made against this land by one W. Price Mallory, the heir of Wilson Mallory, who claimed that his late father was the actual owner of Lot 12. After some investigation, it was determined that Mallory was the owner of the *east half* of the lot only. At that point, on July 2, 1872, the patent was finally granted to Madill for the west half of the lot (AO n.d.[b]:607, 641, 645, 647-648; AO n.d.[e]: *deed* #576).

The 1871 census for Melancthon Township showed that W.J. Madill resided on this land with his wife Eliza and their first born child, Thomas. They owned 100 acres of which seven were improved. The family occupied a house on the premises. They owned one plough and one fanning mill. Their livestock included one milch cow and three "horned cattle." Madill owned at least one sheep and some pigs during the previous year, since the "additional farm produce" included nine pounds of wool, and barrels of cured mutton and pork. Other farm products included 100 pounds of butter, and six cords of firewood (NAC 1871:7, schedules 3-7).

Madill mortgaged his land in favour of Robert Mooney, the schoolmaster, for \$700 in August 1872. This encumbrance was assigned (transferred) to Thomas Armstrong in October of that same year. A partial discharge for this mortgage was registered on title in March 1879 for the south half of the lot *only*, and the outstanding balance of the mortgage against the north half of the lot was fully discharged in April 1880 (AO n.d.[e]: *deeds* #577, 592, 2449, 3179).

In January 1873, Madill sold the north-west quarter (50 acres, or 20.23 ha) of this lot to his mother-in-law, Margaret Clark, for \$730. In December 1881, she sold this land back to Madill for \$1,000 (AO n.d.[e]: *deeds* #631, 3180).



Madill appears to have mortgaged his property again in January 1891, in favour of Maria Berwick, and in March 1902, she quit-claimed (discharged) any interest that she held in the land under this “bond” to Madill (AO n.d.[e]: *deeds* #6125, 9909).

This land was inherited by Elizabeth Ann Madill following the death of her husband in April 1906. The property remained in her possession until her death in October 1915. At that time, this property was inherited by her eighth child and youngest son, Herman Madill. His ownership was confirmed through the registration on title of the will in December 1916, and by an executor’s deed which was dated March 1916 but not registered until February 1917 (AO n.d.[e]: *deeds* #13865, 13897).

Herman Madill (b. August 15, 1884) was a native of Melancthon Township and the son of William James and Eliza Anne (Clark) Madill as noted above. He farmed in Melancthon Township until his retirement in the 1940s. Madill was married on Feb. 26, 1908 to Sarah Jane (“Jennie”) Kannawin (b. Nov. 1885), the daughter of John and Sarah (Howse) Kannawin. They raised a family of at least three children, Neil John (1908), Helen Pearl (1910) and Earl (1912.) The family belonged to the Methodist Church. After his retirement from farming, Herman and his wife moved to the nearby Town of Shelburne. Herman died in 1960, and Sarah died in 1966. They were both interred in the family plot in the Shelburne Cemetery (AO n.d.[c]: birth registrations #5462/1884, 15198/1908 and 15847/1910, and marriage registration #6358/1908; AO 1891:50-51; AO 1901:1; AO 1911:5; AO 1921:12; CGWCP 2016).

The abstract index books available for consultation on microfilm at the Archives of Ontario cut off during the 1920s. However, other records showed that members of the Madill family continued to occupy and work this farm lot (as well as the adjoining farm on Lot 13) for many years thereafter. The farm appears to have been in the possession of Neil John Madill (Nov. 12, 1908-2002) and Earl Madill (1912-1995), who were the sons of Herman and Sarah Madill. Neil was married to Alice Ferris (1910-1995), and Earl was married to Gladys Newton (1916-1998.) All were interred in the Shelburne Cemetery (CGWCP 2016).

Any subsequent land use history from the 1920s until the time of automation confirming the later period of land ownership will require a search in abstract index “Book 2” as well as a PIN search. Part of the land on the east side of the Fourth Line was expropriated by the township for road widening purposes in October 1962. Part of Lot 13, Concession 3 has been used as a quarry in recent times. The subject property is now known as the “Garner ” or “Bonnefield” property.

Directories

Unfortunately there are no sets of annual *Directories* available for Melancthon Township due to its rural location. There are a limited number of “*Farmer’s Directories*” available, which were mainly published during the 1880s and 1890s. A search of these would not reveal any detailed information other than the name of the owner or occupant, and the number of the lot and concession where he/she resided.

Federal Lists of Electors

The “Lists of Electors” were compiled by the Canadian government for the various elections that were held between 1935 and 1980, and are available on microfilm for reference purposes. These “lists” are a valuable resource for historical research, since they provide the names of all the adult electors in any given household who were eligible to vote. These lists augment the data normally found in the decennial



census returns, which are presently not available for reference purposes beyond 1921 due to the existing privacy legislation.

The subject property in Melancthon was enumerated in the “Lists of Electors” as part of “Division 4” in the Electoral District of Dufferin-Simcoe. This “division” included the “west half of Lots 10-12 in Concession 3 (Old Survey).” The address for the subject property was generally recorded as “R.R. 1, Melancthon.”

1935: “Division 4” included the names of Herman Madill “farmer,” Mrs. Herman Madill, Helen Madill; Earl Madill, Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Elmer Madill and Mrs. Elmer Madill. All were described as residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer” (NAC 1935 Federal List of Electors:1045).

1940: “Division 4” included the names of Herman Madill “farmer,” Mrs. Herman Madill; Earl Madill, Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Elmer Madill, Mrs. Elmer Madill, Dorothy Madill, Manson Madill and Mrs. Manson Madill. All were described as residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer.” Manson Madill was the son of William and Jerusha Madill. Therefore he was the nephew of Herman, and the cousin of the other men. He later resided on Lot 13 (NAC 1940 Federal List of Electors:1340).

1945: “Division 4” included the names of Herman Madill “farmer,” Mrs. Herman Madill; Earl Madill, Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Elmer Madill, Mrs. Elmer Madill., Manson Madill and Mrs. Manson Madill. All were described as residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer” (NAC 1945 Federal List of Electors:1330).

1949: “Division 4” included the names of Earl Madill, Mrs. Earl Madill, Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Elmer Madill, Mrs. Elmer Madill., Manson Madill and Mrs. Manson Madill. All were described as residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer.” By 1949, Herman Madill had retired from farming and had moved to nearby Shelburne (NAC 1949 Federal List of Electors:1387).

1953: “Division 4” included the names of Neil Madill, Mrs. Alice (Neil) Madill, Elmer Madill, Mrs. Anne (Elmer) Madill, William Madill, Edna Madill, Manson Madill and Mrs. Bernice (Manson) Madill. All were described as residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer” with the exception of William who was a “policeman” (NAC 1953 Federal List of Electors:1633).

1957, 1958, and 1962: “Division 4” included the names of Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Earl Madill, Mrs. Earl Madill, Manson Madill and Mrs. Manson Madill. All were described as residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer” (NAC 1957 Federal List of Electors:1850; NAC 1958 Federal List of Electors:1931; NAC 1962 Federal List of Electors:2196).

1963: The Elector list includes the same names and information as the 1962 listing with the addition of Jim Madill “farmer’s son.” (NAC 1963 Federal List of Electors:2386).

1965: The Elector list includes the same names and information as the 1963 listing with the exception being the absence of Mr. And Mrs. Manson Madill who had moved to Shelburne where Manson was employed as a “caretaker” (NAC 1965 Federal List of Electors:2668, 2719).

1968: “Division 52” (Horning’s Mills, Wellington & Grey) included the names of Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Earl Madill, Mrs. Earl Madill, Ernest Madill and Mrs. Ernest Madill. All were described as



residents on RR1, and the occupation for all of the men was given as “farmer.” (NAC 1968 Federal List of Electors:22441).

1974: “Division 52” (Horning’s Mills, Wellington-Grey-Dufferin-Waterloo) included the names of Neil Madill, Mrs. Neil Madill, Ken Madill, Mrs. Ken Madill, Ernest Madill and Mrs. Ernest Madill. All were described as residents on RR6 (Shelburne). Ken Madill was described as being a “crane operator,” and Ernest was “retired” (NAC 1974 Federal List of Electors:30816).

Summary

The subject property contains a long history of Euro-Canadian ownership and usage. The land which comprises Melancthon Township was purchased by the Crown from the native Mississaugas in 1818. The eastern part of the township, known as the “Old Survey,” was surveyed and laid out into lots and concessions in 1825.

The subject property was first granted to Sally Lake, the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, in 1833. However, the land was deemed to be unfit for cultivation and the location was abandoned or surrendered back to the government. It does not appear that this land was granted to any settler/s during the next two decades, although it is known that during the 1860s timber was being logged and removed from the lot.

By the summer of 1869, taxes on the parcel were owed, possibly as a result of leasing of the lands. The lot was “sold” to Columbus Greene who immediately transferred his interest in the property to Edgar John Jarvis. By 1870, the property was occupied by William J. Madill and his family. Madill performed the various required “settlement duties” on the land (clearing, planting, construction of a house), repaid the tax money to Jarvis, and obtained the Crown patent in July 1872. The 1871 census showed that in that year Madill had planted the first crops on this land, and he owned a small amount of livestock (cows, sheep, and pigs).

This farm lot remained in the possession of the Madill family for about a century. Following the death of W.J. Madill in 1906, the farm was inherited by his wife Eliza (who owned it until 1915), and title then passed to their son Herman (1916-1940s). The land was then owned and farmed by Herman’s sons Neil and Earl until the 1970s.

1.2.4 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Historical Mapping

A review of historical mapping was completed in order to determine the presence of settlement features within the subject property during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that may represent potential historical archaeological sites on the property. The earliest are the “patent plans” that showed the township fabric laid out into lots and concessions. The patent plans showed the names of the owners (or lessees) of the land and some of the topography, but structural footprints were seldom shown.

The earliest patent plan for the east part of Melancthon was dated August 28, 1825, and was signed or prepared by Hugh Black. It contains the name “William James Madill” on Lot 12. Unfortunately, the names of previous occupants entered on the map on this lot have been covered over and obliterated by subsequent annotations (Black 1825). The next plan, prepared by Thomas Parke in July 1843 for the Surveyor General’s department, showed the township fabric but does not include the names of any land owners (Winearls 1991:536). In September 1852, another plan prepared by Andrew Russell, showed



some of the names of land owners within the “New Survey”, but no names or structural footprints were indicated within the “Old Survey” (Russell 1852).

The first detailed map for this township, which showed some structures as well as a few of the names of the owners, was published in the *Illustrated Atlas for the Counties of Grey and Bruce* in 1880. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regard to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases. The 1880 mapping provides no information on the property owner or features. Present-day Fourth Line borders the western side of the lot (Figure 2).

The NTS topographic map series shows features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots. On the 1999 *NTS Sheet Dundalk*, the surrounding road network is clearly visible. The property is bordered by present-day Fourth Line to the west and a woodlot to the east (Figure 3). One structure is present fronting on Fourth Line, corresponding to the extant residence.

1.2.5 Review of Aerial Imagery

A series of aerial photographs of Ontario were taken in 1954 (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954). The image that includes the subject property shows cultivated fields divided into three portions. A large woodlot is to the east. There is an indistinguishable feature/s in the centre of the central field (Figure 4).

1.2.6 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:18) stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 1.4, Std. 1.c defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites, areas of early historical settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants (MTC 2011). One archaeological site has been registered within approximately 130 metres of the subject property. This site, BaHb-14, is described in more detail below.

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites (MTC 2011).



Therefore, given the proximity to the a registered historical archaeological site and to the historically important transportation corridor of present-day Fourth Line, there is a potential of encountering Euro-Canadian sites within the subject property, depending on the degree of recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS; published and unpublished documentary sources; and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the BaHb Borden block.

Two archaeological sites have been registered within a one km radius of the subject property (MTCS 2016). A summary of the registered sites is presented in Table 1 below. One of the sites, BaHb-14, is located within approximately 130 metres to the south of the subject property, and is discussed in detail below. The general paucity of registered archaeological sites within the general area is likely attributable to the lack of systematic archaeological assessment in what is largely a rural area. A general outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory can be found in Table 2.

Table 1: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Type	Researcher
BaHb-14		Post-contact, early 20 th c	Refuse	ASI 2011
BaHb-15	Stone	Post-contact, mid-late 19 th c	Undetermined	ASI 2011

Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture



Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Wendat, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Haudenosaunee, Anishinaabek	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro/Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

Two archaeological assessments are known to have been conducted in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) of the subject property.

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of a 47.5 hectare property immediately south of the subject property was conducted by ASI between 2007 and 2009 under PIFs P049-0222-2007, P049-299-2008, P049-347-2008, and P049-399-2009 (ASI 2011a). In 2007 and 2009, pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre intervals, and in 2008 a small portion of the property was assessed by test pit survey conducted at five metre intervals. Portions of the property had no potential for archaeological sites due to steep slope, wet ground conditions or disturbance. During the course of the survey, two historical sites were identified. Site BaHb-14, within approximately 130 metres of the current subject property, comprised a 10 x 30 metre scatter of historical material that was identified during test pit assessment to the east of the existing house at 437101 Fourth Line. Based on the presence of only nine ceramics of the 81 artifacts recovered, and the wide distribution of the material, the site was determined to be a scatter of early twentieth century material dispersed by landscaping activities. The site was determined to have no further cultural value or interest, and no further assessment was recommended. The Stone site (BaHb-15), identified more than 500 metres from the current subject property was recommended for further Stage 3 assessment. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Stone site was undertaken by ASI in 2010 under PIF P315-030-2010, and as a result, no further work was recommended (ASI 2011b).

Adjacent lands to the north of the subject property were also subject to Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment as part of the Melancthon EcoPower Centre Windfarm project. The portion of Lot 12 proposed as a wind turbine storage site was situated within an established gravel pit. The Stage 1 background research determined that the lot had been first settled ca. 1856. No subsequent Stage 2 field survey was required as the project area had previously undergone extensive removal of materials and there was no remaining potential for archaeological resources (SJA 2013).

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated within the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130-133). The Dundalk Till Plain comprises approximately 2,400 square km of gently undulating land at high elevation in the counties of Dufferin, Grey, and Wellington. Most of the plain features more or less deep deposits of windblown, silty material overlying glacial till which is much less permeable than the silt overburden. As a result, springtime drainage is slowed dramatically and the region is characterized by swamps and poorly drained depressions. At the time of the original township surveys in the vicinity of the subject property, the Dundalk Till Plain was considered to be almost entirely swamp and very inhospitable (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130). The plain is drained by the headwaters of



several major river systems, including the Saugeen, Maitland, Grand, and Nottawasaga, many of which flow within the region in spillway channels formed by glacial meltwaters.

The subject property is located in a kame complex three km to the west of the Niagara Escarpment. The terrain is undulating. Soils are Caledon sandy loam formed on sandy loam materials overlying outwash gravel (Hoffman et al. 1964).

The subject property is near the western edge of the Nottawasaga River watershed which drains eastward. The property is drained by tributaries of the Boyne River, the Pine River and Sheldon Creek (NVCA 2016).

1.3.4 Review of Pre-contact Archaeological Potential

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:17-18) stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.) are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential.

Several mapping sources were reviewed to determine the nearest source of water to the subject property. The subject property is at the western edge of the Nottawasaga River watershed and is drained by tributaries of the Boyne River, the Pine River and Sheldon Creek. On the aerial images, isolated small ponds are present to the east, northeast, and south, but there are no permanent connections between the ponds and tributary streams.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011) also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered pre-contact sites, but none have been identified in the vicinity of the subject property.

Therefore, based on the proximity to the small wetlands, there may be potential for the identification of Indigenous sites, depending on the degree of later developments or soil alterations.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 20 hectares in size, and is situated in an area predominantly used for agriculture and for aggregate extraction. The property is bounded by Fourth Line to the west, by a woodlot to the east, and by aggregate extraction operations to the north and south (Figure 5). It appears that the berm around the adjacent aggregate extraction operation encroaches on the south edge of subject property. The subject property includes three fields: the west field surrounds a modern dwelling and several outbuildings, the centre field surrounds a small clump of trees and vegetation, and the eastern field is entirely cultivated. A large woodlot is situated at the east limit. The terrain across the property is undulating near the road but becomes rolling in the eastern portion.



2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on October 31 and November 1, 8-9, 2016 in order to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449). The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The photo locations and field observations from the Stage 2 field survey have been compiled on project mapping for the subject property (Figure 6).

The large wood lot along the east limit of the subject property was not subject to a Stage 2 field survey. This woodlot is situated 10 metres outside of the limit of extraction (Figure 7), and comprises approximately 20% of the total subject property. To ensure this boundary was sufficiently assessed, all fieldwork was completed to the edge of the woodlot, thus encompassing the 10 metre buffer. It is important to note that this woodlot retains the potential for encountering archaeological resources.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review, which resulted in a portion of the property being deemed as disturbed and therefore having no archaeological potential. These areas consisted of the footprints of the house and outbuildings, the gravelled laneway, and buried utility locations (Plates 1-4). Also, it appears that the berm on the adjacent property to the south impinges on the edge of the subject property. The construction techniques used for all of these structures and features would have resulted in disturbance in their vicinities. According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2b of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. The disturbed lands comprise approximately 2% of the subject property.

Additionally, a north-south section across the middle of the centre field slopes steeply towards the east. The sloped area is unploughed and is covered by meadow, scrub, and trees (Plates 5-6). According to 2.1 Property Survey, Standard 2a (iii) of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, slopes greater than 20% are considered to have no or low potential. This sloped areas account for approximately 5% of the subject property.

2.2 Pedestrian Survey

The majority of the subject property consists of agricultural fields which were ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey. All ploughed lands were subject to a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals (Plates 7-9). As per Section 2.1.1 Pedestrian Survey of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, all standards were met. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80%. The plough zone soils were sandy loam. The pedestrian survey accounts for approximately 63% of the subject property.



2.3 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 10% of the subject property was assessed by test pit survey. These areas include portions that were covered by vegetation and not accessible by plough. These areas include the lawn, meadow, and scrub around the house and sheds, a small patch of woods in the centre of the property, and the wooded fencerows (see Plates 1-4, 6 and Plates 10-12). In accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* Section 2.1.2, these areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by test pit survey. Test pits were hand excavated at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all gravelled surfaces or standing structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

In accordance with Section 2.1.2, Standard 4 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, after disturbed soil profiles were identified in the first few test pits on the five metre grid, the test pit interval was widened to 10 metres.

Intact soil profiles were identified to the north of the house and sheds, in the wooded patch, and in the wooded fencerows. The typical undisturbed stratigraphy consisted of dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam topsoil extending to a depth of 25 cm over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam subsoil (Plates 13-14). Approximately 7% of the subject property was tested at five metre intervals. Disturbed soil profiles were identified in the yard between the house and the road, to the south of the house, and around the large shed and the laneway. The typical disturbed stratigraphy comprised a 26-58 cm thick mixture of stones and dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam overlying the yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam subsoil (Plate 15). In some places, the stones were quite large and prevented further excavation (Plate 16). In other places, two layers of fill, each approximately 25 cm in thickness, were present over the subsoil. These layers comprised very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy loam laid topsoil and grey (10YR 6/1) gravelly sand fill. Approximately 3% of the subject property was assessed by test pit survey at 10 metre intervals.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the pedestrian survey, one historical Euro-Canadian site was encountered. The site has been registered into the OASD as the Madill site (BaHb-17).

In all instances where artifacts were discovered during pedestrian survey, a 20 metre by 20 metre area was walked at one metre intervals or until the limits of the scatter were defined. A sample of historical material (including all diagnostics) was collected in order document the site.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

As per Section 6.7 and Section 7.8.2.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, details pertaining to the documentary record are provided as follows:



Table 3: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 16TS-087; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Digital photos are stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy pages and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Artifacts	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). The artifact assemblage is stored in one bag labeled: BaHb-17, Stage 1-2, Melancthon, Dufferin County.

GPS coordinates for all positive test pits were recorded. All GPS readings were done using a Garmin Oregon 450 handheld GPS receiver unit, using NAD 83. No correction was used for the co-ordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are located in the Supplementary Documentation associated with this project.

3.2 The Madill (BaHb-17) Site

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, and by the type of decoration, and motif, which they feature and are organized as described in Table 4.

Table 4: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware Creamware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE) Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
Edge	Blue and Green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All Blue or Early Palette*	Late palette**	Late palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns popular in 1880's	Many colours; over glaze
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of Flow
Yellowware	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in decline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark



Glass Bottles:	Cup mould, two piece open mold, & three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, & three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, & three piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip & over lip
Manufacture					
Glass Bottles:					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common
Finish					Marked with country of origin per 1891 U.S. McKinley Tariff Act
Other					

Early Palette*= Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange, Brown
Late Palette**= Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black

Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists.
Derived from: Adams, Nick; 1993 OAS, London, Ontario

Site BaHb-17 was identified during the pedestrian survey with the southwest corner of the subject property, fronting Fourth Line. The site measures approximately 30 metres east-west by 40 metres north-south, and is situated in gently undulating terrain (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1).

A representative sample of 40 artifacts (25%) was collected of the 161 artifacts observed on the ploughed surface. The ceramic sample includes an example of all wares and motifs observed throughout the site area. Artifacts which remain in the field consist of ceramic, glass and faunal. Interestingly, no nails or brick were encountered within the site area.

The artifact assemblage consists of a varied assortment of material representative of a nineteenth century domestic occupation of the property. Table 5 provides a summary of the artifact classes, quantities and percentages.

The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the 40 historical artifacts recovered from this site. The category of "Organic" was added to account for floral and faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts were divided into five artifact classes: kitchen/food, indeterminate, personal, organic, and furnishings. Detailed historical artifact catalogues are located in Appendix A. A sample of artifacts recovered from this site is displayed in Section 8.0 (Plates 17-19).

Table 5: Madill (BaHb-17) Site Historical Artifact Counts by Functional Class and Type				
Artifact Class		Quantity	% Total Collected	
<i>Kitchen/Food</i>			28	70.0%
	Tableware	18		
	Kitchenware	6		
	Teaware	2		
	Container, liquor	2		
<i>Indeterminate</i>			6	15.0%
	Glass container, unidentifiable	6		
<i>Personal</i>			3	7.5%
	Button	2		
	Container, medicine	1		
<i>Organic</i>			2	5.0%
	Faunal, mammal	2		
<i>Furnishings</i>			1	2.5%
	Unidentified ceramic	1		
Total			40	100%

The kitchen/food-related artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages and account for 70.0% (n=28) of the sample. This artifact class is dominated by the ceramics (n=26), which include tableware (n=18), kitchenware (n=6), and teaware (n=2) (Plate 17). The



remaining artifacts in the class are two fragments of dark olive green glass (Plate 18), which was used for liquor, wine and ale until the 1880s (Lindsey 2014).

The tea and tablewares (Table 6) include refined white earthenware (RWE) and ironstone. RWE came into common use in Ontario by 1835, replacing earlier wares such as pearlware (Kenyon 1995). The RWE assemblage includes hand painted (late palette), edgeware (blue straight and unmoulded), and transfer print (general blue) motifs. Ironstone was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century and came to replace RWE as the common ware by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although more durable, it was as expensive as popular printed wares, and took several decades before its popularity peaked in the 1880s (Kenyon 1995). The represented ironstone motifs are similar to those on the RWE and include edgeware (blue straight and moulded), transfer print (black), and moulded (general). Thus, the earliest of the ceramics is the black transfer printed RWE, popular in the 1830s-1840s. Late palette hand painting on RWE was popular in the 1830s-1870s. Straight and moulded edgeware motifs would have been available on ironstone in the 1850s. Straight and unmoulded edgeware motifs would have been popular on RWE around 1865-1895. The moulded wheat pattern was popular on ironstone from the 1860s-1900s. The ceramic wares would all have been available between the 1840s and the 1860s, but some could have been obtained later (ASI 2013).

Table 6: Madill (BaHb-17) Site Ceramic Ware Quantities

Ceramic Ware	Quantity
Refine white earthenware (RWE)	9
Ironstone	9
Coarse red/buff earthenware	5
Yellow ware	2
Stoneware	1
Total	26

The kitchenware includes coarse red/buff earthenware, yellow ware and stoneware. Red/buff earthenware was manufactured throughout the nineteenth century from local clays at small-scale kilns, but was most commonly in usage between the 1830s and 1880s. Yellow ware ceramics were available in Ontario from ca. 1840 into the 1900s (Kenyon 1995). Rockingham also appears on both the coarse earthenware and yellow ware. The Rockingham glaze was produced from 1855 to the 1890s (ASI 2013).

Some of the other historical materials are also temporally diagnostic (Plates 18-19). Personal artifacts include two prosser buttons post-dating 1840 (Sprague 2002) and a patent medicine bottle. The faunal material consists of two specimens of calcined mammal bone. Glass artifacts include milk glass, introduced ca. 1840, but do not include any colourless or solarised glass, which became more common in containers circa 1865 and 1875 respectively (Miller et al 2000; Jones & Sullivan 1985:13). In summary, the ceramics as well as the other artifacts would all have been available in the mid-nineteenth century, but some could possibly have been obtained later in the nineteenth century.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Strada Aggregates Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Garner / Bonnefield Property, 437101 Fourth Line, part of Lot 12, Concession 3 Old Survey (OS), Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 20 hectares.



The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, along with Indigenous and nineteenth and twentieth-century settlement trends and development history. This research has concluded that there is potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on 80% of the subject property by means of pedestrian survey employed at five metre intervals, and test pit survey initiated at five metre intervals and increased to ten metres when disturbance was observed. The remaining 20% of the subject property consists of a large woodlot situated outside of the limit of extraction.

The land use history determined that the lot was granted to Sally Lake, who took possession of this lot in February 1834, and began to improve it. However, it was deemed by the family to be “unfit for cultivation,” and possession of this lot was abandoned and it reverted to the Crown in 1837. No occupants, crops or livestock are indicated in the census returns of 1851/52 and 1861. Between 1861 and 1869, it is possible that the land was leased because the County of Grey alleged in 1869 that \$22 in taxes was owed. A local man attempted to purchase the parcel in 1869, but his claim of improvements was refuted. Eventually in 1869, the land was sold to cover the taxes, with the absentee land owner soon reselling to another speculator.

It was not until perhaps 1870 that the lot was permanently occupied. William J. Madill and his family settled there, performing settlement duties and resolving various legal issues, before obtaining the Crown patent in 1872. By February 1871, Madill had cleared one acre and built a 16x18 foot log house. In the spring one year later, he had 12 acres cleared, with an enlarged log house and stable. Upon William’s death, the farm was inherited by wife Eliza. It then passed to son Herman in 1916, and then to sons Neil and Earl who farmed there until the 1970s. The earliest mapping of a farmstead on the west half of Lot 13 is the 1954 aerial image, which shows it on the parcel to the south of the subject property, and not in the location of the Madill (BaHb-17) site.

The sample of artifacts retained from the Madill (BaHb-17) site can be dated to the 1830s-1870s, therefore, some of them likely correspond to the short-term occupation of the property by the Lake family between 1834 and 1837. The location that was chosen for the homelot by the Lake family was re-occupied by one generation of the Madill family prior to the establishment of the farmstead to the south.

4.1 Site Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

In accordance with Section 2.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, each archaeological resource was evaluated for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) to meet the definitions of “artifact” and “archaeological site” under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Applicable criteria are detailed under Standard 1, and these were used to identify artifacts, groups of artifacts or archaeological sites that meet the criteria and require Stage 3 site-specific assessment. The applicable standards that apply to the project results are:

Std. 1.c Post-contact archaeological sites containing at least 20 artifacts that date period of use to before 1900. Further guidance for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value or interest of post-1830 post-contact domestic sites is provided in the S&G, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1.a.: In southern Ontario: most (80% or more) of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dates to before 1870.



The Madill (BaHb-17) site comprises a tightly-dated deposit ca. 1830-1870. The artifact assemblage therefore meets the criteria for CHVI per *Standard 1.c.* of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. The Madill site (BaHb-17) represents a mid-nineteenth occupation of the property. As such, this site represents an archaeological resource where the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be subject to comprehensive Stage 3 assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
 - a) The Stage 3 archaeological assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. Then, a controlled surface collection must be conducted to precisely define the nature and extent of the site. This work will require that the site area be re-ploughed and allowed to weather for a least one substantial rainfall prior to commencing this work. The location of each artifact should be mapped with the aid of a tape measure and transit, and a surface map produced for the site.
 - b) A series of one metre by one metre units will then be excavated across the entire site area at ten metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 40% of the total number of units excavated on the grid will be strategically excavated at 10 metre intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated five cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
 - c) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.
2. Approximately 20% of the subject property was not assessed, as these lands are situated outside of the limit of extraction. These lands consist of wooded areas along the east limit which retain potential for archaeological resources. Therefore, for areas formally prohibited from alteration the following documentation must be provided to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport in accordance with Section 7.8, Standard e. of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines of Consultant Archaeologists*.
 - a) A map depicting the exact limits of the area. **See Figure 7.**
 - b) Documentation describing how the limit of the area was determined during the survey and confirming that the area included enough overlap to ensure that all adjacent impacted lands were surveyed. **See Section 2.0.**



- c) A copy of the formal condition, zoning bylaw or easement agreement confirming prohibition of alteration.
 - d) A copy of a statement from the approval authority that it has implemented or is about to implement the constraint (in writing, by letter or e-mail, submitted as part of the supplementary documentation).
 - e) A copy of confirmation from the proponent regarding the manner in which “no-go” instructions to construction crews will be implanted (in writing, by letter or e-mail, submitted as part of the supplementary documentation).
3. Should the limit of extraction (as indicated on Figure 7) change for any reason, then further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted on the remaining 20% of the subject property prior to any land-disturbing activities in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport acceptance has been received.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.



- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, 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 Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous

1891 *Canada: Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1890*. Brown Chamberlin, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Adams, N.

1993 *Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists*. Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.

AO (Archives of Ontario)

n.d.(a) *Melancthon Township Diffusion Materials* (Township Minutes 1869-1900, By-Laws 1895-1912), AO D242 microfilm reel GS546741.

n.d.(b) *Melancthon Township "Township Papers."* AO RG1 C-IV, envelope 2 box 322 item 5 pp. 597-655 and envelope 3 box 322 item 6 pp 656-659. AO microfilm MS658 reel 296.

n.d.(c) *Upper Canada Land Petitions*, L18/65.

n.d.(d) *Ontario Vital Statistics*, birth registrations and death registrations.

n.d.(e) *Melancthon Township Abstract Index to Deeds*, "New Book 1," Lot 12 Concession 3 ("Old Survey") dated May 1922. AO microfilm reel GSU171707 (formerly GS3549.).

1858 *Woodstock/Oxford County Marriage Register*.

1881 Grey East/Melancthon Census, division "E".

1891 Grey East/Melancthon Census, division E1.

1901 Grey East/Melancthon Census, division E5.

1911 Dufferin/Melancthon Census, division H4.



- 1921 *Toronto Necropolis Burial Register*, October-November.
- ASI (Archaeological Services Inc.)
- 2011a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of The Strada Pit Expansion, Part of Lots 11 and 12 (West Half), Concession 3 O.S., Melancthon Township, Dufferin County. MCL CIF P049-0222-2007, P049-299-2008, P049-347-2008, P049-399-2009. ASI file 07TS-085/08TS-053. Report revised July 2011 and Addendum
- 2011b Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Stone Site (BaHb-15), The Strada Pit Expansion, Part of Lot 11, Concession O.S., Melancthon Township, Dufferin County, Ontario. MCL CIF P315-030-2010. ASI file 10TE-003.
- 2013 ASI Historical Sites Handbook. Version 2.0. On file at ASI, Toronto.
- Armstrong, F.H.
- 1985 *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology*. Dundurn Press, Toronto.
- H. Belden & Co.
- 1880 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Grey & Bruce, Ont. Compiled, Drawn and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys*. H. Belden & Co., Toronto.
- Birch, J. and R. Williamson
- 2013 *The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Wendat Community*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Lanham.
- Black, H.
- 1825 *Map of Part of Melancthon, Home District*, Plan 23. Plan dated Aug. 28, 1825. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1541, digital image I0050869 (OTNR, SR1657).
- Brown, J.
- 1995 On Mortuary Analysis – with Special Reference to the Saxe-Binford Research Program. In *Regional Approaches to Mortuary Analysis*. Edited by L.A. Beck. Plenum Press, New York, pp. 3-2.
- Campbell, H.C.
- 1967 *Landmarks of Canada: A Guide to the J. Ross Robertson Canadian Historical Collection in the Toronto Public Library*. Toronto Public Library, Toronto.
- CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project 2004-2016
- 2016 Shelburne Cemetery. Accessed Dec. 2016 at www.geneofun.on.ca
- Canadian Parks Service
- 1992 *Classification System for Historical Collections*. National Historic Sites, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa.
- Chadwick, E.M.
- 1894 *Ontarian Families: Genealogies of United Empire Loyalist and other Pioneer Families of Upper Canada*. Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto.



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

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Second Edition. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

DNR (Department of Natural Resources)

1999 *NTS Sheet Dundalk* (41 A/1 Ed. 5). Geomatics Canada.

Dillon Consulting.

2013 *DWP Inc., Dufferin Wind Farm Project, Changes Report #2*. Report prepared by Dillon Consulting, May 2013 (see "Appendix B" for the Archaeological assessment).

Dodd, C.F., D.R. Poulton, P.A. Lennox, D.G. Smith and G.A. Warrick

1990 The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Stage. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by C.J. and N. Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5:321-360. Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.

Edwards, T. and P. Fritz

1988 Stable-isotope palaeoclimate records from southern Ontario, Canada: comparison of results from marl and wood. *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 25: 1397-1406.

Elliott, B.S., Dan W. and F. S-D.

1995 *Men of Upper Canada. Militia Nominal Rolls, 1828-1829*. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society.

Ellis, C. and D. Deller

1990 Paleo-Indians. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by C. and N. Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5:37-63. Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.

Ellis, C., I. Kenyon and M. Spence

1990 The Archaic. In: *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by C. and N. Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5:65-124. Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.

Ellis, C., P. Timmins and H. Martelle

2009 At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario. In *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent*. Edited by T. Emerson, D. McElrath and A. Fortier. State University of New York Press, Albany, New York, pp. 787-837.

Ferris, N.

2013 Introduction: Seeing Ontario's Past Archaeologically. In: *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Edited by: M. Munson and S. Jamieson. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston, pp. 3-23.

Fryer, M.B. and W.A. Smy

1981 *Rolls of the Provincial (Loyalist) Corps, Canadian Command, American Revolutionary Period*. Dundurn Canadian Historical Document Series Publication #1. Dundurn Press, Toronto.



- Gardiner, H.F.
1899 *Nothing But Names: An Inquiry into the Origin of the Names of the Counties and Townships of Ontario*. George N. Morang & Co. Ltd., Toronto.
- Hoffman, D., B. Matthews, and R. Wicklund
1964 Soil Survey of Dufferin County, Ontario. *Ontario Soil Survey Report* No. 38. Guelph, Ontario.
- HSCL (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited)
1954 Digital Aerial Photographs. Southern Ontario 1954. Accessed October 14, 2016 at University of Toronto Map & Data Library, at maps.library.utoronto.ca/data/on/AP_1954/index.html
- Jonasson, E.
2006 "The Districts and Counties of Southern Ontario, 1777-1979. Two Centuries of Evolution." *Families* 45.4 (November 2006), pp. 191-209.
- Johnston, D.
2004 Connecting People to Place: Great Lakes Aboriginal History in Cultural Context. Prepared for the Ipperwash Commission of Inquiry.
- Kenyon, I.
1995 A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780-1910. Paper presented at Table Talks Lecture Series, Montgomery's Inn, Toronto.
- Lindsey, B.
2014 Bureau of Land Management/Society for Historical Archaeology Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website. Accessed January 22, 2014 at <http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>.
- MacDonald, E.
1997 The Root of the Scatter: Nineteenth Century Artifact and Settlement Patterns in Rural Ontario. *Ontario Archaeology* 64:56-80.
- McGhee, R.
1869 "Circular Regarding Immigrants," dated May 4, 1869. Archives of Ontario, RG11-B-2 item 6/1869 (microfilm MS847 reel 22).
- MNC (Métis National Council)
n.d. *The Métis Nation*. <<http://www.metisnation.ca/index.php/who-are-the-metis>>
- Ministry of Consumer Services
2002 Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act.
- MCL (Ministry of Culture, now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport)
1990 Ontario Heritage Act.
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs
1990 *The Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13.



MTC/MTCS (Ministry of Tourism and Culture, now the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport)

2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Planning Unit, Toronto.

2016 Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Project Provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, October 25, 2016. <<http://www.pastport.mtc.gov.on.ca>>

Miller, G., P. Samford, and E. Shlasko

2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1-22.

Morgan, H.J.

1862 *Sketches of Celebrated Canadians, and Persons Connected with Canada, from the Earliest Period in the History of the Province Down to the Present Time*. Hunter, Rose & Co., Quebec.

Munro, W.F.

1910 *The Backwoods Life: An Interesting Story of Pioneer Days in Melancthon Township*. Shelburne Free Press, Shelburne. (1910 reprint of the 1869 edition)

NAC (National Archives of Canada)

1851 *Melancthon Census* (NAC microfilm reel C11723).

1861 *Melancthon and Proton Census* (NAC microfilm reels C1027-1028).

1871 *South Grey/Melancthon Census*, division D1 (NAC microfilm reel C9951).

1935-1979 Federal Lists of Electors. NAC Microfilm. [see index in *Federal Voters Lists in Ontario, 1935-1979: a finding aid*. Compiled by D.B. Obee. 2016. Accessed December 2016 at www.daveobee.com].

NCA (Nottawasaga Conservation Authority)

2016 Map. Accessed December 6, 2016 at www.maps.simcoe.ca/NVCA/

Rayburn, A.

1997 *Place Names of Ontario*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Reid, W.D.

1973 *The Loyalists in Ontario: The Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada*. Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey.

Rose, G.M.

1886 *A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography: Being Chiefly Men of the Time*. Rose Publishing Co., Toronto.

Russell, A.

1852 *Melancthon, Grey County*, Plan 44. Plan dated Sept. 3, 1852. Archives of Ontario, RG1-100-0-0-1542, digital image I0050870.



- Sawden, S.
1952 *History of Dufferin County*. Orangeville Banner, Orangeville. [NB: this volume contains a chapter on the history of Melancthon Township, written by David E. Dean, on pages 51 ff.]
- SJA (Scarlett Janusas Archaeological Heritage Consulting and Education)
2013 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment, Dufferin Wind Farm – Modifications, Part Lot 29, Concession 6; Part Lot 30, Concession 7; Part Lot 27. Concessions 6 & 7; Part Lot 25 & 26, Concession 11; Part Lot 24, Concession 10; Part Lot 22, Concession 9; Part Lots 22-25, 27, Concession 3; Part Lots 26-28, Concession 2; Part Lot 20-21, Concession 2; Part Lot 13, Concession 3; Part Lot 9, Concession 4, Township of Melancthon, Part Lot 2, Concession 2, Township of Amaranth, Dufferin County, Ontario (Part of Former Wellington, Simcoe and Grey Counties), Original Report. FIT #F-000661-WIN-130-601.
- Smith, W.H.
1846 *Smith's Canadian Gazetteer*. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

1851 *Canada: Past, Present and Future Being a Historical, Geographical, Geological and Statistical Account of Canada West* (volume II). Thomas Maclear, Toronto.
- Spence, M.W., R.H. Pihl and C. Murphy
1990 Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by C.J. and N. Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5:125-169. Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.
- Sprague, R.
2002 China or Prosser Button Identification and Dating.
- Stone, L.M. and D. Chaput
1978 History of the Upper Great Lakes. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 15: Northeast. Edited by B. Trigger. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, pp. 602-609.
- Williamson, R.
1990 The Early Iroquoian Period of Southern Ontario. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Edited by C. and N. Ferris. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter OAS Number 5:291-320. Ontario Archaeological Society, London, Ontario.
- Winearls, J.
1991 *Mapping Upper Canada 1780-1867*. An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.



8.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Extant modern house fronting Fourth Line. Disturbed lawn assessed by test pits at 10 metre interval.



Plate 2: Disturbance of lawn south of laneway confirmed by test pits at ten metre interval.



Plate 3: Disturbed portion of lawn to west of large shed assessed by test pits at ten metre intervals. Note buried utility marking in red.



Plate 4: North of large shed assessed by test pits at five metre intervals.



Plate 5: No potential for sites on steeply sloped area in central field.



Plate 6: Clump of trees assessed by test pits at five metre interval.



Plate 7: Pedestrian survey of west field.



Plate 8: Central field surrounding sloped area pedestrian surveyed at five metre interval.



Plate 9: East field was pedestrian surveyed at five metre interval.



Plate 10: Disturbance in front lawn was confirmed by test pits at 10 metre interval.



Plate 11: Test pit survey at five metre interval north of house.



Plate 12: Test pit survey at five metre interval north of large shed.



Plate 13: Intact soil profile in north yard.



Plate 14: Intact soil profile in tree clump near slope.



Plate 15: Disturbed soil profile with stoney fill.



Plate 16: Disturbed soil profile with large rock in fill.



Plate 17: Selected ceramic artifacts.



Plate 18: Selected personal artifacts.

Top row (left to right): RWE - straight, unmoulded edgware H14, late palette painted H18, and blue transfer printed H16; Ironstone – straight, moulded edgware H13, black transfer printed H15, and wheatware moulded H10a. Middle row (left to right): Rockingham on yellow ware H5 and coarse red earthenware H4; yellow ware H3; and stoneware H7. Bottom row: unidentified ceramic furnishing H33.

Left to right: prosser buttons H31 and H32.



Plate 19: Selected glass artifacts.

Left to right: olive liquor bottle H28; milk glass H23; and aqua patent medicine bottle H24.

9.0 MAPS

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

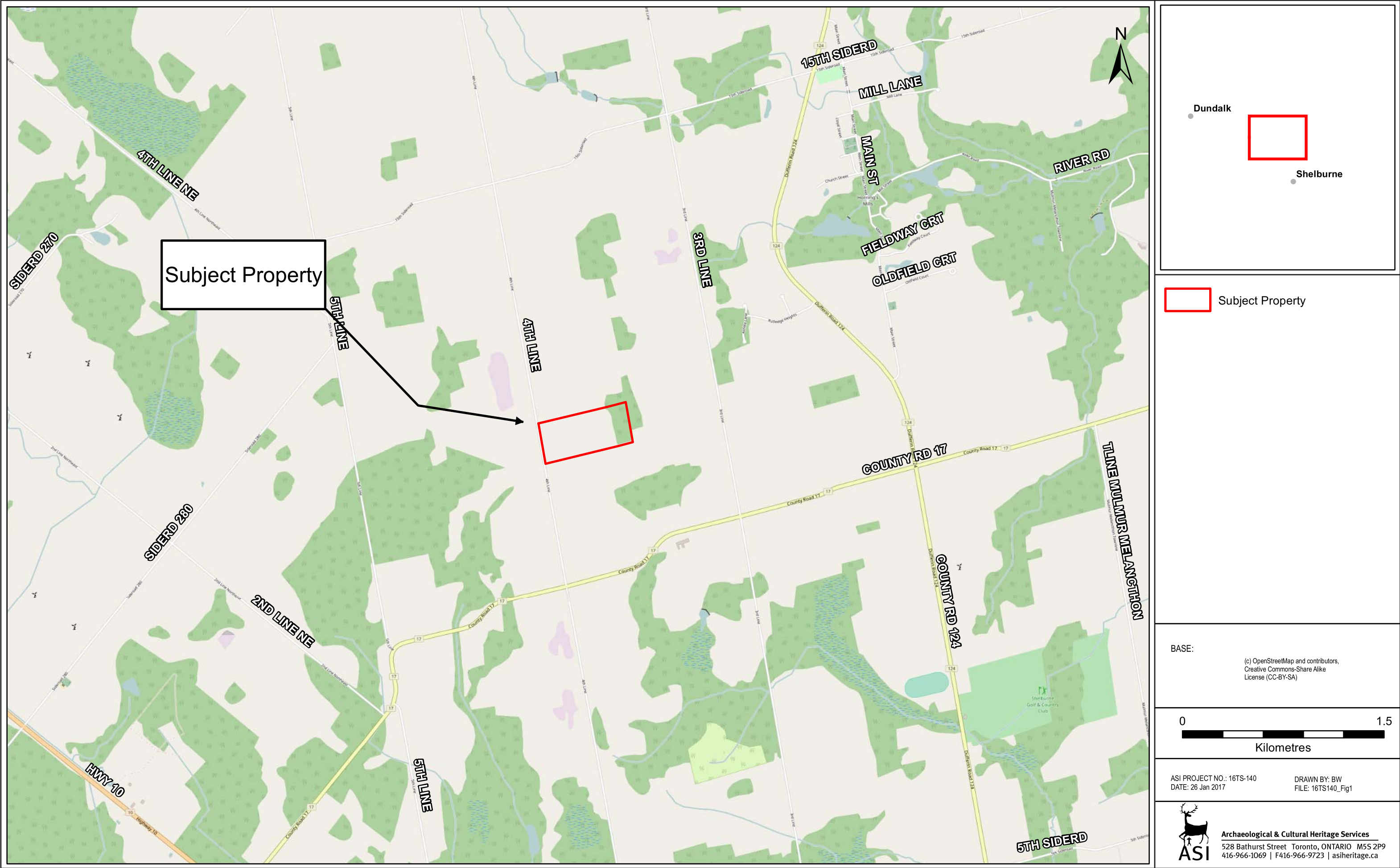
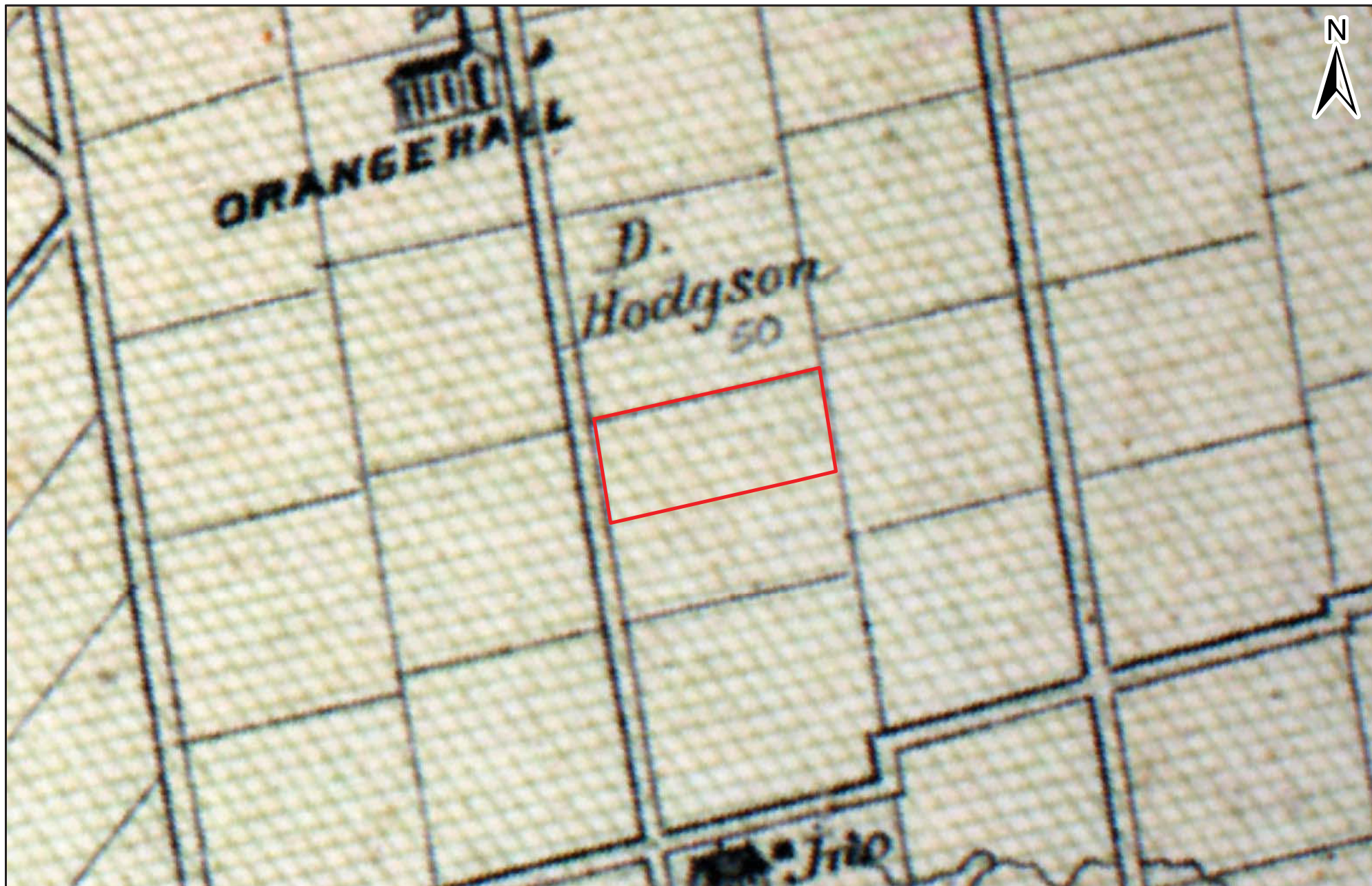


Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca



Subject Property

0 500



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-087
DATE: 26 Jan 2017

DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 16TS087_Fig2_1880

Figure 2: Subject Property located on the Grey County supplement in the 1880 Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada.

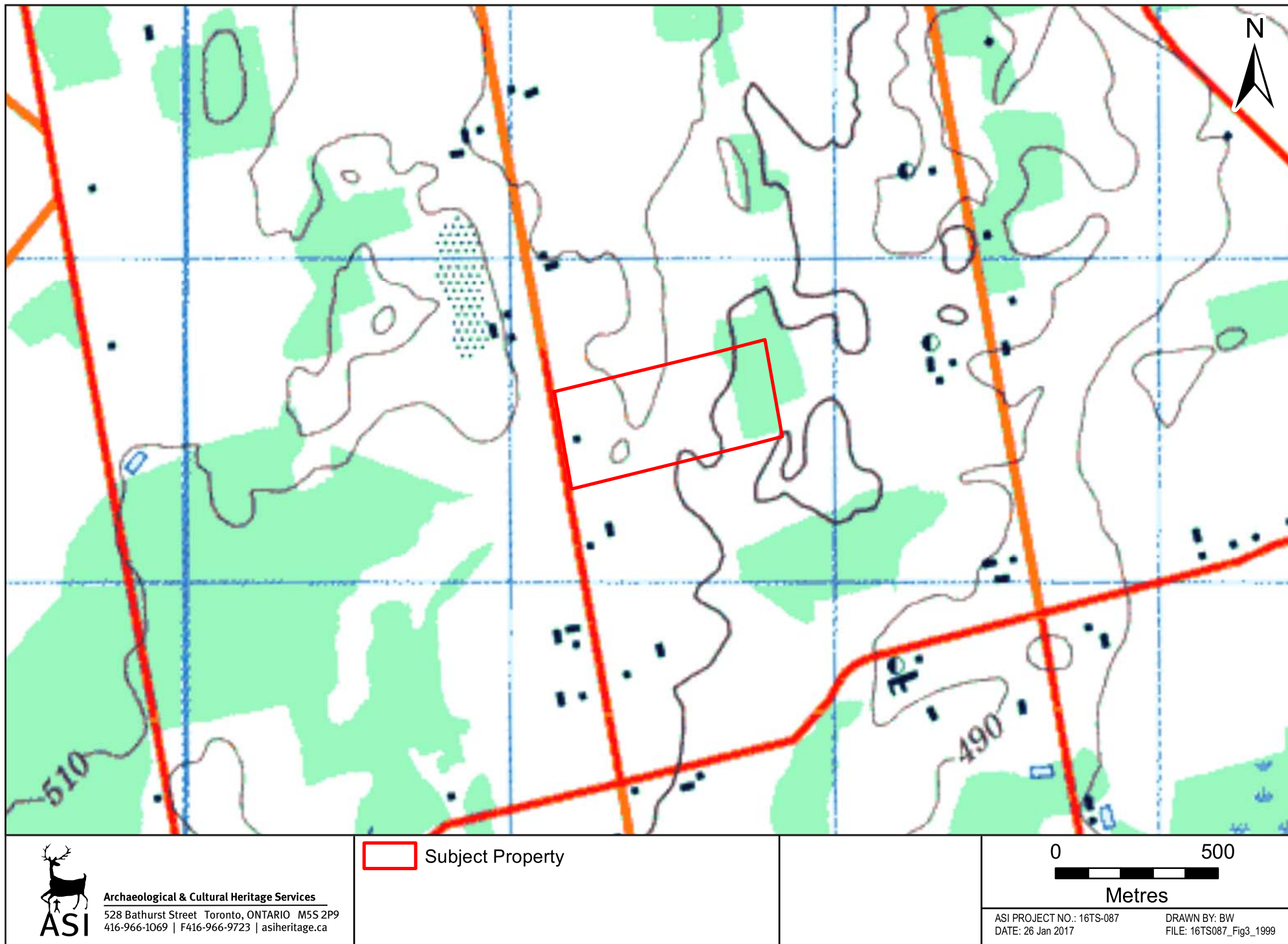


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1999 NTS Dundalk Sheet (41 A/1 Ed. 5).



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca



Subject Property

0 300



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-087
DATE: 26 Jan 2017

DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 16TS087_Fig4_1954

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1954 aerial image.

X:\2016 Projects\15\16TS-087\StradaGarnerProperty\View\16TS087_Fig4.mxd



 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	BASE: Ortho Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community	<div> <div>0100</div> <div></div> <div>Metres</div> </div> <div> <div>ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-087</div> <div>DATE: 26 Jan 2017</div> </div> <div> <div>DRAWN BY: BW</div> <div>FILE: 16TS087_Fig5_Ortho</div> </div>
---	--	---	---

Figure 5: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.



Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca



Subject Property



Slope: No Potential



Pedestrian 5 m interval



Test pit 5 m interval



Disturbed: No Potential



Not Assessed



Test pit 10 m interval



Photo Locations

BASE:

Ortho
 Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
 USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
 IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0



100

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-087
 DATE: 26 Jan 2017

DRAWN BY: BW
 FILE: 16TS087_Fig6_Stg2

Figure 6: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Path: X:\2016 Projects\TS\16TS-087\StradaGarnerProperty\View\16TS087_workspace.mxd



Figure 7: Proposed Melancthon Pit Expansion. Subject Property at 437101 Fourth Line illustrated on the right.

Legal Description

Part of West Half of Lots 12 and 14
Concession 3 O.S.
Township of Melancthon
County of Dufferin

Legend

- Boundary of Area to be Licensed
- Existing Licensed Boundary
MELANCTHON PITS NOS. 1 & 2
(OWNED BY APPLICANT)
- Elevation, Contour
METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL
- Existing Fence
1.2m. POST & WIRE FARM FENCE
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- Public Road
- Private Laneway/
Roadway
- Field/Residential
Access
- Monitoring Wells
- Existing Vegetation
- Limit of Extraction
ALL SETBACKS ARE DRAWN TO SCALE
AND SHOW LABELLED DISTANCES
- Existing Extraction Limit
MELANCTHON PITS NOS. 1 & 2
(OWNED BY APPLICANT)
- Building/Structure
LOCATION AND USE FOR BUILDINGS ON-SITE
AND WITHIN 120m ARE SHOWN ON THIS PAGE
- Direction of Surface
Drainage (IF ANY)
- Hydro Poles
- Wetland
- Cross Sections
SEE PAGE 4 OF 4 FOR EXISTING AND
REHABILITATED CROSS SECTIONS

Site Plan Amendments

No.	Date	Description	By

MHBC PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN
& LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE
200-540 BINGEMAN'S CENTRE DR. KITCHENER, ON, N2B 3X9 | P: 519.576.3650 F: 519.576.0121 | WWW.MHBCPLAN.COM

MNR Approval Stamp

Stamp

STRADA
AGGREGATES
30 Floral Parkway, Concord ON, L4K 4R1
Phone: 905-669-5400 Fax: 905-669-2296

Project

Melancthon Pit Extension
Part of West Half of Lots 12 and 14 Concession 3 O.S.
Township of Melancthon, County of Dufferin

MNR Licence Reference No. Pre-approval review:
For client review - June 2016

Plan Scale 1:3000 (Arch D) Plot Scale 1:3 [1mm = 3 units] MODEL
Drawn By D.S. File No. Y349G
Checked By J.P.

File Name **EXISTING FEATURES**
Drawing No. **1 OF 4**

K:\y349G Strada Dufferin County properties\A\Exteplan 1of4.DWG

APPENDIX A

Madill (BaHb-17) Site Artifact Catalogue



Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Madill (BaHb-17)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	1	Surface		Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown; exterior glazed; interior exfoliated
2	2	Surface		Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown; interior & exterior glazed
3	1	Surface		Yellow Ware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body; missing handle
4	1	Surface		Buff Earthenware	Rockingham	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; moulded
5	1	Surface		Yellow Ware	Rockingham	Teapot	Portion: Neck; Colour: Brown; glazed interior; exfoliated on exterior surface; neck with gallery
6	1	Surface		Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown; glazed exterior; exfoliated interior
7	1	Surface		Stoneware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Base; buff coloured paste; colourless glaze; circular base
8	1	Surface		Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Portion: Handle; moulding on handle possibly corn; knobby & cylindrical - tapers towards the ends
9	1	Surface		Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; possibly a moulded leaf
10	2	Surface		Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; possibly wheatware
11	1	Surface		Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
12	1	Surface		RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Rim
13	1	Surface		Ironstone	Edgeware - Straight and Moulded	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
14	1	Surface		RWE	Edgeware - Straight and Unmoulded	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
15	1	Surface		Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Black; unidentified motif
16	1	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Brink; Colour: Blue; trellis pattern
17	2	Surface		RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; heavily exfoliated; unidentified motif
18	1	Surface		RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Green; single green line
19	1	Surface		RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; single blue line; beginning of what appears to be a second linear blue line
20	1	Surface		RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Base; base with footring attached
21	1	Surface		RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
22	2	Surface		Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Base; base with footring attached

Grand Total : 26 artifacts

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue
Madill (BaHb-17)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
23	1	Surface		Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	straight outer edge on base; ie vessel not circular in shape; Colour: Opaque White (milk glass)
24	1	Surface		Container - Medicine	Glass	Embossing: unidentifiable embossing on front side; Colour: Aqua
25	1	Surface		Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	patent finish; Colour: Aqua; Finish: One Part; Lip: Flat
26	1	Surface		Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	flat base; circular indentation in centre of base; very thick glass; no mould seams; Colour: Aqua
27	1	Surface		Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	flat base; no mould seams visible; Colour: Aqua
28	2	Surface		Container - Liquor	Glass	curved; Colour: Dark Olive Green
29	1	Surface		Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Light Aqua
30	1	Surface		Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	very thick; curved; Colour: Aqua
31	1	Surface		Button	Ceramic	prosser button; One Piece; Ceramic; Diameter: 11 mm
32	1	Surface		Button	Ceramic	prosser button; One Piece; Ceramic; Diameter: 12.95 mm
33	1	Surface		Unidentified	Ceramic	single line of orange-brown paint on moulded ceramic; section of agate; interior unglazed
34	2	Surface		Faunal - Mammal	Bone	calcined; fragmented

Grand Total : 14 artifacts

APPENDIX B

1. The Madill site (BaHb-17) represents a mid-nineteenth occupation of the property. As such, this site represents an archaeological resource where the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be subject to comprehensive Stage 3 assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Given that there are no further concerns for impacts to archaeological sites within the majority of the project lands, ASI also makes recommendation for partial clearance.
2. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the BaHb-17 site documented in the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport approval has been received. Should there be proposed grading or other impacts to the subject property the following avoidance and protection strategy is required:
 - a. That the protected area at BaHb-17, comprising the site extent and a 20m protective buffer, be marked by a temporary barrier prior to the commencement of construction/extraction;
 - b. That soil disturbing activities within 50 m of the protected areas be monitored by a licensed archaeologist to ensure that unintentional project impacts do not occur. The MTCS should be notified immediately if any alterations to the sites are observed;
 - c. That 'no go' instructions be issued to all on-site construction crews and engineers for the protected areas, and that the location of these areas be shown on appropriate contract drawings; and
 - d. That the protected areas be inspected by a licensed archaeologist after the completion of soil disturbing activities, and that the effectiveness of the avoidance and protection strategy is reported to the MTCS.
3. Should the limit of extraction change for any reason, then further Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment must be conducted on the remaining 20% of the subject property (wooded areas along the east limit which retain potential for archaeological resources) prior to any land-disturbing activities in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
4. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.



**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE GARNER / BONNEFIELD PROPERTY, 437101 FOURTH LINE
PART OF LOT 12, CONCESSION 3 OLD SURVEY, TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON,
DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO**

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

Prepared for:

Strada Aggregates Inc.
30 Floral Parkway
Concord, ON L4K 4R1
T 905 738-2200

Archaeological Licence P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0008-2016
ASI File: 16TS-087

24 May, 2017



528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 ASIheritage.ca

1.0 DETAILED SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Project:	Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Garner / Bonnefield Property, 437101 Fourth Line, part of Lot 12, Concession 3 Old Survey (OS), Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario				
ASI File:	16TS-087		MTCS PIF:	P449-0008-2016	
GPS Model & Type:	Garmin Oregon 450				
UTM Grid Zone:	17T	Datum:	NAD 83	Method of Correction:	—
Site	UTM Co-ordinates	Error (+ / -)	Co-ordinate Type	Elevation (asl)	Conditions
BaHb-17	561216 4887327	5 m	Centre	507 m	Optimal
	561232 4887338		East Limit		Optimal
	561227 4887307		South Limit		Optimal
	561201 4887328		West Limit		Optimal
	561206 4887345		North Limit		Optimal
Fixed Landmark	561256 4887453	5 m	South corner of barn	508 m	Optimal

2.0 DETAILED SITE LOCATION MAPPING

See the following pages for detailed site location mapping.





Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca



Subject Property

Site Limit

BASE:

Ortho
 Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
 USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
 IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 50



Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-087
 DATE: 12 Jan 2017

DRAWN BY: BW
 FILE: 16TS087_SD_Fig1

Figure 1: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results - Location of Site BaHb-17

X:\2016 Projects\TS\16TS-087\StradaGarnerProperty\View\16TS087_SD.mxd