STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PRINCE PROPERTY, 437213 FOURTH LINE, PART LOT 14, CONCESSION 3 OLD SURVEY, TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, DUFFERIN COUNTY, ONTARIO

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence P046 (Clish)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P046-0261-2016
ASI File: 16TS-089

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Strada Aggregates Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Prince Property, 437213 Fourth Line, part of Lot 14, Concession 3 Old Survey, Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 40 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 has been completed on 85% of the subject property by means of pedestrian survey and test pit survey employed at five metre intervals. The remaining 15% of the subject property consists of a large woodlot situated outside of the limit of extraction.

During the course of the test pit survey, one historical Euro-Canadian site, the James Hamilton site (BaHb-18), was encountered. The site represents an occupation extending from after 1870 into the early part of the twentieth century, and a portion of the cultural deposits have been removed by grading. The James Hamilton site does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest, and, as such, the site is considered sufficiently assessed and documented.

Approximately 15% 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.

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.

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).

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 15% 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

Project Manager:	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Senior Archaeologist & Manager, Planning Assessment Division
Project Director:	Andrew Clish, BES (P046) Senior Archaeologist & Technical Writer, Planning Assessment Division
Project Administrator:	Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Archaeologist & Assistant Manager, Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by Strada Aggregates Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the Prince Property, 437213 Fourth Line, part of Lot 14, Concession 3 Old Survey (OS), Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 40 hectares.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and project direction of Mr. Andrew Clish (MTCS P046-0261-2016). 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'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 the historical Euro-Canadian settlement history.

The subject property comprises part of the west half of Lot 14, 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 farmstead, 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 Nippissing 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 Anishnaabek 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, although they 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 Melancthon[1] 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).
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

[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 "*melanchthon*."
[2] This number included 61 acres of "pasture land."

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) (Smith 1851).

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 remained 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 part of Lot 14, Concession 3 OS, Township of Melancthon

The Melancthon "Township Papers" show that Lot 14 in Concession 3 was originally granted to Robert Watson who obtained the Crown Patent for the entire 200 acres (80.94 ha) on April 1, 1835 (AO n.d.[b]:659). Watson (b. ca. 1785?) was a native of Newby, Yorkshire, England. He had served for five years as a private soldier in the "Yeoman Cavalry" of the "9th Riding in Yorkshire." Watson immigrated to Upper Canada as a widower in April 1825, and settled in the Town of York with his sixteen year old son. His occupation was listed as a "gardener." He petitioned the Executive Council for a grant of land as a settler in September 1825, and he stated that he possessed "the means" to improve his grant. The petition was approved in council, and Watson was granted this 200 acre lot in Melancthon Township. It is not clear whether Watson actually resided on this land, or if the improvements (such as settlement duties) were completed for him by some agent. By January 1830, there was record of a certain "R. Watson" in the Town of York who was employed by Robert Stanton (the King's Printer) as his "foreman."[3] There is no record of Robert Watson, the land owner, after 1835 (NAC 1825; Scadding 1873:207; Firth 1966:127; OA 1979).

Watson only held title to this land for one week. He sold the entire 200 acres on April 7, 1835 to Samuel Peters Jarvis for £37.10.0 (AO n.d.[b]: *deed* #1253). Jarvis (Nov. 15, 1792-Sept. 6, 1857) was born in the Town of Niagara, and was the son of William Jarvis (the Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada) by his wife, Hannah Owen (Peters) Jarvis. As a child of two years, he was adopted by the Mississaugas and given the honorary native name of "*Nehkik.*" Samuel was educated in law, and was called to the bar as a barrister in Trinity term 1815. He served as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, as the Deputy Provincial Secretary, and later still as the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada. Jarvis served with the 3rd Regiment of York Militia during the War of 1812, and also on the Niagara frontier during the Upper Canada Rebellion in 1837. In July 1817, Jarvis challenged John Ridout to a duel, fought near present day College Park, in which the 17 year old Ridout was killed. After being tried and acquitted, Jarvis moved to Queenston in the Niagara District where he pursued his legal career until 1824. Jarvis

[3] Unfortunately, the printer was not named "Robert Watson," but rather he was a certain "Richard Watson." That man "lost his life during the great fire of 1849, in endeavouring to save a favourite press from destruction."

was married in October 1818 to Mary Boyles Powell (1790-1884), the daughter of Chief Justice William Dummer Powell. They raised a family of nine children (five sons, four daughters) who were born between 1820 and 1834. In 1824, Jarvis returned to Toronto with his family. In 1826, he was found guilty as one of the men who broke into the print shop of William Lyon Mackenzie and vandalized it. Jarvis built a substantial home for his family in 1824, which was known as "Hazelburn." It was demolished in 1847 in order to make way for the construction of Jarvis Street. The affairs of the "Indian Department" during the Jarvis administration came under investigation during the 1840s. It was discovered that due to poor accounting and record keeping, an amount of money somewhere between £4,000 and £9,000 had gone missing. As a result, Jarvis was forced to resign from that government office. He spent the remainder of his life living in semi-retirement. Jarvis subdivided and sold some of his lands in Toronto, in an attempt to repay his numerous debts (Chadwick 1894:124-126; Armstrong 1985:44-45, 128; Leighton and Burns 1985; Raible 1992).

In August 1850, Jarvis sold this land to William Dummer Powell Jarvis for £200 (AO n.d.[b]: *deed* #9437). Jarvis (b. Dec. 17, 1821, d. Jan. 15, 1859) was a native of Niagara, the son of Samuel Peters and Mary Boyles (Powell) Jarvis referred to above. Jarvis was educated in law, became a barrister and set up his legal practice in Guelph. Jarvis was married in October 1850 to Diana, the daughter of Capt. Jacob Aemilius Irving of the 13th Hussars, who had settled at Newmarket. They raised a family of four children (two sons, two daughters.) Jarvis died at Guelph (Chadwick 1894:124-125).

In October 1850, Jarvis transferred this land to the Hon. J.B. Robinson (AO n.d.[a]: *deed* #3230). It is unclear from the abstract index whether this land was sold to (Sir) John Beverley Robinson, or to his son, John Beverley Robinson Jr., although the latter is probably the correct individual. Robinson (July 26, 1791-Jan. 30, 1863) was a native of Niagara, and the son of Christopher and Esther (Sayre) Robinson. Christopher, a native of Virginia, had served during the American Revolutionary War in the Queen's Rangers, and was a lawyer and member of the Legislative Assembly for Upper Canada. John Beverley served in the 3rd Regiment of York Militia during the War of 1812. He was educated in law, and was called to the bar in term 1815. Robinson quickly rose through the ranks, and was appointed to serve as the acting Attorney-General of Upper Canada (1814-15), as the Solicitor General (1815-18), and as Attorney General (1818-29.) He was appointed to serve as the Chief Justice of Upper Canada (1829-1862), and was the president of the Court of Appeal. Robinson was a member of the Legislative Council for Upper Canada and Speaker of the House. He served as the Chancellor of Trinity College. Robinson was involved a celebrated love triangle with Anne Murray Powell, the daughter of Chief Justice William Dummer Powell, which ended with her tragic drowning death off the Irish coast in 1822. Robinson was married in June 1817 to Emma Walker (d. May 1865) of England, and they raised a family of eight children (four sons, four daughters.) Robinson was created a Baronet in September 1854 on account of his distinguished service to the province. Robinson suffered from gout in his later years, and retired from his various offices in 1862 due to health related issues (Chadwick 1894:57-60; Jarvis 1967:125-160; Saunders 1976:668-679).

The (Hon.) John Beverley Robinson (b. Feb. 20, 1820) was a native of the Town of York, and the son of (Sir) John Beverley Robinson and his wife Emma (Walker). Robinson was educated at Upper Canada College, and was also trained in law. He was called to the bar in 1844, and became a barrister. Robinson served as the City Solicitor for Toronto between 1864 and 1880. In 1837, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Francis Bond Head, and in that year he also took part in the defense of the province during the Upper Canada Rebellion. Robinson entered politics in 1856, when he was elected to serve as the mayor of Toronto. He was then elected to the Legislative Assembly for Canada where he sat between 1858 and 1863. During that time, in 1862, he served as the president of the Executive Council. Robinson was elected to parliament for the Dominion of Canada as a member for Algoma (1872-74) and for Toronto (1876-1880.) He was then appointed to serve as the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario between 1880 and 1887. Robinson was married in June 1847 to Mary Jane Hagerman (d. Jan. 19, 1892.) She was the

daughter of the Hon. Christopher Alexander Hagerman, who was Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. She is said to have possessed a "sweet singing voice, and was much in demand for public and private concerts." They resided in a house in Toronto which was named "Sleepy Hollow," where they raised a family of five children (three sons and two daughters.) The family belonged to the Church of England. Robinson belonged to various social and charitable organizations, and he was the president of the St. George's Society in 1858. Robinson died "suddenly" from an attack of "apoplexy" while attending a political meeting at Massey Hall on June 19, 1896 (Chadwick 1894:58-59; OA n.d.[c]: death registrations #20960/1892 and #24265/1896; Campbell 1967:37; Jarvis 1967: 170-175).

Lot 14 appears to have remained as vacant land for a number of years. No settlers were found recorded in the 1851/52 or in the 1861 census for Melancthon as being residents upon this property (NAC 1851; NAC 1861, division 2).

In March 1869, Robinson severed this lot. At that time he sold the east half of the lot to Robert McGhee for $600, and the west half to James [Stewart] Hamilton for $800. This lot was subject to a vendor's mortgage in the amount of $600, which was fully paid and discharged in April 1876 (AO n.d.[b]: *deeds* #92, 94, 95, 1379).

Hamilton (b. June 14 or 20, 1846) was a native of Ontario and the son of Samuel and Jane Hamilton. He was described in records as being a farmer by profession.[4] James was married on Jan. 22, 1879 to Eliza Jane McAulay (b. Feb. 20, 1856), the daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Page) McAulay.[5] They raised a family of at least seven children (three sons and four daughters) who were born between 1880 and 1894. All of their children survived to adulthood with the exception of the first born, Samuel, who died from "infantile debility" in April 1880 aged just four days. In 1891, the census noted that the family included an older brother, John Hamilton (aged 49) who was a "general labourer." The family belonged to the Methodist Church. James was described as being "retired" in the 1921 census return. He died on Jan. 29, 1922 as the result of "old age" and "dilation of the heart." He was interred in the family plot in the Horning's Mills Cemetery. After his death, Eliza went to reside with her daughter and son-in-law (Jerusha Jane and William Stephen Madill) on Lot 17 Concession 3. She succumbed to "influenza" or "pneumonia" on Feb. 10, 1923, and was interred in the family plot beside her husband (NAC 1871:48 and "Schedule 6"); AO n.d.[c]: marriage registration #2930/1879; AO 1881:46; AO 1891 :30; AO 1901:1; Munro 1910:viii; AO 1911:5; AO 1921:2; AO n.d.[c]: death registrations #4659/1880, 10994/1922 and 12322/1923; Find a Grave 2016: Hamilton family tombstone inscription, Horning's Mills Cemetery; Sawden 1952:51).

The 1871 census for Melancthon Township indicated that Lot 14 was uncultivated land even though it was owned at that time by James Hamilton. At the time of the 1871 census, Hamilton resided at home with his widowed mother and his siblings (William and Margaret) as tenants on their other farm, Lot 16 Concession 1. The family grew a variety of grain and root crops on that land (wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, hay) and raised some livestock (oxen, milch cows, "horned cattle," sheep and pigs.) They also produced butter, wool, barrels of cured mutton and pork, and cut firewood on that farm. Agricultural census data continued to be collected in subsequent census years (1881-1921), but the individual returns have not been microfilmed or retained by the federal government. Therefore detailed knowledge concerning farms and the produce grown within the various enumeration districts of the

[4] The 1871 census also referred to a certain James Hamilton (b. ca. 1837) who operated a potash works in this division of the township. He was an altogether different individual, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Hamilton, and born in Lower Canada.

[5] Some records provide alternate spellings for the surname, such as "McCauley" and "McColey," while other records state that Elizabeth's mother was named "Elizabeth." The McAulay farm was near the subject property, on Lot 17 Concession 3.

province is lacking after 1871 (NAC 1871:48, schedules 3-7). This land remained in the possession of James Hamilton for more than forty years. In May 1914, he sold this property to Robert James Hamilton (AO n.d.[b]: *deed* #13305).

Robert James Hamilton (b. Oct. 6, 1891) was a native of Melancthon Township, and the son of James Stewart and Eliza Jane (McAulay) Hamilton referred to above (Plate 1). Robert worked as a farmer for much of his life. He was married for the first time on June 30, 1915 in Toronto to Pearl Eliza Burk (b. Dec. 18, 1894), the daughter of John and Hanna Jane (Taylor) Burk. Pearl was a native of Artemisia Township. They did not have any children, and she died at home as the result of endocarditis and heart failure on Sept. 17, 1918. Robert lived alone as a widower for several years, but he was married for a second time in Orillia on Nov. 3, 1926 to Bertha Letitia Brown (Feb. 11, 1887-Sept. 15, 1940.) At the time of their marriage, Hamilton was described as being a "gentleman." The 1935 "*List of Electors*" described him as a "labourer" who resided at Horning's Mills. He died on July 10, 1961. Robert and both of his wives were interred in the family plot with his parents at Horning's Mills (AO n.d.[c]: birth registration #10756/1891; AO 1901:1; Munro 1910:viii; AO 1911:5; AO 1921:10; AO n.d.[c]: marriage registrations #21039/1915 and 43860/1926, and death registrations #12132/1918; NAC 1935 *Federal List of Electors*:1042; Find a Grave 2016: Hamilton family tombstone inscription).

The abstract index books available for consultation on microfilm at the Archives of Ontario cut off during the 1920s. 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. The subject property is now known as the "Prince" property. Part of the land on the east side of the Fourth Line was expropriated by the township for road widening purposes in October 1962.

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

"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 (NAC 1935-1980). 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 land 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 10-20 in Concession 3 (Old Survey)." The Hamilton family does not appear to have owned Lot 14 or resided upon it any longer by the mid-1930s. The addresses for the properties along the 4th Line were generally recorded simply as "R.R. 1, Melancthon," and the "Lists of Electors" did not specify the particular lot upon which the various electors resided. It is therefore difficult to locate the name of the owner of Lot 14 within these lists based solely upon the Rural Route addresses which were published.

Summary

The subject property is part of a long history of Euro-Canadian ownership. 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 Robert Watson, an English military immigrant, in 1825. It appears to have taken Watson quite some time to complete his required settlement duties, and he did not actually obtain his patent for this land until 1835. It is not known whether he lived on this land, or if it was occupied and improved for him by a tenant or agent.

Watson then sold this lot to Samuel Peters Jarvis, a prominent member of the Upper Canadian "Family Compact" at Toronto, who then sold the lot in 1850 to his son, William Dummer Powell Jarvis. Title to this land then passed in 1850 either to the Chief Justice of the Province, (Sir) John Beverley Robinson, or to his son, the Hon. John Beverley Robinson. It does not appear that this land was occupied by any tenants during the period between 1835 and 1869, since no settlers names were mentioned in connection with the lot in any of the extant records.

In the spring of 1869, this land was sold by the Robinson family to a farmer named James Hamilton, who then sold this lot to his son, Robert James Hamilton, in 1914.

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" which 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 "Robert Watson" on Lot 14. Unfortunately, the plan does not show any additional details such as structural footprints which may have existed at the time of the survey (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 of Lot 14. The Fourth Line borders the western side of the lot and an Orange Hall is situated on the west side of the road, opposite the subject property (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 woodlot to the east (Figure 3). Two structures comprise a farmstead fronting on Fourth Line, corresponding to the extant structures.

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 the lands divided into a number of fields with a farmstead just north of the midpoint along the western edge of the property and fronting on Fourth Line (Figure 4). A woodlot is located within the northeast corner.

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 historic 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 and d. defines buffers of 300 metres around registered historical sites, areas of early historic settlement, and locations identified through local knowledge or informants (MTC 2011).

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 historically importation transportation corridor of present-day Fourth Line, there is a potential of encountering historical sites within the subject property, depending on the degree of recent land disturbances. The archival research indicates that the land was purchased by James Hamilton in 1869, and agricultural production began after 1871.

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.

Seven 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. None of these sites are located within 300 metres of the subject property. 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-9		Post-contact Pre-contact	Homestead, Findspot	Golder 2008
BaHb-10		Pre-contact	Findspot	Golder 2008
BaHb-11		Pre-contact	Campsite	Golder 2008
BaHb-12		Post-contact, late 19th c	House	Golder 2008
BaHb-13		Post-contact, late 19th-early 20th c	House	Golder 2009
BaHb-14		Post-contact, early 20th c	Refuse	ASI 2011
BaHb-15	Stone	Post-contact, mid-late 19th 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
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 Archaeological Assessments

One known archaeological assessments has been conducted in the immediate vicinity (within 50 metres) of the subject property. The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of parts of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 3 OS was conducted under PIF 2001-073-009 (Currie 2001). The assessment was part of an application for approval under the *Aggregate Resources Act*. The coverage of this assessment, with respect to its proximity to the subject property, is not known since the report was not available for review.

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 study area, 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 varies from gently rolling to highly undulating terrain. Soils are well-drained Honeywood silt loam, formed on loess or alluvium over loam till, and 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 and generally drains towards tributaries of the Pine River or pocket wetlands.

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 Pine River. There is an isolated small wetland 150 metres to the west (NVCA 2016).

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.

Based on the proximity to 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 40 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 farmlands to the north, by a woodlot to the east, and by and by aggregate extraction operations to the south (Figure 5). The property presently comprises a farmstead fronting Fourth Line, a pine plantation in the southeast corner, a woodlot in the northeast corner, and cultivated fields covering the remainder of the property. The terrain is rolling.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on November 14-16, 30, and December 1, 2016 and June 6-7, 2017 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 woodlot within the northeast corner 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 15% 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 extant structures (house, barn, grain bins, various outbuildings), as well as outbuilding ruins and gravelled lanes (Plates 2-5). The construction techniques used for all of these structures would have resulted in disturbance in their vicinities. According to Section 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.

The main farmyard and barn are situated within a hollow in the rolling terrain. In places, the adjacent gravelly hills have been excavated to provide additional level farmyard space; slopes are present to the north and south of the large paddock behind the large barn (Plates 6-7). Further, sloping terrain was also documented within the pine plantation at the southeast corner (Plates 8-9). 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. The sloped areas comprise approximately 3% 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 (Plate 10-11). 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 65% of the subject property.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 15% of the subject property was assessed by test pit survey at five metre intervals. These areas include the pine plantation in the southeast corner, the fenced cattle paddock to the east of the large barn, and the lawn, scrub, and mature trees surrounding the extant brick house (Plates 12-15). Trees, scrub, and weeds as well as old machinery and materials covered the general area surrounding the barns and outbuildings (Plate 16). In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, these areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by test pit survey at five metre intervals. 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 disturbances or structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

In the immediate vicinity of the house and particularly to the east (at the rear) of the house, the original topsoil layer had been buried by layers of fill. The soil profile in this vicinity comprised approximately 12-18 cm of very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy loam laid topsoil, overlying approximately 7-40 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam rocky fill. The fill covered a buried topsoil layer of dark grey (10YR 4/1) sandy loam, which was approximately 10-30 cm thick. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam subsoil was present at a depth of 45-90 cm. The greatest depths of fill occurred nearest the slope to the northeast of the house

Intact soil profiles were identified over the remainder of the farmstead location, including the cow paddock. The typical undisturbed stratigraphy consisted of dark grey (10YR 4/1) sandy loam topsoil extending to a depth of 21-41 cm over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam subsoil (Plate 17). Within the cow paddock in particular, the above soil profile was overlain by a 5-10 cm thick layer of manure.

Intact soil profiles were also identified throughout the pine plantation. The typical undisturbed stratigraphy consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam topsoil extending to a depth of 25-35 cm over yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam subsoil (Plate 18).

2.4 Test Unit Excavation and Intensified Test Pit Survey

During the course of the test pit survey historical material was encountered. As per Section 2.1.3 Property Survey, Standard 2a and 2b of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, when insufficient archaeological resources are found during the test pit survey on the five metre grid to make a determination of cultural heritage value or interest, and a recommendation for further Stage 3 assessment, additional test pits and/or test units must be excavated around the initial positive test pits. Any factors that

precluded the excavation of test pits (e.g. excessive slope, drainage, exposed bedrock, previous disturbance) were noted.

Additional test pits were excavated at 2.5 metres around the four initial positive test pits, as well as around newly identified positive test pits. A total of 33 test pits were excavated at the intensive interval, of which nine were positive for historical material.

Two one metre by one metre test units were then excavated over two of the positive test pit locations. Each test unit was excavated at least five cm into subsoil, and all soil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery and maintain the ground as neatly as possible. All profiles and the subsoil floor were examined for the presence of undisturbed cultural strata/features. Upon completion, the test unit was backfilled and leveled. The locations of all test units were mapped and photographed.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the test pit survey, one historical Euro-Canadian site was encountered. The site has been registered into the OASD as the James Hamilton (BaHb-18) site.

3.1 Results of the Test Pit Survey and Test Unit Excavation

Four positive test pits were initially identified on the east side of the extant house, and after intensified interval testing, an additional nine test pits were encountered. In total, the site comprises thirteen positive test pits. Two one metre square units were also excavated over two of the initial positive test pits.

As mention above, locations within the subject property comprised layers of fill. As such, the test pits and test units were excavated by stratigraphic layer, and artifacts were collected and bagged accordingly. All stratigraphy was documented by photography and drawings and each unique stratigraphic layer was assigned a master layer number (Table 3).

Table 3: Master List of Layers Across Subject Property

Layer	Composition	Munsell	Interpretation
1	Very dark grey sandy loam	10YR 3/1	Laid topsoil
2	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with rock	10YR 4/3	Rocky fill
3	Dark grey sandy loam	10 YR 4/1	Buried topsoil
4	Brown sandy loam	10 YR 5/3	Subsoil
5	Dark grey sandy loam	10YR 4/1	Undisturbed topsoil

Test Unit 1, situated seven metres east of the extant house, comprised 36 cm of laid topsoil (Layer 1), over 24 cm of rocky fill (Layer 2), over 30 cm of buried topsoil (Layer 3), over subsoil (Layer 4) (Plate 19; Figure 8). Artifacts were recovered from Layers 1 and 3.

Test Unit 2, situated five metres northeast of the extant house, comprised 30-40 cm of laid topsoil (Layer 1), over 20-25 cm of rocky fill (Layer 2), over 10-20 cm of buried topsoil (Layer 3), over subsoil (Layer 4) (Plate 20; Figure 8). Artifacts were recovered from Layers 1 and 3.

The stratigraphic profiles in the test units indicate that the ground surface behind the house was formerly lower and more steeply sloped. In Test Unit 2, nearest the house, the buried topsoil layer appears to have

been graded and part removed—the thickness of the buried topsoil in Test Unit 2 is half the thickness of the buried topsoil in Test Unit 1. As expected, artifacts from the laid topsoil (Layer 1) include modern intrusive material which was observed and not collected (screws, bolts). No cultural features were encountered in any of the excavated test units.

3.2 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 4: 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-089; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers
Field Photography (Digital)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	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 three bags labeled: BaHb-18, Stage 1-2, Melancthon, Dufferin.

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.

3.3 Historical Location

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 5.

Table 5: 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: Manufacture	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
Glass Bottles: Finish					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common
Other					Marked with country of origin per 1891 U.S. McKinley Tariff Act

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

Historical artifacts were indentified during the test pit survey in the vicinity of the farmstead along the western margin of the subject property. The farmstead fronts on Fourth Line.

A total of thirteen positive test pits was encountered to the east of the nineteenth century two storey brick house. Test pits in surrounding areas of the farmstead were negative for artifacts. The site is confined to an area measuring eight metres southwest-northeast by 16 metres northwest-southeast on the slope at the rear of the house. There is a plank shed to the north of the site.

A total of 555 artifacts was recovered from the site area. Cultural material was recovered from two distinct layers – laid topsoil (Layer 1) and buried topsoil (Layer 3) – in the test units. A total of 334 artifacts was collected from the laid topsoil (Layer 1), and a total of 135 artifacts was collected from the buried topsoil (Layer 3). The remaining 86 artifacts collected from the test pits are from all layers, and presumably include Layers 1 and 3, as no artifacts were recovered from the rocky fill (Layer 2) in the test units. Table 6 below provides a summary of the artifact counts and content in the various layers.

Table 6: Summary of Artifacts by Operation and Layer

	Laid and buried topsoil (Layers 1 & 3)	Laid topsoil (Layer 1)	Buried topsoil (Layer 3)	TP & TU Totals
Test Pits	86			86
	26 architectural 31 kitchen/food 8 RWE 17 ironstone 1 bone china 4 coarse red earthen. 4 indeterminate 20 organic 1 personal 2 furnishings 2 tools/equip.			
Test Unit 1		87	**123**	210
		24 architectural 32 kitchen/food 1 RWE 9 ironstone 3 bone china 11 vitreous earthenw. 1 unidentified	51 architectural 47 kitchen/food 26 ironstone 6 RWE 1 semi-porcelain 5 yellow ware 10 red earthenware	

Table 6: Summary of Artifacts by Operation and Layer

	Laid and buried topsoil (Layers 1 & 3)	Laid topsoil (Layer 1)	Buried topsoil (Layer 3)	TP & TU Totals
		3 glass & 2 metal 12 indeterminate 6 organic 5 personal 8 tools/equip.	1 vitreous earthenw. 18 indeterminate 5 organic 2 personal	
Test Unit 2		247	**12**	259
		137 architectural 24 kitchen/food 17 ironstone 2bone china 3 red earthenware 1 glass & 1 metal 38 indeterminate 23 organic 3 personal 3 furnishings 19 tools/equip.	8 kitchen/food 5 ironstone 1 red earthenware 4 indeterminate	
Strata	**86**	**334**	**135**	555

Based on the stratigraphic context, the artifact analysis that follows will focus solely on the artifacts recovered from the intact context, the buried topsoil (Layer 3). A complete catalogue of all artifacts collected is presented in Appendix A.

3.4.1 James Hamilton (BaHb-18) Site

The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the 135 historical artifacts recovered from the buried topsoil layer in the test units of 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, architectural, organic, indeterminate, tools/equipment, personal, and furnishings (Table 7). No representatives of the furnishings or tools/equipment artifact classes were recovered from these contexts. A sample of the recovered artifacts from this site is displayed in Section 8.0 (Plates 21-24).

Table 7: James Hamilton (BaHb-18) Site Historical Artifact Counts by Functional Class and Type

Artifact Class		Quantity		% Total
Kitchen/Food			*55*	40.7 %
	Kitchenware	16		
	Tableware	37		
	Teaware	2		
Architectural			*51*	37.8 %
	Nail, hand-wrought	1		
	Nail, machine cut	24		
	Nail, wire	2		
	Window glass	20		
	Brick	4		
Organic			*5*	3.7 %
	Faunal, mammal	5		
Indeterminate			*22*	16.3 %

Table 7: James Hamilton (BaHb-18) Site Historical Artifact Counts by Functional Class and Type

Artifact Class		Quantity		% Total
	Glass container, unidentifiable	14		
	Unidentified metal	7		
	Unidentified plastic	1		
Personal			*2*	1.5 %
	Smoking pipe	1		
	Metal tag	1		
Total			***135***	**100%**

The kitchen/food-related artifacts account for 40.7% (n=55) of the artifact assemblage. These artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. This artifact class is exclusively table (n=37), kitchenware (n-16), and teaware (n=2) ceramics (Plate 16). Six different ceramic wares are represented (Table 8)

Table 8: James Hamilton (BaHb-18) Site Ceramic Ware Quantities and Percentages

Ceramic Ware	Quantity	% Ceramics
Ironstone	31	56.5 %
Coarse red/buff earthenware	11	20.0 %
Refine white earthenware (RWE)	6	10.9 %
Yellow ware	5	10.0 %
Semi-porcelain	1	1.8 %
Vitrified earthenware	1	1.8 %
Total	**55**	**100%**

The earliest tea and tables wares are the refined white earthenware (RWE) and ironstone. RWE came into common use in Ontario by 1835, replacing earlier wares such as creamware and pearlware (Kenyon 1995). The RWE assemblage includes brown floral transfer print available in the1830s-1880s, green transfer print available from the 1830s-1850s, and late palette painted motifs dating to the 1830s-1870s. Ironstone came to replace RWE as the common ware by the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1995). It was a more durable but as expensive as popular printed wares during this time. It took several decades before ironstone increased in popularity reaching its peak in the 1880s. Ironstone is the predominate ware in the ceramic assemblage and includes various moulded motifs as well as blue willow and brown transfer printed motifs. At the end of the nineteenth century other wares such as semi-porcelain and vitrified earthenware were introduced (Kenyon 1995), and decorative motifs on these turn of the century wares include decalcomania. In summary, the ceramics represent a time period from ca. 1850, into the first part of the 1900s.

The kitchenware includes coarse red/buff earthenware and yellow ware. 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). The yellow ware assemblage includes banded factory slip motifs. One fragment of red earthenware exhibits Rockingham glaze, produced from 1855 to the 1890s (ASI 2013).

Other functional classes of historic material are also represented. Architectural material includes hand-wrought, machine-cut, and wire nails (Plate 17); window glass; and a fragment of a red brick. Hand-wrought nails were used during the early nineteenth century, machine-cut nails were commonly used from 1830 to 1900, and wire nails dominated after 1900 (Wells 1998). The indeterminate class includes artifacts that could not be confidently placed in any of the other classes, and fourteen fragments are of various colours of indeterminate glass containers (Plate 18). Solarized glass would have been available between 1875 and 1915 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). The indeterminate class material also includes one plastic fragment (Plate 18) as well as scraps of cuprous and ferrous scrap metal. The organic material

comprises bone and a tooth of unidentified mammals. Personal artifacts include a white clay pipe fragment and a fragment of a cuprous tag – possibly a dog tag (Plate 19). With the exception of one hand-wrought nail which dates to the early nineteenth century, the non-ceramic artifacts could all have been obtained over a lengthy period from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the first quarter of the twentieth century. Of the 135 artifact recovered from the site, 13 pieces (approximately 10%) have been thermally altered.

In conclusion, the diagnostic artifacts present a date range spanning from the mid-nineteenth century well into the early twentieth century.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by Strada Aggregates Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Prince Property, 437213 Fourth Line, part of Lot 14, Concession 3 Old Survey (OS), Township of Melancthon, Dufferin County, Ontario. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 40 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 has been completed on 85% of the subject property by means of pedestrian survey and test pit survey employed at five metre intervals. The remaining 15% of the subject property consists of a large woodlot situated outside of the limit of extraction.

The land use history determined a Crown patent was granted to Robert Watson in 1835, but he did not pursue settlement as the land was sold and resold to prominent Torontonians between 1835 and 1869. During that time, no farm was listed for the west half of Lot 14 in the agricultural returns included with the 1851-1871 censuses. Even after James Hamilton purchased the property in 1869, he remained a tenant on a different farm and the 1871 census did not include an agricultural return for Lot 14. It is not known when he started to clear land on his own farm but his marriage to Eliza Jane McAulay in 1879 would have served as an impetus to start clearing a homelot and putting land into agricultural production. The farm was passed to Robert Hamilton in 1914.

A deposit of historical material that spans from the mid-nineteenth century well into the early twentieth century was found during the test pit survey and two one-metre square test units were excavated by cultural strata to increase the sample to determine cultural heritage value or interest. The deposit has been registered in the OASD as the James Hamilton site. The deposit was found to be in an area that was low lying, and to increase the grade around the house the natural topsoil was graded and the area filled with 50 cm plus of different soil fills. This grading has impacted the natural topsoil such that only 12 artifacts were recovered from the Layer 3 buried topsoil in Test Unit 2, while 123 artifacts were recovered from the same layer in Test Unit 1 (see Table 6). This difference suggests that 90% of the deposit in Layer 3 nearest the house was removed, and hence it is not clear if the relative frequencies of functional classes as presented in Table 7 are an accurate reflection of daily activities. The deposit is associated with the occupation of the west half of Lot 14 by the Hamilton family that started sometime after 1871 and extended into the twentieth century.

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 James Hamilton (BaHb-18) site does not meet the above criteria as the span of occupation begins after 1870. It is not possible to use the artifacts to determine CHVI since the sample of 135 artifacts is relatively small, and grading has affected the ability to collect a more sizeable sample. If Layer 3 in Test Unit 2 had been intact, there might have been 250 artifacts to quantify, not 135.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The James Hamilton (BaHb-18) does not represent a significant cultural heritage resource and may be considered clear of further archaeological concern.

2. Approximately 15% 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 15% 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*.

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.

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8.0 IMAGES

Plate 1: Hamilton family photograph, ca. 1910.
The patriarch of the family, James Stewart Hamilton, is seated at the far left. His son, Robert James, is standing directly behind him. The matriarch of the family, Eliza Jane, is seated at the far right.

Plate 2: Extant farm house and laneway fronting on Fourth Line.

Plate 3: Large barn of farmstead.

Plate 4: Stone foundation, abandoned frame shed structure and farm debris.

Plate 5: Gravelled laneway providing access from road to barn.

Plate 6: Steep slope to east of farmstead.

Plate 7: Steep slope to east of farmstead.

Plate 8: Slope along limit of pine plantation.

Plate 9: Slope within pine plantation.

Plate 10: Pedestrian survey employed at five metre intervals.

Plate 11: Field assessed by pedestrian survey employed at five metre intervals.

Plate 12: Test pit survey within the pine plantation.

Plate 13: Conditions of the fenced cow paddock.

Plate 14: Test pit survey in vicinity of farm house.

Plate 15: Test pit assessment north of house. Note ground surface is above basement windows.

Plate 16: View to south down slope toward barn and farm debris.

Plate 17: Intact soil profile around structures.

Plate 18: Intact soil profile within pine plantation.

Plate 19: Test Unit 1 north profile.

Plate 20: Test Unit 2 west profile.

Plate 21: Selected ceramic artifacts.
Top (left to right): RWE transfer print in brown H96a and green H98, RWE late palette painted H97; and ironstone with moulded motif H103. Bottom row (left to right): Ironstone transfer print in brown H193; semi-porcelain undecorated H101; vitreous earthenware with decalcomania H100; coarse red earthenware with Rockingham glaze H113; and yellow ware with banded factory slip H108.

Plate 22: Selected architectural class artifacts.
Left to right: hand-wrought nail H135, machine-cut nail H136, and wire nail (H133).

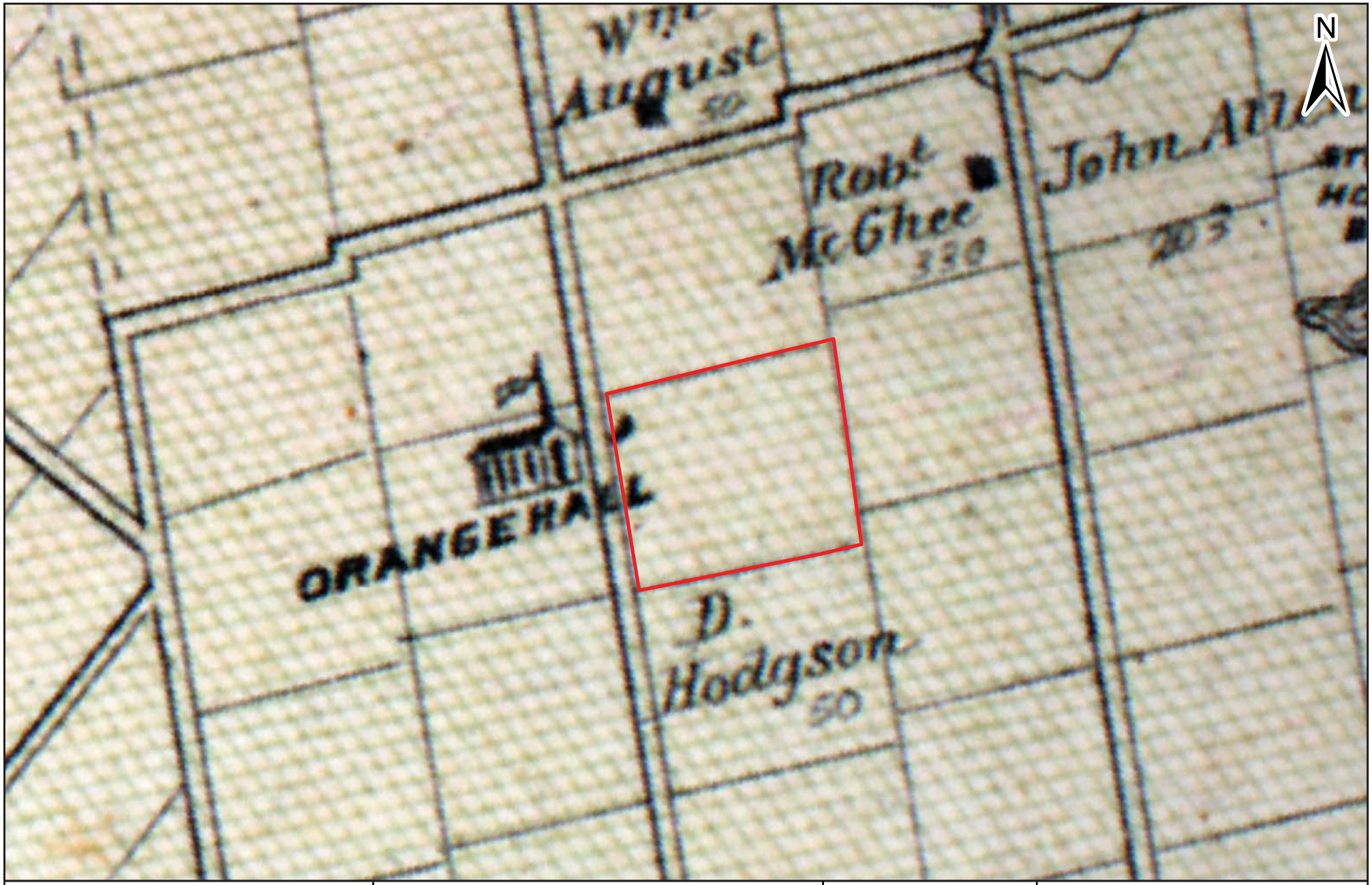
Plate 23: Selected indeterminate class artifacts.
Left to right: glass solarized H200 and colourless H126; and white plastic H129.

Plate 24: Selected personal class artifacts.
Left to right: white clay pipe H128; and cuprous tag H138.

9.0 MAPS

Please see following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.



Subject Property

0 500

Metres

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

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-089
DATE: 26 Jan 2017

DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 16TS089_Fig2_1880

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

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

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-089
DATE: 26 Jan 2017
DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 16TS089_Fig3_1999

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

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

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-089
DATE: 26 Jan 2017
DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 16TS089_Fig4_1954

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

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

Subject Property

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

0 150
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-089
DATE: 26 Jan 2017
DRAWN BY: BW
FILE: 16TS089_Fig5_Ortho

Figure 5: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.

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

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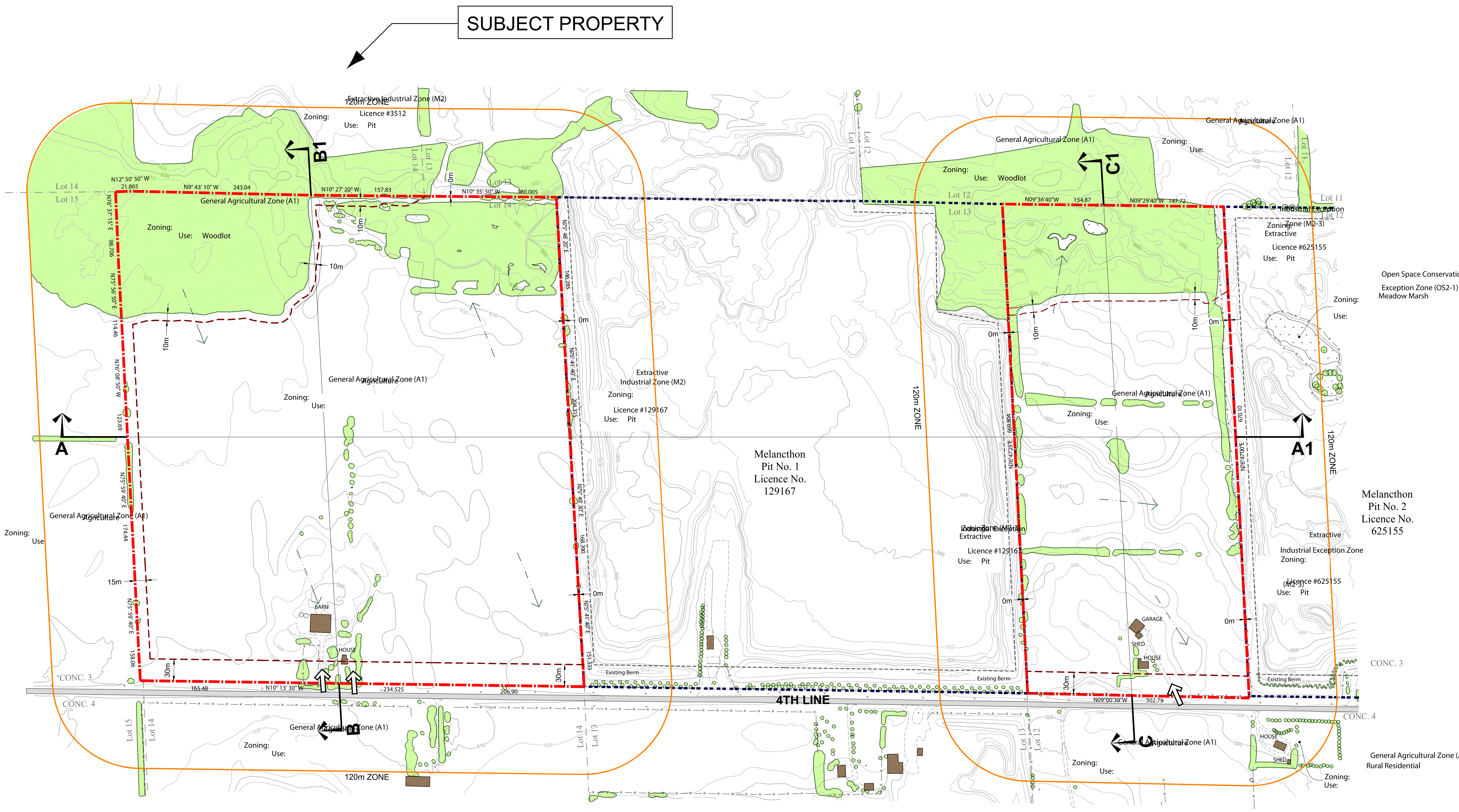
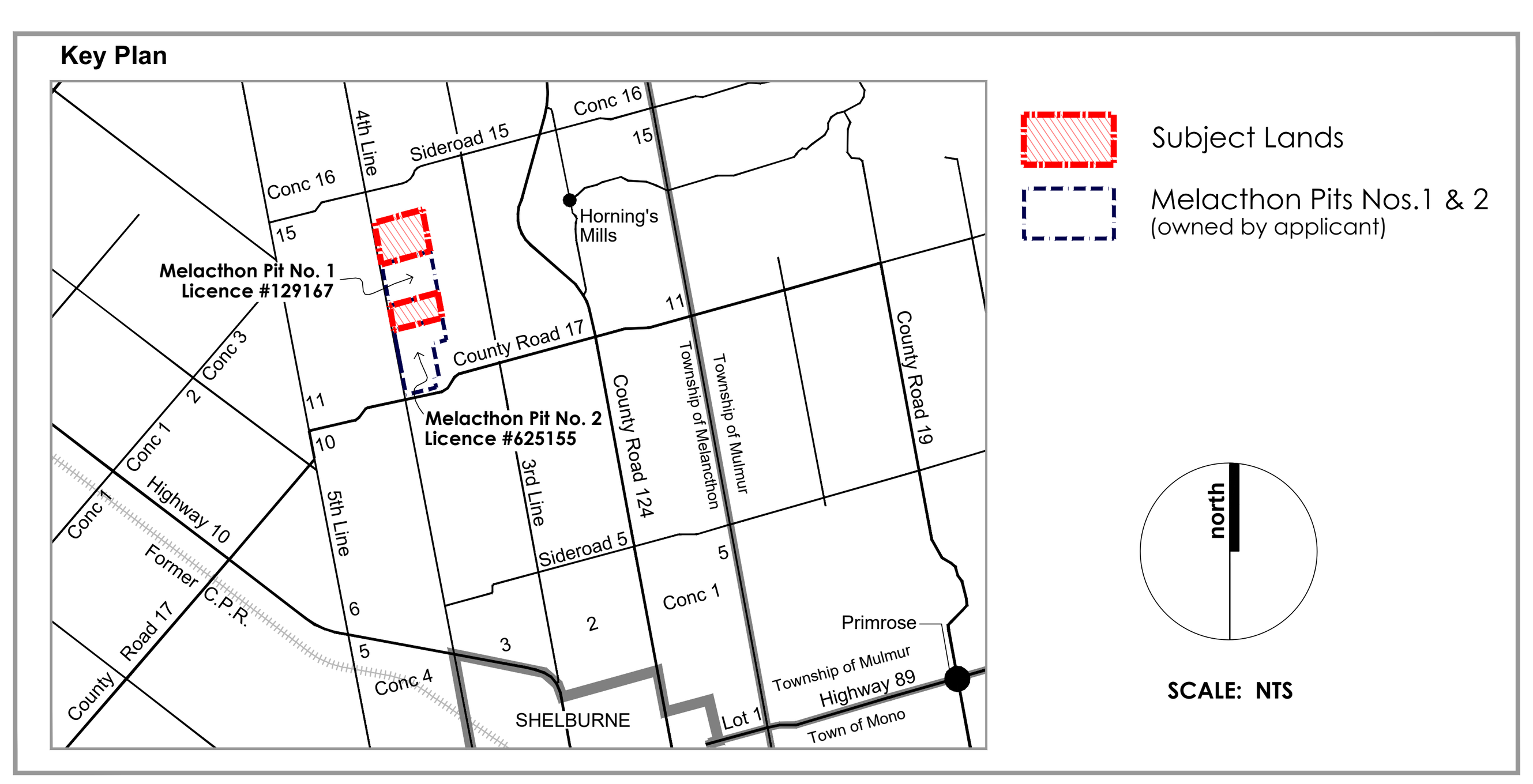
Figure 6: Results of Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.





Notes

1. THIS SITE PLAN IS PREPARED UNDER THE AGGREGATE RESOURCES ACT CLASS A LICENCE, CATEGORY 3.
2. TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION COMPILED BY GEOOPTIC (A DIVISION OF AEON EGMOND LTD.) PRODUCED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FLOWN MAY 9, 2016. MAPPING IS PRODUCED IN REAL WORLD SCALE AND COORDINATES (NAD83 UTM ZONE17N). CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 2m. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE GEODETIC.
3. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES COMPILED FROM SURVEYOR'S REAL PROPERTY REPORT PREPARED BY P.J.WILLIAMS, ONTARIO LAND SURVEYOR (MAY 21, 2016) AND EXISTING ARA SITE PLANS PREPARED BY MHBC PLANNING (MARCH 28, 2012).
4. SUBJECT SITE IS ZONED GENERAL AGRICULTURAL ZONE (A1) IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON ZONING BY-LAW NO. 12-1979, AS AMENDED BY 12-1982, OFFICE CONSOLIDATION (AUGUST 1996).
5. THE ELEVATION OF THE EXISTING GROUNDWATER TABLE VARIES FROM ±? masl IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SITE TO ± ? masl IN THE SOUTHEAST PORTION OF THE SITE, AS PROVIDED BY (?).
6. LAND USE INFORMATION COMPILED FROM NEW 2016 ORTHO PHOTOGRAPHY FLOWN IN MAY 2016 AND SITE VISITS IN SPRING 2016.
7. AREA TO BE LICENSED ±60.7 ha. (±150.0 ac.)
   AREA TO BE EXTRACTED ±48.4 ha. (±119.6 ac.)
8. ALL MEASUREMENTS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES.

DRAFT

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

Site Plan Amendments

No.	Date	Description	By

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

MNR Approval Stamp

Stamp

JAMES D. PARKIN — CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS / URBANISTES — INSTITUT CANADIEN DES — MCIP MICU — DRAFT

north

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)**

SCALE 50 0 50 100 METRES

Plot Scale 1:3 [1mm = 3 units] MODEL

Drawn By D.S.
Checked By J.P.
File No. Y349G

File Name

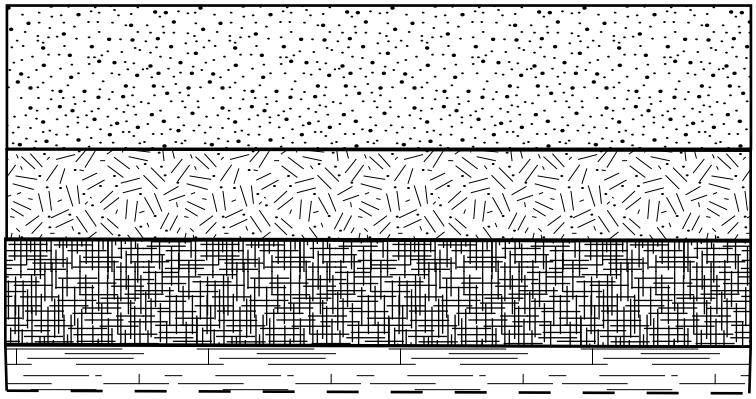
EXISTING FEATURES

Drawing No. **1 OF 4**

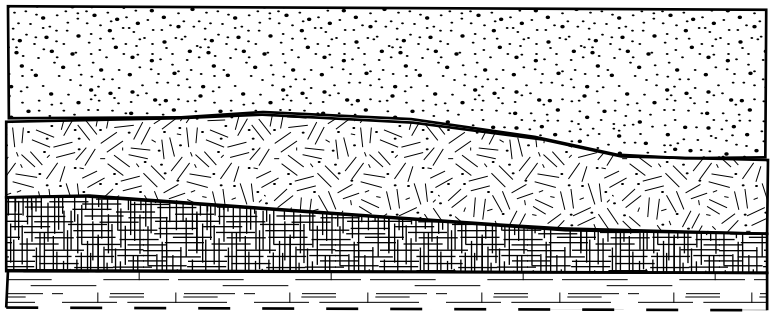
K:\y349G Strada Dufferin County properties\A\Exfeplan 1of4.DWG

Figure 7: Proposed Melacthon Pit Expansion. Subject Property at 437213 Fourth Line illustrated on the left.

Test Unit 1, North Profile



Test Unit 2, West Profile



Layer 1: Fill - Artifacts

Layer 2: Fill

Layer 3: Buried Topsoil - Artifacts

Layer 4: Subsoil

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

0 50cm

SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-089 DRAWN BY: DP
DATE: January 19, 2017 FILE: TU Figure

Figure 8: Test Unit Profile Drawings

APPENDIX A

James Hamilton (BaHb-18) Site and Mixed and Fill Layer Catalogues

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

James Hamilton (BaHb-18)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
96	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; floral motif
97	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; vertical blue line along brim
98	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Green; floral motif with stippling in background
99	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Green; floral motif
100	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Vitrified Earthenware	Decalcomania	Plate - Supper	Portion: Rim; Colour: Green; bright green floral motif
101	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body
102	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - Ribbed or Panelled	Teacup	Portion: Body
103	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; moulded bunch of grapes
104	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - Ribbed or Panelled	Flatware	Portion: Rim
105	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; unidentified moulding
106	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; moulded leaf
107	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
108	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Yellow Ware	Factory Slip - Banded	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: White, Dark Brown; thin linear bands of brown with a large white band in between
109	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Yellow Ware	Factory Slip - General	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: White
110	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Yellow Ware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
111	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Brown, Light Brown; mottled glaze
112	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown, Light Brown; mottled glaze
113	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Buff Earthenware	Rockingham	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body
114	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown
115	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Grey
116	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Tan; interior and exterior surfaces glazed
117	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; exterior surface is glazed; interior surface is unglazed with an unfinished appearance
118	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Rim
119	9	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

James Hamilton (BaHb-18)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
120	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
121	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; unidentified moulding
193	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; floral motif
194	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; unidentified moulding
195	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; flared rim
196	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Handle
197	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
198	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
199	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; glazed on interior and exterior surfaces

Grand Total : 55 artifacts

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

James Hamilton (BaHb-18)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
122	20	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua
123	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Solarized
124	4	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Light Aqua
125	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	thick; curved; Colour: Colourless
126	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Colourless; Lip: Rounded
127	4	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Brick	Clay	fragments
128	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	
129	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Unidentified	Plastic	irregularly shaped; letters "LWE"
130	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
131	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	fragment
132	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	large mammal
133	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
134	5	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
135	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
136	19	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
137	6	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	scrap metal; fragmentary
138	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Tag	Metal - Cuprous	rectangular tag; top end arches up; single hole at top; possible dog tag
139	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Unidentified	Metal - Cuprous	fragmentary piece
200	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Solarized

Grand Total : 80 artifacts

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
4	1	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Handle; handle has 90 degree angle
5	2	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Buff Earthenware	Rockingham	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown, Light Brown; mottled glaze
6	1	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Black; unidentifiable transfer print
7	4	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
12	5	Test Pit 3	All Layers	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
15	1	Test Pit 4	All Layers	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; floral motif
16	1	Test Pit 4	All Layers	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Rim
22	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Flow	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; unidentified design
23	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; floral design
24	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Ironstone	Gilt	Teacup	Portion: Rim; thin horizontal gilt line under brim; handle broken off
25	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
33	1	Test Pit 7	All Layers	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
34	1	Test Pit 7	All Layers	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
35	1	Test Pit 7	All Layers	Porcelain - English Bone China	Decalcomania	Saucer	Portion: Rim; Colour: Green; two gilt linear lines along rim with perpendicular gilt lines connecting the two; green decal underneath
37	3	Test Pit 8	All Layers	Ironstone	Undecorated	Teapot	Portion: Rim; rim and handle; teacup with cylindrical shape
43	1	Test Pit 9	All Layers	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; unidentified moulding
44	2	Test Pit 9	All Layers	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
52	1	Test Pit 12	All Layers	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; outdoor scene - rocks; trees
54	2	Test Pit 13	All Layers	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Tan; glazed on both interior and exterior surfaces
55	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown
56	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Yellow Ware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body; clear glaze on both sides; thick
57	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; circles with dot in centre
58	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - Flow	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; Colour: Blue; base with footring; vine motif
59	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Vitrified Earthenware	Gilt	Teacup	Portion: Handle; gilt tapering lines along handle

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
60	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Rim; cylindrical shape
61	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Body
62	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - Wheatware	Hollowware	Portion: Rim
63	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Base; base with footring
64	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; small fragment; completely exfoliated
65	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Vitrified Earthenware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; base with footring
66	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Vitrified Earthenware	Decalcomania	Flatware	Portion: Body; colour entirely worn away; faint imprint of floral motif
67	4	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Vitrified Earthenware	Gilt	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; gilt line along very top of rim
68	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
69	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
70	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Vitrified Earthenware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; thermally altered
140	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Gilt	Hollowware	Portion: Body; interior surface decorated with intersecting wavy gilt lines
141	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Rim; purple and green discolouration from thermal alteration
142	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown
143	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown
144	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Buff Earthenware	Glazed	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Green; one side has olive green glaze; opposite side has clear glaze
145	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown
146	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Base; base and partial side; rounded vessel
147	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
148	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
149	5	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
150	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; scalloped rim
151	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Plate - Table	Portion: Rim

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
152	3	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Rim

Grand Total : 80 artifacts

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
1	1	Test Pit 1	All Layers	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	shoulder and part of neck; rectangular or square bottle shape; flat sides; Colour: Aqua
2	2	Test Pit 1	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
3	1	Test Pit 1	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
8	1	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
9	1	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	calcined fragment
10	1	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	missing point
11	1	Test Pit 2	All Layers	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
13	1	Test Pit 3	All Layers	Shell Casing	Brass	.22 caliber
14	2	Test Pit 3	All Layers	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
17	1	Test Pit 4	All Layers	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua
18	1	Test Pit 5	All Layers	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua
19	1	Test Pit 5	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
20	1	Test Pit 5	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
21	2	Test Pit 5	All Layers	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
26	3	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua
27	2	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Solarized
28	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Shell Casing	Brass	.22 caliber; pieces of body broken off
29	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
30	4	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
31	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
32	1	Test Pit 6	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
36	1	Test Pit 7	All Layers	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Aqua; Finish: One Part; Lip: Rounded
38	1	Test Pit 8	All Layers	Lamp Chimney	Glass	thin; curved; Colour: Colourless
39	1	Test Pit 8	All Layers	Button	Ceramic	prosser button; One Piece Domed; Ceramic; Diameter: 13.90 mm
40	1	Test Pit 8	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	pig canine
41	2	Test Pit 8	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	molars from small mammal
42	7	Test Pit 8	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	fragments
45	1	Test Pit 9	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
46	1	Test Pit 10	All Layers	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Aqua
47	1	Test Pit 10	All Layers	Lamp Chimney	Glass	thin; curved; smooth rim; Colour: Colourless
48	1	Test Pit 10	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
49	1	Test Pit 10	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
50	1	Test Pit 11	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	pig canine
51	5	Test Pit 11	All Layers	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
53	1	Test Pit 12	All Layers	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
71	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Tumbler	Glass	circular base; sunburst design on base; part of side with vertical moulded ribbed design; Colour: Colourless
72	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Tumbler	Glass	vertical moulded ribbed design down side; Colour: Colourless
73	5	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua
74	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: LO; Colour: Light Aqua
75	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: "-14" and underneath "7"; Colour: Colourless
76	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	faceted; Colour: Colourless
77	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	corner of base; side has about a 45 degree angle; Colour: Colourless
78	7	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Colourless
79	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Clothing Fastener - Buckle	Metal - Cuprous	3 frame buckle; likely for strap
80	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Button	Plastic	One Piece; Plastic; Diameter: 14.11 mm
81	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Shell Casing	Brass	.22 caliber; "D" on bottom
82	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Shell Casing	Brass	.22 caliber
83	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Shoe Fragment	Rubber	shoe cleat; metal rivets intact
84	5	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	fragmentary
85	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	fragment; cut
86	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Wire	Metal - Ferrous	thin wire
87	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Screw	Metal - Ferrous	slot screw
88	7	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
89	9	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
90	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
91	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	thick circular head; shaft is cylindrical near head and tapers into rectangular form at point
92	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Spring Clip	Metal - Ferrous	
93	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Tin Can	Metal - Ferrous	fragmented; vertical and horizontal seams apparent
94	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Unidentified	Metal - Composite	rectangular piece of galvanized metal; broken off at both ends; hole in one end
95	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 1	Frying Pan	Metal - Ferrous	slightly convex; hole in handle furthest from pan; handle has 30 degree angles downward where it would attach to the pan
153	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Amber
154	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	circular base; Colour: Amber
155	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: "e"; Colour: Solarized
156	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; seam running vertically down side; Colour: Solarized
157	80	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Window Glass	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua
158	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Liner	Glass	embossed crown design; Colour: Aqua
159	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Aqua
160	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Colour: Light Aqua

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
161	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Lamp Chimney	Glass	thin; curved; Colour: Colourless
162	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: "E" or "F"; Colour: Colourless
163	8	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Colourless
164	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Embossing: "I"; Colour: Colourless
165	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Brick	Clay	fragment
166	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Grommet	Brass	missing a few prongs
167	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Button	Plastic	fragment of a large plastic button; Plastic
168	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Button	Metal - Ferrous	heavily rusted; shank is broken off; One Piece Semi-Domed; Metal - Ferrous; Diameter: 16.95 mm
169	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Unidentified	Plastic	fragmented melted pieces of plastic
170	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Shell Casing	Brass	.22 caliber; "D" engraved on 3 of the casings and a diamond on 1
171	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Shell Casing	Brass	.22 caliber
172	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Shell Casing	Brass	"D" engraved on bottom
173	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Faunal - Avian	Bone	
174	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	tooth fragment; large mammal
175	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	deer incisor
176	14	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
177	6	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	butcher marks; large mammal bones
178	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Screw	Metal - Ferrous	flathead wood screws
179	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Fencing Staple	Metal - Ferrous	
180	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Screw	Metal - Ferrous	ovalhead machine screw
181	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Strapping	Metal - Ferrous	
182	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Bottle Cap	Metal - Ferrous	no distinguishable features
183	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Hook	Metal - Ferrous	large decorative hook; bulbous tip; cylindrical piece on one end with 2 fins where could be inserted
184	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Electric Light/Bulb	Metal - Ferrous	metal light cover; wide cone shape; hole in smallest end with slots where light fixture could fit
185	29	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
186	13	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
187	14	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
188	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Wire	Metal - Ferrous	thin wire
189	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Wire	Metal - Ferrous	broken pieces thick wire
190	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Handle	Metal - Ferrous	one end is split into two with one small hole in each of the two offshoots; opposite end tapers until it is flat
191	12	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	irregular scrap fragments
192	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	strip of square metal with two 90 degree bends; one end flattens out to thin rectangle

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Mixed and Fill Layers (16TS-089)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments

Grand Total : 340 artifacts