

**Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport**

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**Ministère du Tourisme, de la Culture et du Sport**

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TOWN OF CALEDON  
 PLANNING  
 RECEIVED  
 Nov.30,2021

Jun 25, 2015

Jessica Marr (P334)  
 Archeoworks Inc.  
 1029 - 16715-12 Yonge Newmarket ON L3X 1X4

**RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street, Geographic Township of Chinguacousy North, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Historical County of Peel, Ontario", Dated Jan 20, 2014, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Jan 24, 2014, MTCS Project Information Form Number P334-201-2012**

Dear Ms. Marr:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.<sup>1</sup> This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the assessment/mitigation of the study area as depicted in Map 1 "Location of the Study Area", Map 5 "Stage 2 AA of the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. Parcel, with Photo Locations Marked", Map 6 "Stage 2 AA of the Caledon West 25 Inc. Parcel, with Photo Locations Marked", Map 7 "Stage 2 AA of the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. Parcel with Photo Locations Marked", Figure S-1 "Stage 2 AA Showing the Approximate Extent of the H1 (AkGx-78) Site, and Location of Findspots", and Figure S-2 "Stage 2 AA Showing the Approximate Extent of the M1 (AkGx-79) Site, and Location of Findspots and Positive Test Pits", of the above titled report and recommends the following:

1. AkGx-78 (H1 Site) and AkGx-79 (M1 Site): These sites are considered to have cultural heritage value; therefore, the sites must proceed to a comprehensive Stage 3 AA, in accordance with the 2011 S&G prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to any of the archaeological site documented by this assessment. The Stage 3 AA should be conducted to define the site extent, gather a representative sample of artifacts and aid in the determination of a Stage 4 mitigation strategy if one is required.

2. With the H1 Site and part of the M1 Site being located in ploughed agricultural fields, the Stage 3 AA for

these sites should commence with a re-ploughing of the field, followed by a controlled surface pick-up (CSP). After the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site, the Stage 3 AA should consist of the excavation of a series of one metre by one metre test units across the site following the methodology outlined in Section 3.2 of the 2011 S&G(MTCS, 2011) for 19th century domestic archaeological sites. All test units should be excavated into five centimetres of subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature should be recorded, and geotextile fabric should be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

3. A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations should be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the MTCS.

4. The remainder of the study area may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Katherine Bishop  
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer  
Steven Silverberg, Laurier Homes  
David Hurst, Town of Caledon

<sup>1</sup>In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

**ARCHEOWORKS INC.**

TOWN OF CALEDON  
PLANNING  
RECEIVED  
October 24, 2019

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the:  
Proposed Development within  
Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street  
Former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy North  
Historic County of Peel  
Now the Town of Caledon  
Regional Municipality of Peel  
Ontario**

**TOWN OF CALEDON**

**SITE PLAN APPROVED**

**DATE:** Nov 16, 2020

**FILE NO:** SPA 2019-0059

**LEAD PLANNER:** *Adam Venturo*

**Project #: 053-CA728-12  
Licensee (#): Jessica Marr (P334)  
PIF#: P334-201-2012**

**THIS SITE PLAN  
APPROVAL SHALL  
EXPIRE ON SEPTEMBER  
16, 2025, UNLESS  
OTHERWISE EXTENDED  
IN WRITING AT THE SOLE  
DISRECTION OF THE  
TOWN. AW**

**Original Report**

**January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014**

**Presented to:**

***Laurier Homes***

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Concord, Ontario

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**Prepared by:**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Laurier Homes* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of three parcels of land, part of the Mayfield Station Secondary Plan, measuring a total of 70.34 hectares. The parcels of land include Mayfield Station Developments Inc. (21.12 hectares), Caledon West 25 Inc. (10.96 hectares), and Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. (38.26 hectares). The study area is located in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel.

The Stage 1 AA identified high potential for the recovery of Aboriginal and historic Euro-Canadian archaeological remains within undisturbed portions of the study area limits based on proximity to watercourses, and the presence of historical structures depicted in historic maps. Due to these findings, a Stage 2 AA was recommended.

During the Stage 2 investigations, one historic Euro-Canadian site, and one mixed-component site were encountered, identified as the **H1 Site** (AkGx-78) and **M1 Site** (AkGx-79), respectively. The H1 Site yielded an artifact assemblage dating primarily from 1840 and 1870. Due to this early timeframe, it is recommended that the H1 Site proceed to a Stage 3 AA. The Euro-Canadian component of the M1 Site yielded an historic artifact assemblage dating to 1830-1850, and as such the historic component of the site may represent a significant archaeological resource, and should proceed to a Stage 3 AA. The site also yielded four cultural lithic artifacts; as per *Section 2.2, Standard 1a* of the *2011 S&G*, this component does not meet the criteria for requiring a Stage 3 assessment.

Pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, sites recommended for further work may neither be altered nor have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence. No development activities may proceed within the study area prior to the MTCS (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL:

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Project and Field Director .....	Jessica Marr – MTCS licence P334
Field Archaeologists .....	Kassandra Aldridge - MTCS licence R439 Claire Bennett Ian Boyce Pierre Froment Dan Jang Jessica Marr – MTCS licence P334 Jae Park Alexander Rodriguez
Artifact Analysis .....	Nick Gromoff – MTCS licence P206 Jessica Marr – MTCS licence P334
Historical Review.....	Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454
Report Preparation .....	Katie Mather – MTCS licence R443
Report Review.....	Nimal Nithiyantham – MTCS licence P390 Kim Slocki – MTCS licence P029
Graphics .....	Katie Mather – MTCS licence R443 Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454 Jay Villapando

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## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

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### 1.1 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *Laurier Homes* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of three parcels of land northwest of Mayfield Road, part of the Mayfield Station Secondary Plan, measuring a total of 70.34 hectares. The parcels of land include Mayfield Station Developments Inc. (21.12 hectares), Caledon West 25 Inc. (10.96 hectares), and Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. (38.26 hectares). The study area is located in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). This study was triggered by the Ontario Planning Act, in support of a Secondary Plan application filed with the Town of Caledon.

This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission, under the project and field direction of Ms. Jessica Marr, under archaeological consulting license P334, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990). Permission to investigate the study area and to collect any encountered archaeological material was provided by *Laurier Homes* on May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

### 1.2 Historical Context

The 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G'), published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS)* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, and farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries, as having 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 in 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.

To establish the archaeological and historical significance of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of listed and designated heritage properties, and registered archaeological sites within close proximity to its limits. Furthermore, a review of the physiography of the overall area and its correlation to locating archaeological remains, as well as consultation of available historical documentation was performed.

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

### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Period

The region where the study area is situated was first inhabited after the final northeast retreat of the North American Laurentide ice sheet. Massive amounts of glacial till, loose sand and soil was deposited across Etobicoke, as the ice retreated over the Oak Ridges Moraine creating sloping land underlain by fine-grained sediments of the South Slope (Barnet et al., 1998, p.1153). Initial vegetation of Southwestern Ontario was tundra-like and as the average climatic temperate warmed, small groups of Paleo-Indians entered Southern Ontario (Karrow and Warren, 1990, p.22). Paleo-Indians are considered to be small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who depended on naturally available foodstuff such as game or wild plants (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.38). Sites in Southern Ontario from this period appear to be small campsites used during travel episodes, found on loamy well-drained soils in elevated situations, which would have provided a more comfortable location on which to camp and view the surrounding territory (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50). The artifact assemblage from this period is characterized by fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and small projectile points produced from specific chert types (Ellis and Deller, 1990). These items were created and transported over great distances as a result of following migratory animals within a massive territory.

As the climate steadily warmed, deciduous trees slowly began to permeate throughout Southwestern Ontario creating mixed deciduous and coniferous forests (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.30). The extensive mast forest environment of Western Ontario, with its greater densities of deer and other resources, permitted a more dispersed seasonal settlement pattern than that of Eastern Ontario (Wright, 1995, p.238). By 7800 B.C., Archaic-period Aboriginals resided in Southern Ontario and exploited seasonally abundant resources in a variety of geographic locations as they continued to hunt large game in small bands during summer months and returned to their family groups by the winter (Burse et al., 2013a). House structures were moveable and the size of these small villages gradually grew in size as population numbers increased. The artifact assemblages from this period can be characterized by a reliance on a wide range of lithic raw materials in order to make stone artifacts; the presence of stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; an increase in the use of wood working tools; and the appearance of tools made from native copper (Ellis et al., 1990, p. 65).

In 800 B.C., the Woodland Period began. This period is marked by the increased reliance on domesticated plants, the utilization of both hunting and gathering to procure a larger variety of foods, and the introduction of pottery indicative of a successful subsistence pattern that would require long-term storage of abundant resources. Furthermore, graves and grave goods gradually became more exotic and frequent, indicative of the growing complexity and trade networks between Great Lakes communities. During the Woodland period, the distinct cultural groups of the post-contact period had begun to develop (Burse et al., 2013b; Burse et al., 2013c; Spence et al., 1990, p.135).

By A.D. 1250, the Ontario Iroquoian Tradition flourished throughout much of Southern Ontario. The Iroquoian Tradition refers to a cultural pattern and a linguistic family in North America which includes the Huron (Wendat), Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario and the Five Nations of the Iroquois



(Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Birch, 2010, p.31; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, p.394). Each group had distinctive traits but shared in a similar pattern of life already established by the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Trigger, 1994, p.42). Villages developed as horticulture began to take on a more central importance in subsistence patterns, particularly the farming of maize, squash and beans, supplemented by fishing, hunting and gathering. Each village comprised numerous multi-family longhouses, with residence determined based on matrilineal descent (Kapches, 2007, p.176). The longhouses were compacted within a defensive palisade that overlooked cultivated fields of corn, squash and beans. Most Iroquoian sites were occupied for 10-50 years with minimal reoccupation of the same site (Warrick, 2007, p.127). The village was often located near primary and secondary waterways in order to optimize their economic and trading capabilities. Intertribal trade consisted of small luxury items that could be carried overland (Trigger, 1994, p.44).

### **1.2.2 Contact Period**

From Samuel de Champlain's visit of the Huron-Wendat territory to the great epidemics of 1630, the Huron-Wendat population was reported to be approximately 30,000 individuals whose territorial homeland, known as Wendake, stretched roughly between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment (Warrick, 2008, p.12; Heidenreich, 1978, p.369). The western boundary is often contested with a number of sites between the Niagara Escarpment and the Humber River occupied by a mixed Neutral-Wendat population (Warrick, 2008, p.15). It remains unclear if this area was home to frontier Neutral communities or primarily Wendat that had experienced profound cultural change as a result of exchange and intermarriage with neighbouring Neutral people (Warrick, 2008, p.15).

It is speculated that four tribes, the Attignawantan, Tahontaenrat, Attigneenongnahac, and Arendahronon, amalgamated to form a single Huron-Wendat Confederacy in defense against the continual aggression of the Haudenosaunee (Warrick, 2008, p.11; Trigger, 1994, p.41). By 1609, Samuel de Champlain had encountered the Huron-Wendat, particularly the Arendahronon, and desiring greater quantities of furs, the French concluded a trading relationship with the Huron-Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.68; Heidenreich, 1978, p.386). For the French, this opened up a larger territory to ensure that greater quantities of furs would be available for trade (Trigger 1994, p.47). By mid-1620, the Huron-Wendat had exhausted all available pelts in their own hunting territories and opted to trade European goods for tobacco and furs from their neighbours; the Algonquin, Nippissing, Tionnontaté, and Attiewandaron (Trigger, 1994, pp.49-50).

Huron-Wendat settlement patterns were complex; village site location was based on proximity to a source of "water, arable soils, available firewood, a young secondary forest, and a defensible position" (Heidenreich, 1978, p.375). Longhouse sizes depended on the size of the extended family that inhabited it; however archaeological evidence depicts the average longhouse to be 25 feet by 100 feet, with heights about the same as widths (Heidenreich, 1978, p.366). Villages consisted of up to 100 longhouses clustered closely together, and only the largest villages on the frontier were fortified (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377). Subsistence patterns reflected a horticulturally-based diet that was supplemented with fish rather than meat

(Heidenreich, 1978, p.377). Farming methods included 'slash-and-burn' to quickly and efficiently clear trees and brushwood, and flour and flint corn was consistently cultivated until the fields no longer were productive (Heidenreich, 1978, p.381). When the fields were no longer productive, about every eight to 12 years, the village was abandoned (Heidenreich, 1978, p.381).

According to Samuel de Champlain, the Attiewandaron inhabited 40 villages and could field 4,000 warriors (Warrick, 2008, p.80; Jury, 1974, p.4). It is speculated that prior to the great epidemics of the 1630s, the Attiewandaron Confederacy, consisting of the amalgamated Attiragenrega, Ahondihrouon, Antouaronon, Onguiaronon, Kakauagoga and Wenro tribes numbered approximately 35,000 to 40,000 individuals (White, 1978, p.409; Warrick, 2008, p.86). Suggestions have been made that the Attiewandaron had developed politically, economically and demographically beyond the confederacy level to a chiefdom united under a paramount chief, Tsouharissen, who united the tribes within the Attiewandaron Confederacy (Noble, 2012; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.411). The Attiewandaron lived in an area particularly rich in game and appear to have depended more upon hunting than the Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.43). Attiewandaron sites tend to be situated adjacent to small creeks and springs rather than large rivers, with some exceptions (Wright, 2004, p.1363). Their territory along the north shore of Lake Erie was favourably located for easy trade with the Erie, Haudenosaunee, Tionnontaté, and Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.47).

The interior lands occupied by the Attiewandaron contained rapidly running streams, large rivers and portages routes. A significant trail beginning at Lake Simcoe, following the Nottawasaga River to the Pine River to the source of the Irvine River and into the Grand River and into the banks of Lake Erie, formed a native portage route favoured for travel and trade between Wendat and Attiewandaron territorial lands (Bricker, 1934, p.58).

There were only two recorded visits of French missionaries to the Attiewandaron villages; the first in 1626 by Rev. Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon, a Recollet, and Jean de Brebeuf and Joseph Marie Chaumont, French missionary priests in 1640 (Bricker, 1934, p.59; Johnston, 1964, p.xxx). La Roche Daillon journeyed from the Wendat to the Attiewandaron under the pretense of trade, and spent months studying the Attiewandaron language in an attempt to instruct them in the principals of Christian religion (Bricker, 1934, p.58; White, 1978, p.409; Gingras, 2000; Jury, 1974, p.3). However, the Wendat guarded their trade advantage and were alarmed and enraged with fear that trade pacts were considered between the French and Attiewandaron (Jury, 1974, p.20). Consequently, the Wendat travelled from village to village warning the Attiewandaron of "misfortune and ruin if they received the French in their midst" (Jury, 1974, p.20). This action caused the dismissal of la Roche Daillon from the Attiewandaron and no direct trade relationship was ever formed between the French and Attiewandaron allowing the Wendat to continue to act as middle-men (White, 1978, p.407).

During the 1630s, Jesuit missionaries attempted to convert the entire Huron-Wendat Confederacy to Christianity as the initial phase of all native people in Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.51). However, the Jesuits' presence in the region had become precarious after a series

of major epidemics of European diseases that killed nearly two-thirds of the Huron-Wendat population, lowering the total population to 10,000 individuals (Warrick 2008, p.245; Heidenreich, 1978, p.369). These epidemics hit children and elderly the worst and the death of the elders deprived the Wendat of their experienced political, war, and spiritual leaders leaving them more susceptible and vulnerable to convert to Christianity (Trigger, 1994, p.52; Heidenreich, 1978, p.371).

By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough animal pelts, the Haudenosaunee became increasingly aggressive towards the Wendat Confederacy (Trigger, 1994, p.53). Armed with guns and ammunition from the Dutch, the Haudenosaunee engaged in brutal warfare with the Wendat Confederacy and brutally attacked and destroyed several Wendat villages throughout Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.53). The small groups that remained of the Wendat Confederacy became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region. Many Wendat tribes, such as the Tahontaenrat, sought refuge and protection within the Attiewandaron until the Haudenosaunee attacked in the 1650s (Warrick, 2008, p.208; Trigger, 1994, p.56). The Attiewandaron Confederacy was entirely dispersed, as many were captured, incorporated into the Haudenosaunee or sought refuge within other tribes (Trigger, 1994, p.57; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, p.410). The last mention of the Attiewandaron in French writing was in 1671 (Noble, 2012).

The Haudenosaunee controlled most of Southern Ontario occupying at “least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior” (Schmalz, 1991, p.17). The Seneca, the westernmost group of the Haudenosaunee Confederation had moved into the area and established two villages: Ganatsekwyagon, near Frenchman’s Bay and Teieiagon on the mouth of the Humber River (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.505). Both villages were established as the primary portage route for fur traders (McKay, 1961, p.16; Heyes, 1974, p.6).

As early as 1653, the Ojibwa of the Anishinaabeg, an Algonquin-speaking linguistic group, wanted control of the land between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario in order to further their role in the fur trade (Johnston, 2004). After a major smallpox epidemic in 1662, the capture of New Netherland by the English in 1664, which curtailed access to guns and powder, and a series of successful attacks against the Haudenosaunee by the Ojibwa from 1653 to 1662, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fall (Warrick, 2008, p.242; Schmalz, 1991, p.20). By 1680, the Ojibwa had begun to settle just north of the evacuated Huron-Wendat territory and with the English entering the fur-trading market, the Ojibwa began to expand into Southern Ontario (Gibson, 2006, p.36; Schmalz, 1991, p.18). The Mississauga, a tribe within the Ojibwa nation, moved southward against the Haudenosaunee utilizing Toronto Carrying Place Trail to defeat the Haudenosaunee at the mouth of the Humber River (Gibson, 2006, p.37; Schmalz, 1991, p.27). In 1701, representatives of several bands within the Ojibwa Nation and the Haudenosaunee assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French (Johnston, 2004; Trigger, 2004, p.58).

From 1701 to the fall of New France in 1759, the Ojibwa experienced a “golden age” of trade as they held no conclusive alliance with either the British or the French while they maintained

their middle-man position between native groups to the north and southwest (Schmalz, 1991, p. 35). As the Seven Years' War between the French and British continued in North America, by 1758, famine, lack of supplies and disease weakened the Ojibwa bands as well as the French (Schmalz, 1991, p.53). In 1763, the Royal Proclamation declared the Seven Years' War over, giving the British control of New France and creating a western boundary for British colonization. The British failed to gain any respect in the eyes of the several of the Ojibwa bands and that same year, the Pontiac Uprising began (Schmalz, 1991, p.70). Pontiac, an Ottawa-Ojibwa, rallied several bands against the British occupation of New France, but many groups sought to avoid military action, such as chief Wabbiocomicot, a powerful chief in the Toronto area, who prevented most bands in the Toronto area from joining Pontiac's struggle (Schmalz, 1991, p.71). After numerous military battles, by 1766, the Pontiac War was over when Pontiac concluded a peace agreement with Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Douglas, 2001, p.2).

### **1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement**

By the end of the 1700s, the Mississaugas of the Ojibwa nation claimed portions of the County of Peel, along with the majority of Southern Ontario. After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into Southern Ontario, putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada. In 1806, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on behalf of the British Crown, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of the lake (Ontario), known as the Head-of-the-Lake Purchase (Surtees, 1994, p.109). The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek (Surtees, 1994, p.110).

After the War of 1812, there was mounting pressure for new land to accommodate the "increasing amount of new settlers from the British Isles, to meet the demands of the demobilized military personnel for their promised land grants, and to provide the necessary land for children of the United Empire Loyalists who had settled in eastern Ontario and on the Niagara Frontier a general earlier" (McKinney, 1967, p.244). To accommodate this influx of settlers, the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now Peel Region, was purchased by William Claus in 1818. The area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers (Surtees, 1994, p.116). Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 shilling annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land (Surtees, 1994, p.117). This second purchase, or Ajetance Purchase, surrendered those lands within what would become the Township of Chinguacousy.

The township is believed to have been named in honour of Chief Chinguacousy who captured Fort Michilimacinac from the Americans in the War of 1812 (Mika and Mika, 1977, p.416; McKinney, 1967, p.244). Between 1818 and 1819, the Township of Chinguacousy was surveyed utilizing the "double-front system where the common unit of concession, the half-lot, was

almost square and 100 acres in size with each half of a 200-acre lot fronting on a different concession-line road” (Harris and Warkentin, 2000, p.123). Divided by present day Hurontario Street running through the centre of the township, concessions were numbered sequentially from east and west of Hurontario Street, at that time known as Centre Street (Walkers & Miles, 1877, p.90). The Township of Chinguacousy was the largest within Peel County, containing 130 square miles and was divided into North and South to ensure accuracy during the survey (Walkers & Miles, 1877, p.90).

The majority of first settlers in the Township of Chinguacousy were predominately from New Brunswick, the United States, from parts of Upper Canada and a large portion of them were the children of United Empire Loyalists (Walkers & Miles, 1878, p.90). Since Chinguacousy Township was land locked with no port access, road maintenance became an issue and in 1849, legislation was introduced allowing private companies to build plank roads and charge tolls (McKinney, 1967, p.249). Hurontario Street, beginning in Port Credit to Edmonton (present-day Snelgrove) was planked, however, the location of toll booths are unknown (McKinney, 1967, p.249).

These earliest settlers focused on agriculture, particularly large wheat crops, as their means of subsistence after a portion of their land was cleared of timber resources (Mika and Mika, 1977, p.417). Initially, wheat farming brought prosperity to farmers of the area when, in the 1850s, massive wheat crop failure in Europe and the Crimean War prevented supplies of Russian wheat from entering the European markets (Scheinman, 2009, p.6-2). Furthermore, the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada created a large export market for agricultural produce allowing for farmers to diversify their crop types to include a hardy variety of alfalfa, thus increasing the profitability of farming in Peel County (Scheinman, 2009, p.6-2).

Snelgrove, located at the intersection of Hurontario Street and Mayfield Road and east of the study area, was settled early likely as a rest stop for those utilizing the Hurontario Plank Road. By 1877, contained “five large churches, a brick school house, Temperance and Orange Halls, a Post Office, two stores, a carriage factory, a blacksmith shop, a harness shop, a hotel, and a township hall” (Walker and Miles, 1877, p.90).

#### **1.2.4 Past Land Use – Archival Review**

A review of available archival data pertaining to the study area and its immediate surroundings was conducted at the Archives of Ontario. The study area is located within Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street (WHS), in the former Township of Chinguacousy (North), County of Peel (now the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel). The *Abstract Land Indexes*, *Township Paper’s*, *Assessment and Collector’s Rolls*, *City and County Directories* and *Census Records* for the Township of Chinguacousy were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to 1899 (*see Appendix B, Tables B1-B3*). It should be noted that availability of *Assessment and Collector’s Rolls* were very limited due to incomplete assessment of the entire township. In most instances, the entire township west of Centre Street (present Hurontario Street) was not assessed.

In addition to the documented presence of early Euro-Canadian settlement, the study area is bounded by three historical roads – namely present-day Mayfield Road, McLaughlin Road and Chinguacousy Road – that were among the regular road allowances laid down during the survey of the Township of Chinguacousy North for the purpose of facilitating access to each 200-acre lot. Transportation routes such as early settlement roads (buffered by zones of 100 metres either side) also contain potential for heritage features adjacent to their rights-of-way. Therefore high potential for the location of Euro-Canadian historic archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the study area close to these historic features can be established.

#### **1.2.4.1 East Half of Lot 18, Concession 2 WHS**

The *Chinguacousy Township Papers* lists that Edward Pilkington of the Township of Grimbsy, a reduced quarter master of the late 99<sup>th</sup> Regiment, obtained the location ticket for the east half of Lot 18 on February 25, 1819. He likely obtained this 100 acre tract of land as payment for his participation in the War of 1812. The following year, an assessment by John McConnell, a yeoman from Chinguacousy, conducted on the property determined that the property was “fully composed of black ash and hemlock ridge, and in his opinion unfit for cultivation.” This assessment may have been made to justify why Edward Pilkington had not completed his settlement duties. Nevertheless, by the 27<sup>th</sup> of December 1820, Robert Sheales of the Township of York had obtained a location ticket for the eastern half of Lot 18 [AO, Chinguacousy Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS658(79)].

According to the *Abstract Land Record Index* and *Land Patent Index*, Patrick Burns, a resident of the Town of York, was granted the opportunity to settle in Chinguacousy Township on the eastern 100 acres of Lot 18. Permission to settle was granted as a free grant because he had paid the full administrative fees and was issued as an Order-in-Council on December 22, 1824. By January 20, 1825, Burns fulfilled his settlement duties, and was issued the patent that gave him ownership of the property [Archives of Ontario, 2009; AO, Register for Warrants, Reg. 5 Jan 1819, RG 1, Series C13, Vol.054, p.112: MS 693 (69)].

Burns, a native to Tepperary, Ireland and a yeoman, resided on Lot 18 until 1832 when he sold all 100 acres to William Wallace for £87.10. After seven years, Wallace sold all 100 acres to William Wray (or Ray/Rae) in 1839, for £87.10. Prior to this sale, William Wray was listed at this address in Walton’s 1837 *Home District Commercial Directory* and in Brown’s 1846-7 *Toronto-City and Home District Directory*. However, in Rowsell’s 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*, a Donald McKechnie is listed at the address of Lot 18, Concession 2; however it is not indicated if he is located east of west of Hurontario Street. William Wray resided on the premises for approximately 20 years. Review of the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel* (**see Map 2**) depicts the study area encompassing Wm. Rae’s property, which had been cleared of overgrowth vegetation and cultivated. By 1861, William sold the eastern 100 acres to John Wray, a likely relative, for £1000. This significant increase in value of the land suggests the presence of a structure and is likely to be the structure and orchard depicted in the 1877 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Peel* (**see Map 3**). John May (or Wray) is depicted as

the owner while the remaining 70 acres of study area was cleared of overgrowth vegetation and cultivated.

#### **1.2.4.2 West Half of Lot 18, Concession 2 WHS**

The *Chinguacousy Township Papers* lists that William R. Smith of the Town of York, a reduced ensign from the late Nova Scotia Regiment, obtained the location ticket for the west half of Lot 18 on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April 1819. He likely obtained this 100 acre tract of land as payment for his participation in the War of 1812. The following year, an assessment by Peter Walsh, a yeoman from Chinguacousy, conducted on the property determined “that the timber thereon is chiefly hemlock and that it is so swampy as to prevent a poor man from getting a livelihood by cultivation thereof, in his opinion.” This assessment may have been made to justify why William R. Smith had not completed his settlement duties. Nevertheless, by the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 1819, Denis Beagle a native of Kings County, Ireland obtained a location ticket for the west half of Lot 18 and by October of the same year, David Craig was issued the location ticket for the western half of Lot 18 [AO, Chinguacousy Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS658(79)].

According to the *Abstract Land Record Index*, David Craig had been awarded the Crown Patent that gave him ownership of the western 100 acres of Lot 18 on January 1, 1828. David Craig is listed at on Lot 18, Concession 2 in Walton’s 1837 *Home District Commercial Directory*, and in Brown’s 1846-7 *Toronto-City and Home District Directory*. However, in 1846, David Craig had passed away and divided the 100 acre property into a northern half, gifted to his son John Craig, and a southern half, gifted to his son William Craig (Deed No. 31064). However, David continued to be listed on Lot 18 in Rowsell’s 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*. Review of the 1859 *Tremaine’s Map of the County of Peel* depicts a structure within the southwestern half of Lot 18 on Wm. Craig’s property, while John Craig’s property remains vacant of any structures. The remaining portion of the study area remained cleared of overgrowth vegetation and cultivated.

William and John Craig are listed in the 1861 Census Record on a combined 100 acres where 80 acres were under cultivation, 68 acres were under crops, 10 acres in pasture, two acres under orchards or gardens and 20 acres remained wooded. William Craig could not be located in the personal portion of the Census Record. John is listed as a 37-year old farmer from Ireland who lived with his wife Margaret and their seven children in a one-storey log structure [AO, 1861 Census Record, Chinguacousy Township, c-1063]. Since William is not listed, John may have farmed all 100 acres in absence of his brother, and chose to continue to live in the homestead in the southwestern half as it was fronting a main thoroughfare. The 1866 Mitchell & Co.’s *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel* lists John Craig as a freeholder on Lot 18, while William Craig is not listed.

In 1869, William Craig had passed away allowing for his executors, James Drinkwater the right to sell his portion of Lot 18 and the “interest derived therefrom to be applied to the support of [William’s] wife, Matilda Craig” and their children (Deed No. 409). James Drinkwater sold the southwestern half of Lot 18 to William Dunn Dolson for \$2210, a value that indicates the

presence of a structure within the southwestern 50 acres of Lot 18. James Drinkwater continued to mortgage the property, likely to allow the John Craig Family to continue to reside on the property. John R. Craig is listed on 132 acres of Lot 18 in the 1871 census record. It is not clear who John R. Craig's father was but he is listed as a 33-year old farmer born in Ontario who lived with his wife Mary Ann, their two children, Andrew Brown, a labourer, and Margaret Lure, a servant. Of the 132 acres, 120 acres were improved, 30 acres were in pasture and four acres were in garden and orchard [AO, 1871 Census Records, Chinguacousy Township, C-9957, c-9958].

By 1875, James Drinkwater was issued a discharge of mortgage allowing for Jonathan Rice to assume the mortgage with the intention to own the property (Stratford-Devai, and Burkholder, 2003, p.46). Review of the 1877 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of Peel* depicts J. Rice as the owner of the residence and orchard in the southwestern half while the remaining portion of the study area remained clear of overgrowth vegetation and cultivated. Between 1885 and 1890, Rice had several agreement contracts made with L.D. Sawyer & Co., Waternos Engine Works Co., and Haggert Bros Mfg. Co. to accommodate small businesses where the title of land was withheld by Rice while payment was made with the intentions to gain full ownership (Stratford-Devai, and Burkholder, 2003, p.45). In the 1888 *Union Publishing Co.(of Ingersoll) Farmers and Business Directory for the Counties of Dufferin, Peel and York* and in the 1890-91 *Farmer's Directory for All Counties in Ontario*, Jonathan Rice is listed as a freeholder of Lot 18 and is also listed in the *Assessment Rolls*. By 1890, Charlotte Rice, likely the wife of Jonathan, sold the southwestern 50 acres to Isabella Craig.

### 1.2.5 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Consultation of the Ontario Heritage Properties Database which records heritage resources that have been designated for their Provincial cultural value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act (O.Reg. 10/06)*, confirmed the absence of Provincially designated heritage properties within the study area<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, the City of Brampton's official mapping service (City of Brampton, 2012) was accessed and consulted for the presence of listed or designated properties of cultural heritage interest or value. One property, listed as Beechwood Farm, with a heritage designation, is within 300 metres of the study area. Consultation of the Town of Caledon's *Heritage Register* (Town of Caledon, 2011) does not list any designated heritage structures or properties within 300 metres of the study area, although it does list a non-designated property with the municipal address 2412 Mayfield Road, reported as a farmhouse and barn. This farmhouse and barn complex was within the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel; however the structures were removed following the approval of the Town Council of Caledon (Town of Caledon, 2012).

With the study area previously containing a structure of cultural heritage interest and also being in close proximity to other listed heritage properties, there is elevated potential to recover archaeological remains within the study area limits.

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<sup>1</sup> **Clarification:** As of 2005, the Ontario Heritage Properties Database is no longer being updated. The MTCS is currently updating a new system which will provide much greater detail to users and will become publicly accessible in the future.



## **1.3 Archaeological Potential**

### **1.3.1 Physical Features**

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

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. It is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The portion west of the Credit River, where the study area lies, features subdued morainic topography due to the Trafalgar Moraine. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west are developed upon more clayey than sandy tills, and the slopes here are less steep than in the east. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the "second wave" of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto are becoming more urbanized (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp. 172-174).

The topography within the study area is generally level. The native soil in the study area is imperfectly-drained Chinguacousy clay loam, a Grey-Brown Podzolic soil characterized in the Ontario Soil Survey as a slightly acidic to neutral, heavy textured shale and limestone till with dark yellowish brown clay as its parent material (Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1953).

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is a highly important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. In Southern Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers undisturbed lands in close proximity to a water source to be of elevated archaeological potential. Tributaries of the Fletcher's Creek sub-watershed that bisect the study area would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area, and consequently support high potential for locating archaeological resources within 300 metres.

### 1.3.2 Current Land Condition and Uses

The study area is situated within a largely rural landscape north of the City of Brampton, approximately 1.75 kilometres west of the community of Snelgrove. Much of the study area is agricultural land that was ploughed and weathered at the time of assessment. Two parcels of land contained building footprints of former residential structures that had been recently demolished, one near the northeast corner of Mayfield Road and Chinguacousy Road, and one northwest of the intersection of Mayfield Road and McLaughlin Road (*see Images 1-3*). Areas of grassed lawn with tree cover associated with the latter demolished structure were also present.

### 1.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study area, the site record forms for registered sites housed at the MTCS were consulted. Each site is registered according to the Borden System, which is an archaeological numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and the artifacts that come from them. The specific area under review is located within Borden Block AkGx.

In Southern Ontario, the *2011 S&G* considers undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a registered archaeological site to be of elevated archaeological potential. According to the MTCS's registered archaeological sites database, five sites are located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area (*see Table 1*) (MTSC, 2012). None of the sites, however, are within 300 metres of the study area.

**Table 1: Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area**

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AkGw-196	—	Pre-Contact	Findspot
AkGw-199	—	Pre-Contact	Findspot
AkGw-200	—	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AkGw-202	—	Pre-Contact	Lithic Scatter
AkGw-203	—	Pre-Contact	Findspot

— denotes an unnamed site

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

### 1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

In order to further establish the archaeological context of the project area, descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the project area, as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project are presented below and in within **Map 4**. One report was identified:

1. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Final Report: Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan Concessions 1 & 2 WHS, Lots 18 to 22, Geographic Chinguacousy Township, Town of Caledon (Historic Horizons Inc., 2008).

In 2008, *Historic Horizon Inc.* conducted a Stage 1 AA of an area approximately 1900 acres (770 hectares) in size containing Lots 18 to 22 in both Concessions 1 and 2 West of Hurontario Street. This subject area incorporates the current study area limits. The Stage 1 AA identified high potential for the recovery of historic Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal archaeological resources throughout almost all of the subject area based on the location of six registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area, suitable physiographic features, proximity to the Etobicoke Creek and historical documentation of early settlement and a historically surveyed roadway in close proximity. A field review was conducted and Stage 2 AA was recommended for the entire study area prior to development.

### **1.3.5 Date(s) of Fieldwork**

The Stage 2 AA of the study area, illustrated in **Maps 5-7**, was undertaken on May 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012. During Stage 2 investigations the sky was clear, with temperatures averaging 15°C. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

## **2.0 FIELD METHODS**

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This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists ('2011 S&G')*, published by the MTCS. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix D**. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field is provided within **Maps 5-7**.

### **2.1 Identified Disturbances / Areas of Low Archaeological Potential**

The study area was evaluated for disturbances that may have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints or sewage and infrastructure development.

Disturbances were encountered in the northeast corner of the study area (part of the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel). These areas were associated with the footprints of former structures, and portions of land that had been subjected to earth-moving activities during the demolition of these structures (*see Images 14-15*). Additionally, the hard packed dirt/gravel driveway associated with the razed house was encountered (*see Images 12-13*). Spot test-pitting was conducted according to the professional judgment of the field supervisor (and also where physically viable), which confirmed the disturbed nature of these areas. These disturbed areas measured 1.07 hectares, or 1.5% of the entire study area. A razed house was

also encountered near the south corner of the study area (part of the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. parcel), however the entire area had been subjected to ploughing, and was able to be assessed.

## **2.2 Physical Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential**

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential were encountered within the study area, within the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel. These consisted of low-lying wet areas (1.18 hectares – 1.7%) in the form of a pond located just east of the recently razed house, and a small intermittent stream running roughly north-south (*see Images 16-17*). A small stream within the Caledon West 25 Inc. parcel was also encountered (*see Image 9*). Due to the low archaeological potential classification of the wet areas detailed above, a systematic survey was not warranted, nor undertaken, in these locations.

## **2.3 Test Pit Investigation**

Due to the presence of large trees, a portion of the study area could not be subjected to ploughing. This area (0.62 hectares – 0.9%), consisting of grassed areas with tree cover, associated with the recently razed house near the northeast corner of the study area, were subjected to a shovel test pit form of survey (*see Image 18*). Each undisturbed area was tested at maximum survey intervals of five metres. Test pit surveys are defined as excavating 30 by 30 centimetre units at set intervals on a grid pattern in areas requiring this form of assessment. Test pit survey was conducted until the exposed test pit profile revealed evidence of recent ground disturbance. A total of approximately 250 test pits were excavated to depths of between 20-30 centimetres and the topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and evidence of fill, and were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. All test-pits were backfilled. Test pits exhibiting evidence of brick were found within the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel, likely associated with the recently demolished house (*see Image 19*). The presence of brick was noted and photographed.

During test-pit survey around the recently razed house within the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel, one mixed-component site was encountered, identified as the M1 Site and now registered under Borden number AkGx-79. The site yielded both historic Euro-Canadian and Aboriginal artifactual resources. Once the initial artifacts were encountered, test pit excavation continued on the grid to determine how many further test pits were positive. The excavation of a one by one metre test unit was not pursued, as a sufficient sample of material from test pits was recovered to make a proper recommendation for further work. Furthermore, additional artifacts were encountered during pedestrian survey; these artifacts

were collected as part of the M1 site due to the close proximity of these finds to positive test-pits.

## **2.4 Pedestrian Survey**

The remainder of the study area (67.47 hectares – 95.9%) was subjected to a pedestrian form of survey. This form of survey method involves systematically walking ploughed areas within the property, and mapping and collecting artifacts found on the ground surface. The lands were recently ploughed and subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements according to *Section 2.1.1, Section 3* of the *2011 S&G*. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed fields were tested at survey transects of five metres (*see Images 4-7, 10-11, 20-23*).

While undertaking the pedestrian survey, one historic Euro-Canadian scatter was encountered, identified as the H1 Site, and now registered under Borden number AkGx-78, within the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. parcel. Once the initial artifact was encountered, survey transects were reduced to one metre over a 20 metre radius around the find to determine whether it was an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. Since additional artifacts were encountered, this intensification was continued until the full extent of each surface scatter was defined. All diagnostic artifacts and a representative sample of all artifact types were collected from the H1 site, with a large enough sample left in the field to allow for site relocation.

Artifacts were also found through pedestrian survey within the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel; these were collected as part of the M1 Site.

Lastly, brick was encountered during pedestrian survey near the northern corner of the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. parcel; its presence was noted and photographed (*see Image 8*).

## **3.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

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A catalogue of the artifacts from M1 and H1 Site is provided within **Appendices E-F**.

A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 83 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data recorded. Detailed site location information is provided in the attached supplementary document entitled: *Supplementary Document for the: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street, Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario*.

An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix G**. All artifacts were stored within a single standard bankers box (L: 39.8 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 25.7 cm), identified as Box: 2012 – ML – 01.

The archaeological resources encountered during the Stage 2 assessment are detailed in the succeeding sub-sections. Despite careful scrutiny, no other archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 survey of the remainder of the study area.

### **3.1 H1 Site (AkGx-78)**

A total of 263 Euro-Canadian artifacts from 120 findspots were recovered at the H1 Site. The artifact scatter measures approximately 95 metres long by 75 metres wide. The GPS readings of all of the collected artifact's locations were recorded.

### **3.2 M1 Site (AkGx-79)**

A total of 38 Euro-Canadian artifacts and six Aboriginal artifacts from 24 findspots were recovered at the M1 Site. M1 yielded a total of 12 positive test pits. The artifact scatter measures approximately 65 metres long by 48 metres wide, with artifacts encountered in three areas of concentration.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 H1 Site (AkGx-78)**

#### **Analysis**

A total of 263 artifacts (*see Appendix E*) were recovered during the Stage 2 AA of the H1 Site (*see Image 24*). The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all artifact data (*see Table 2*).

**Table 2: H1 Site Artifacts by Class**

<b>Class</b>	<b>FQ</b>	<b>%</b>
Foodways	188	71.5
Architectural	48	18.3
Furniture	1	0.4
Clothing	4	1.5
Personal	1	0.4
Medical/Hygiene	2	0.8
Activities	1	0.4
Smoking	16	6.1
Unassigned	2	0.8

The H1 Site catalogue contains 188 artifacts belonging to the Foodways Class, comprising the bulk of the total finds (71.5%). It is typical that Historic Homesteads have a much larger

percentage of artifacts from the Foodways Class than any other Class, and this is certainly evident here. These artifacts are related to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages. The ceramic collection present within the class is varied. The earliest ceramic type on the site is pearlware (PWE), with ten ceramic sherds representing this ware type. Pearlware was available in Ontario from 1780-1840. The refined white earthenware (RWE) is the most ubiquitous ware type on the H1 Site (n=78, 47.3%), a type available to Ontarians beginning in the 1830s. Yellowware (YEW) was available around the same time frame, from 1830-1870, although only three pieces were recovered (1.8%). Vitrified white earthenware (VWE), the second most abundant ware (n=53, 32.1%), was available to Ontarians beginning in the 1850s. The final tableware recovered was porcelain (n=4, 2.4%). Porcelain has been available throughout much of Ontario's history, and is therefore not very helpful when determining a site's timeframe. Course earthenware (CEW) (n=8, 4.8%) and course stoneware (CSW) (n=9, 5.5%) represent the utilitarian ceramics that were recovered on site. Although both ware types were available throughout much of Ontario's history, stoneware was not produced in Ontario prior to 1850. With the weight of the thick-bodied vessels, transportation was quite expensive, adding to the cost of the piece and so they were rare on sites prior to this time. After 1850 stoneware was produced in Ontario, and so sites with large amounts of stoneware typically postdate this time. Five of the stoneware pieces were salt glazed, dating them from 1840-1900, and a sixth piece had Bristol style glaze, popular from 1880-1890. The CEW sherds had various shades of brown and black glazes, and one piece was the lid to a storage container (Collard, 1967; Kenyon, 2008).

Decoration styles on ceramics can also be used to assess a site's timeframe. Of the pearlware sherds, two had blue edging, and one had blue transferprint. Of the blue edged pieces one was scalloped and incised with a bud mark, and the other was just scalloped and incised. The bud marking usually indicates an older piece. The RWE on site showed a much larger variation in decoration styles; edging (n=10), transfer print (n=18), painted (n=6), sponged (n=10), stamped (n=7) and other decoration (n=7). One of the edgware pieces was green; this colour was only in use until 1840, and so it is likely the earliest of the edged RWE pieces. The remainder of the edged RWE pieces showed different combinations of scalloping, incision, both, or neither. These differences are likely due to slight time differences, and all pieces are most likely from before 1850. The painted RWE pieces included two monochrome blue sherds, and four late palette sherds. The spongeware was mostly blue, but there was also one red, the colour dating this piece to after 1850. The sponging was very fine on all pieces, and sponging became courser with more white space after the 1850s, although not exclusively. The stamped pieces on the site exhibited a variety of colours and decorations, blue chevrons, green floral, and another brown decoration that could not be identified. In addition, one of the blue sherds was burnt. The transfer print included both blue (n=15) and green (n=3) designs. Blue transfer was used throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and three of the pieces are flow blue (1845-1890). The green transfer, however, was only produced on RWE from 1829-1839. Two of the blue transfer sherds were burnt. Seven of the RWE pieces had other types of decoration. Five of these sherds had blue lines that may have been painted on, but were not in a typical paint style, so it was uncertain. Two of these pieces also exhibited the London Shape, popular on hollowware items from 1820-1840 (teacups) or 1850 (bowls). The final two pieces were not identifiable, one of

them also being burnt. The VWE on the H1 Site exhibited transfer print (n=23), moulding (n=8) and lithograph (n=3). Of the transfer print sherds, two were blue, eight were flow blue (one London shape), four were brown (1880+), six were green, and one was turquoise. The variation in colour likely represents change in availability and preferences over time. The moulded sherds exhibited mostly the ceres wheat pattern, available in 1859, but most popular by 1870. This pattern was made exclusively to cater to the North American market, especially the prairies. The other two moulded sherds were not identifiable. Three of the pieces had lithograph design, popular later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Finally, four sherds had maker's marks, a practice that was mandatory after 1850 but sometimes used prior to that time. Of the four porcelain sherds, only one had decoration, and it was moulded (Collard, 1967; Kenyon, 2008).

Twenty glass foodways shards were recovered on the site, a small number considering the evidence from the ceramic tablewares of a continuous occupation. Two of the shards were storage containers, seven were beverage containers, and the remaining 11 were unidentifiable as to their use. Both of the glass storage container shards were attributed to jars. One was a glass mason jar lid, and both can be dated to 1880 or later. Three of the beverage container shards are from brown beer bottles (1870-present), and a fourth is amber glass (1885-1950). Two dark green liquor bottle shards and one light blue soda/mineral bottle shard are likely mould blown (1800-1870). The Unspecified glass containers group exhibits more variation in manufacture type. One was unidentifiable, four were created using a two or more piece body mould, four were mould blown (1800-1870) one was a turn paste mould (1870-1900) and one was machine made (1890-1950). Of the pieces attributed to two or more piece moulds, two had manganese glass (1870-1900) and one had a hand finished rim (1750-1880).

The final group in the Foodways Class is the Utensils Group. This group consisted of a single spoon with "stainless steel Japan" engraved on the back of the handle. It is likely that this is a 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact.

The Architectural Class has the second highest representation on the H1 Site, with 48 artifacts (18.3% of the complete catalogue). This ratio is typical of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Homesteads. Twenty-two pieces of window pane glass were recovered, three of which were thin ( $\leq 1.55$ mm thick) and therefore pre-dating 1850, and the remaining 19 are thick ( $>1.55$ mm thick), likely post-dating 1850. The abundance of thicker window glass is indicative of a site that post dates 1850, but also that the house was likely razed without worrying about saving materials. Google Earth images from 2010 indicate that the site area within the larger field was only subject to ploughing in recent years, indicating that the house area was likely razed in the last 30-40 years. Aerial photographs from 1978 confirm the presence of house within this area at this time, and Google Earth images from 2010 show the house as demolished by this time (*see Images 2-3*).

Bricks were also noticeable in the field, although none were collected as they would not offer insight on the site timeframe (*see Image 8*). Brick was an expensive commodity although small amounts may have been used to construct a chimney or fireplace pad, rather than a full house or other structure. The number of bricks in the field indicates that they were likely an important part of the most recent structures on this property. The Architectural Class also included 26



nails. One nail was wrought (1780-1830), six nails were machine cut (1820-1890), 17 nails were wire (1880-1950) and two nails were spiral (1920-1950). The variation in nail types is consistent with the temporal variation seen in the Foodways Class.

The Smoking Class was well represented on the H1 Site. The class consists of 16 white ceramic smoking pipe sherds. Although the majority of the sherds were plain, a few had maker's marks that can assist in determining the site's timeframe. A stem marked "McDougall" was manufactured in Glasgow from 1847-1967, one marked "Murray" was manufactured in Glasgow from 1830-1861, and a final marked "Henderson" was manufactured in Montreal from 1849-1876. A pipe bowl was marked "T D" but many manufacturers used this marking as a mimic to indicate quality. Finally, one pipe bowl had raised lines; these are not diagnostic, but may have been added to the pipe bowl to increase the surface area, making it less hot.

The Clothing Class consisted of four buttons. Two were porcelain, dating from 1840-1900. One was shell, one of the earliest button forms, and the final was plastic, likely dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A coin from the Personal Class dated to the 1960s.

The Medical/Hygiene Class consisted of two containers. One was a 20<sup>th</sup> century penicillin metal vial, containing a single dose, used for veterinary purposes. The second was a pharmaceutical bottle, created in a two-piece body mould by the Dominion Glass Company (1940-1960).

The final historic artifact classes are not very diagnostic. The Furniture Class consisted of a single piece of oil lamp chimney glass. The Activities Class consisted of a single horseshoe nail, indicating that horses were living in the site area. Finally, the Unassigned Class contained two artifacts. One was a piece of moulded glass, and the second a burnt glass shard.

The burning that was noticed on a number of glass and ceramic artifacts indicates that at least some of the garbage was burnt on site, likely to reduce the total volume.

## Conclusions

The artifacts recovered at the H1 Site indicate that the site area was inhabited, likely continuously, from before 1830 and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The bulk of the artifacts on site, however, date from 1830-1880 with a peak around 1850. Archival research indicates that artifactual remains found within southwestern half of Lot 18, Concession 2 WHS in the Township of Chinguacousy (North) can be attributed to the ownership and occupancy of the Craig family from 1828-ca.1875; and the Rice Family from 1875-1890. In addition, mapping of the artifacts indicates that the earliest artifacts in the site area are mostly located in the field area that has always been ploughed, southwest of the extant driveway that was still evident in the ploughed field.

Based on the artifacts found at the H1 Site, the site may represent a significant archaeological resource, and should proceed to a Stage 3 AA, in accordance with the 2011 MTCS *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, to facilitate the recovery of a larger artifact sample and contextual site data. During the Stage 3 AA, emphasis should be placed on the

southwest area of the site and in more accurately defining temporal change across the site area in order to properly inform the Stage 4 strategies.

## **4.2 M1 Site (AkGx-79)**

### **Analysis**

A total of 44 artifacts (*see Appendix F*) were recovered during the Stage 2 AA of the M1 Site (*see Images 25-27*). The “Classification System for Historical Collections” (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all artifact data (*see Table 3*).

**Table 3: M1 Site Artifacts by Class**

<b>Class</b>	<b>FQ</b>	<b>%</b>
Foodways	25	56.8
Architectural	9	20.5
Smoking	1	2.3
Faunal/Floral	3	6.8
Aboriginal	6	13.6

The M1 Site catalogue contains 25 artifacts belonging to the Foodways Class, comprising the bulk of the total historic finds (65.8%). It is typical that Historic Homesteads have a much larger percentage of artifacts from the Foodways Class than any other Class, and this is certainly evident here. These artifacts are related to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages. The ceramic collection present within the class consists of 16 pieces of refined white earthenware (RWE) (76.2% of ceramics), a type available to Ontarians beginning in the 1830s, and three pieces of Vitrified earthenware (VWE) (14.3%), which became popular starting in the 1850s. Also present in the collection were course red earthenware sherds (n=2, 9.5%). Course red earthenware has been available for much of Ontario’s history and is therefore not particularly diagnostic (Collard, 1967; Kenyon, 2008).

Decoration styles on ceramics can also be used to assess a site’s timeframe. One of the RWE sherds exhibited blue edging, an early decoration style. This piece was also scalloped, and incised with a small “bud”, further indication that it is from the early period of this decoration style. One of the RWE sherds exhibited banding, a common form of slipware decoration. Three of the pieces had dark blue transferprint. The darkest transferprint was typically from before 1830 and was more expensive than other decoration types. The last four decorated RWE sherds were sponged or stamped and quite inexpensive. One was blue stamp and the others exhibited very dense sponging, indicating they are from the earliest point of the sponge decorations popularity. One of the sponge pieces was plain blue, one exhibited a scalloped edge, and the final was polychrome with blue and red, most popular from 1850-1880. Finally, one piece of VWE was glazed blue. The decorations on the ceramic tableware at this site indicate that the occupants were likely middle class, and made use of this area between the 1830s and 1850s (Collard, 1967; Kenyon, 2008).

One glass beverage container shard, and three unidentifiable glass bottle shards were also encountered that belong in the Foodways Class. The glass beverage container is attributed to a dark green liquor bottle, likely manufactured using a turn-paste mould. Although the final three sherds were unidentifiable, one had a purple tint, indicating that manganese was put in the glass, and dating it to post-1870.

The Architectural Class has the second highest representation on the M1 Site, with nine artifacts (23.7% of the complete catalogue). This is typical of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Homesteads. One piece of thin ( $\leq 1.55$ mm thick) window pane glass was recovered, likely pre-dating 1850. Five machine cut nails (1820-1890) and two wire nails (1880-1950) were recovered (Nelson, 1968). A small piece of a porcelain electrical insulator was also recovered. Finally, test-pit-10 had pieces of brick that were interlocked, forming a corner. These brick pieces may represent a structure, or simply the corner of a flower bed (*see Image 19*). Further investigation during the Stage 3 AA and Stage 4 mitigations will be required to make a final determination as to the purpose of this feature, although the wire nail that was recovered indicates that it is likely a structure of some sort.

The final historic artifact classes are not very diagnostic. The Smoking Class consisted of a single very small piece of a clay smoking pipe bowl. The piece showed no decoration, although it was quite small and there may have been decorations on the missing portions. The Faunal/Floral Class was represented by three fragments of bone. Although they could be identified as mammal, there were no cultural alterations.

An Aboriginal component was also recovered from the M1 Site. Six chert fragments were recovered from the site. Two of the fragments were identified as unaltered local till chert and excluded from the cultural material leaving four cultural artifacts. All four of these lithics were of beige/tan variety of Onondaga chert. Two of the fragments were tiny pieces of bipolar shatter. The other two pieces were a core (41 millimetres long) and a secondary flake. No diagnostic artifacts were present in this small assemblage and it is considered to represent a small campsite where some lithic reduction took place.

## Conclusions

With only four cultural artifacts recovered, the Aboriginal component of the M1 Site does not meet the criteria for requiring a Stage 3 assessment as per *Section 2.2, Standard 1a* of the 2011 S&G.

The bulk of the historic artifact collection at the M1 Site is typical of the type of material found on an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century homestead, with the bulk of the artifacts dating from 1830-1850. Archival research indicates that artifactual remains found within in the eastern half of Lot 18, Concession 2 WHS in the Township of Chinguacousy (North) can likely be attributed to the Wray (also spelt Mae and Rae) family.

As such, the M1 Site may represent a significant archaeological resource, and should proceed to a Stage 3 AA, in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant*

*Archaeologists*, to facilitate the recovery of a larger artifact sample and contextual site data. The Stage 3 AA should consist of units covering the three clusters where archaeological material was found, as well as some units in between the clusters to determine whether there is any data that can definitively connect them. Units at the locations of the razed buildings should be avoided, as they will be quite disturbed and will not offer information about the historic M1 Site.

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## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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As a result of these findings, the following recommendations are presented:

1. **AkGx-78 (H1 Site) and AkGx-79 (M1 Site):** These sites are considered to have cultural heritage value; therefore, the sites must proceed to a comprehensive Stage 3 AA, in accordance with the *2011 S&G*, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to any of the archaeological site documented by this assessment. The Stage 3 AA should be conducted to define the site extent, gather a representative sample of artifacts and aid in the determination of a Stage 4 mitigation strategy if one is required.

With the H1 Site and part of the M1 Site being located in ploughed agricultural fields, the Stage 3 AA for these sites should commence with a re-ploughing of the field, followed by a controlled surface pick-up (CSP). After the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site, the Stage 3 AA should consist of the excavation of a series of one metre by one metre test units across the site following the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2* of the *2011 S&G (MTCS, 2011)* for 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic archaeological sites. All test units should be excavated into five centimetres of subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil will be screened through six millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature should be recorded, and geotextile fabric should be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations should be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MTCS*.

2. The remainder of the study area may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.

No excavation activities shall take place within the study area prior to the MTCS (Archaeology Program Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MTCS*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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

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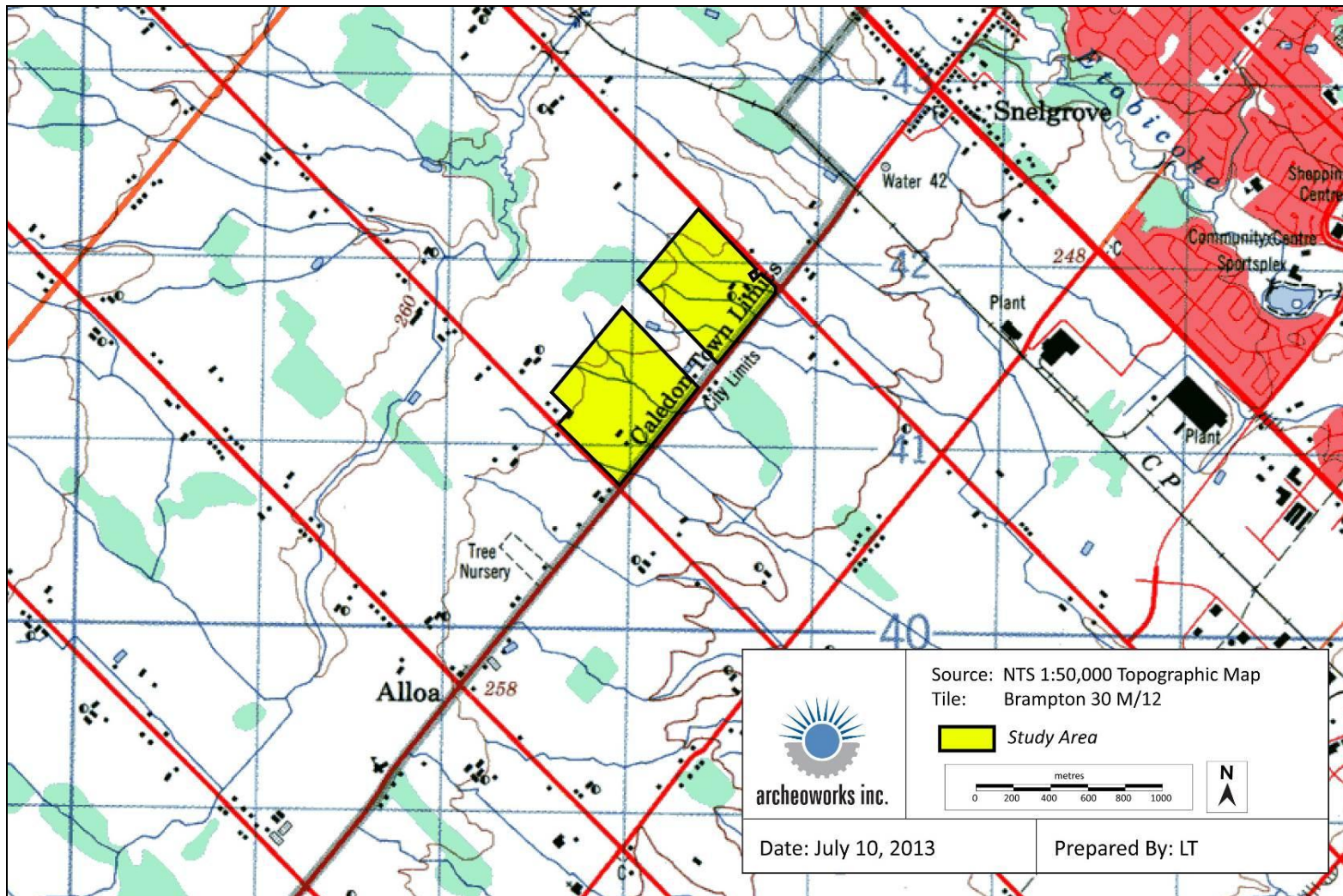
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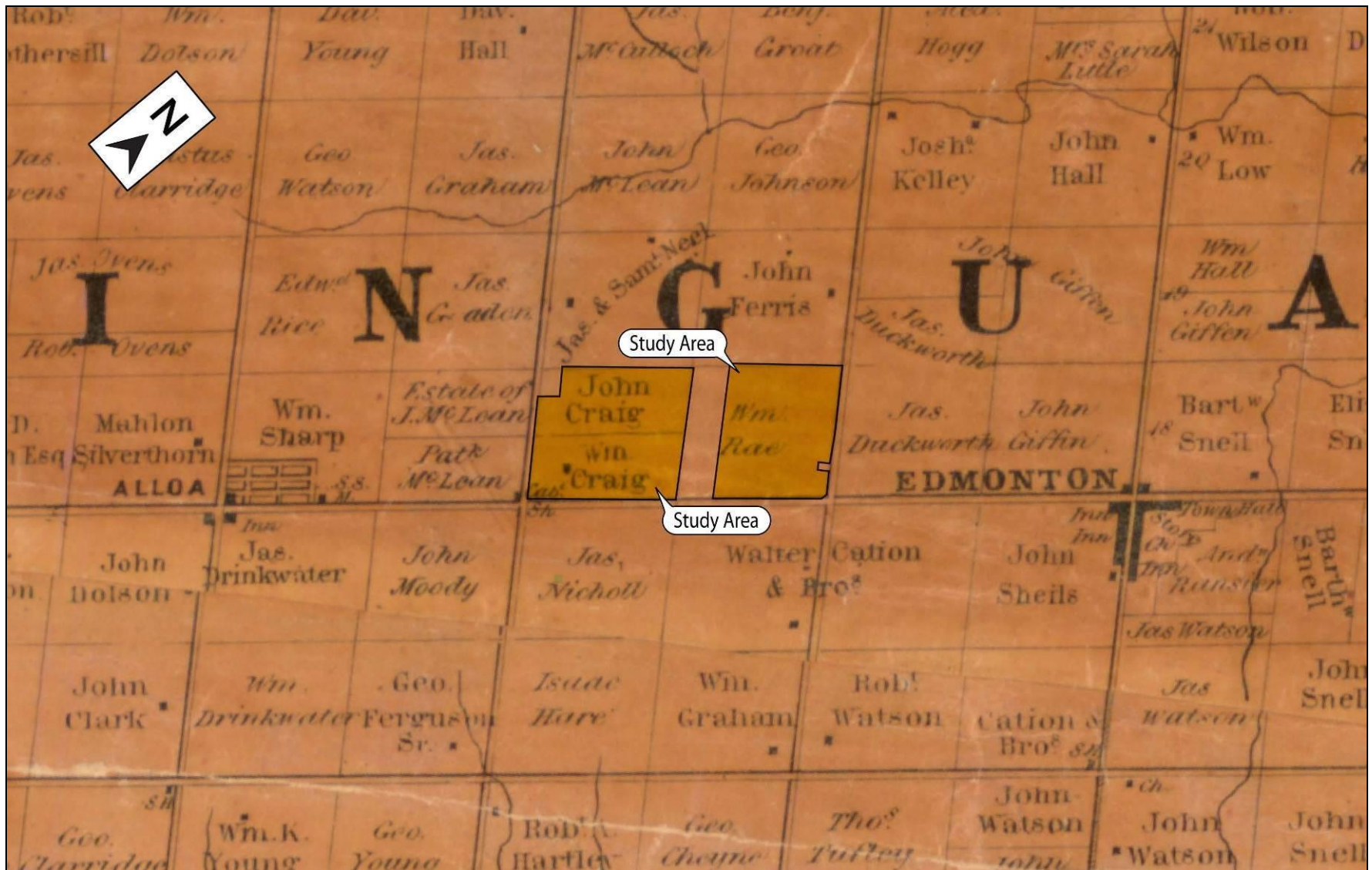
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GS3483, GS3484, 3487, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494: Archives of Ontario.

## APPENDIX A: MAPS

**Note:** To avoid identifying the exact location of encountered archaeological resources, in compliance with the 2011 S&G, the maps included in this report do not identify the specific location of the encountered archaeological sites. More detailed maps are provided separately, within the attached Supplementary Document.

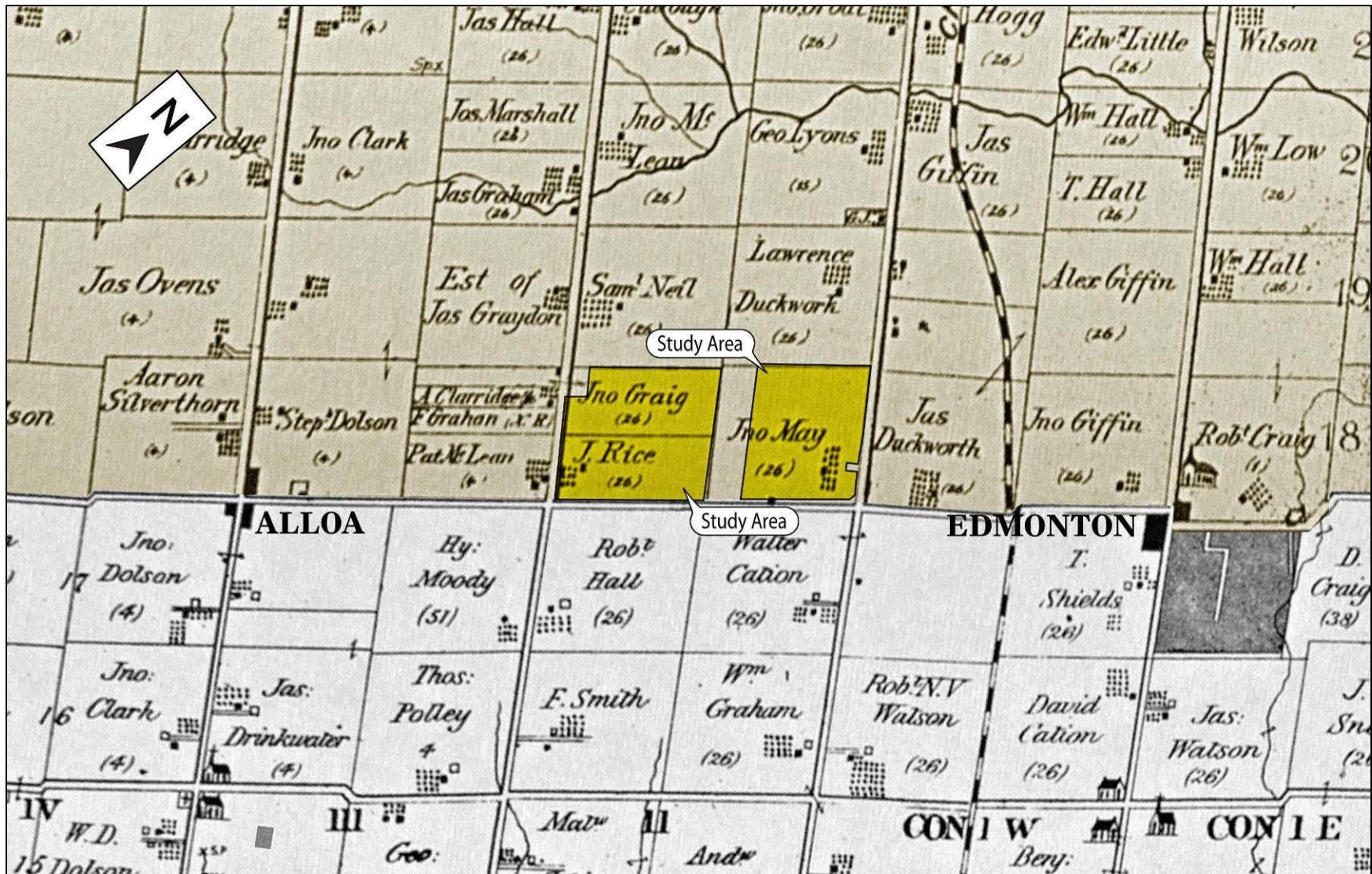


**Map 1:** National Topographical System Map (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 1994) identifying the location of the study area.



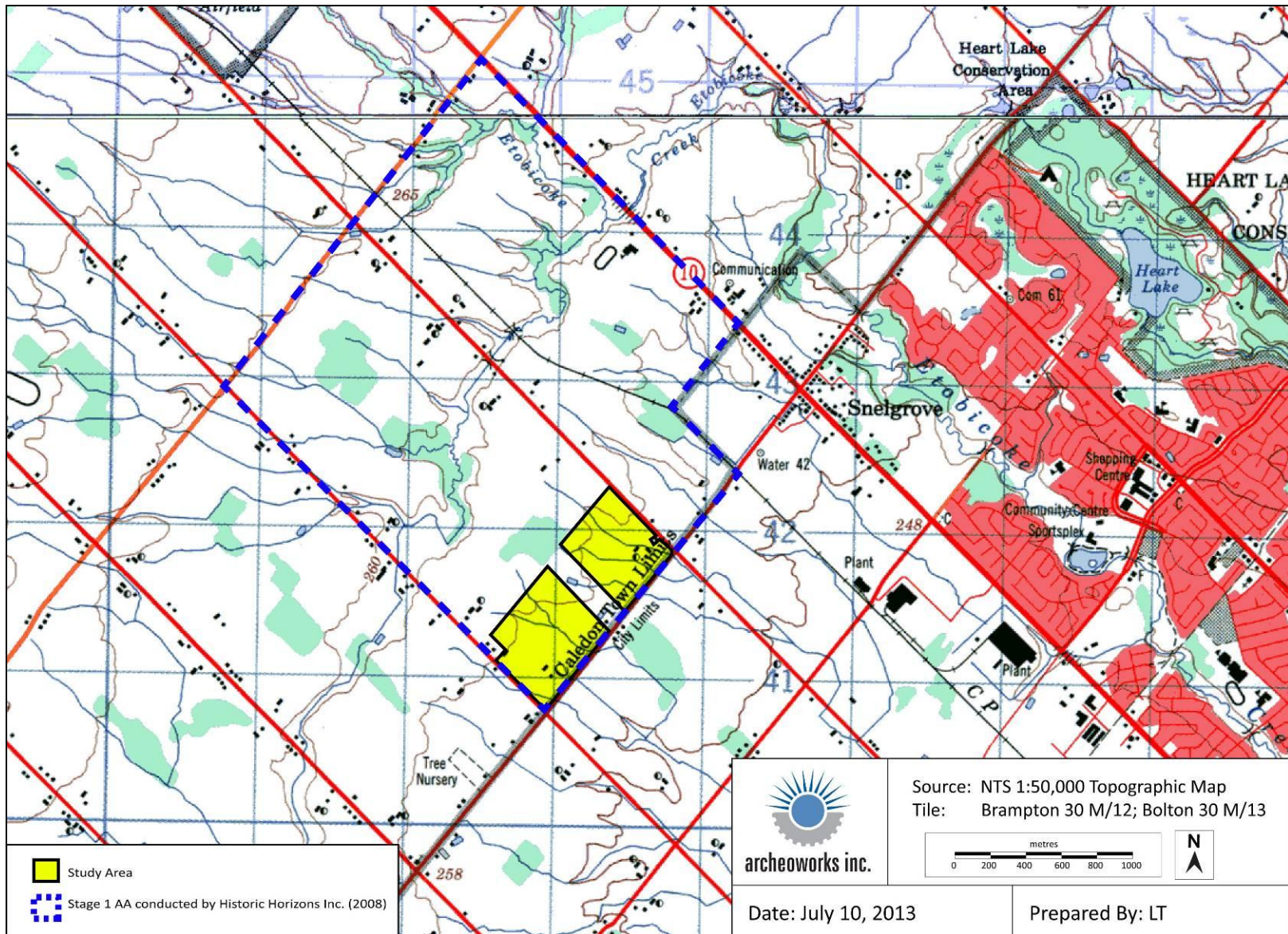
**Map 2:** Study area within Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel (Tremaine & Tremaine, 1859).

**Stage 1-2 AA: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street  
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**



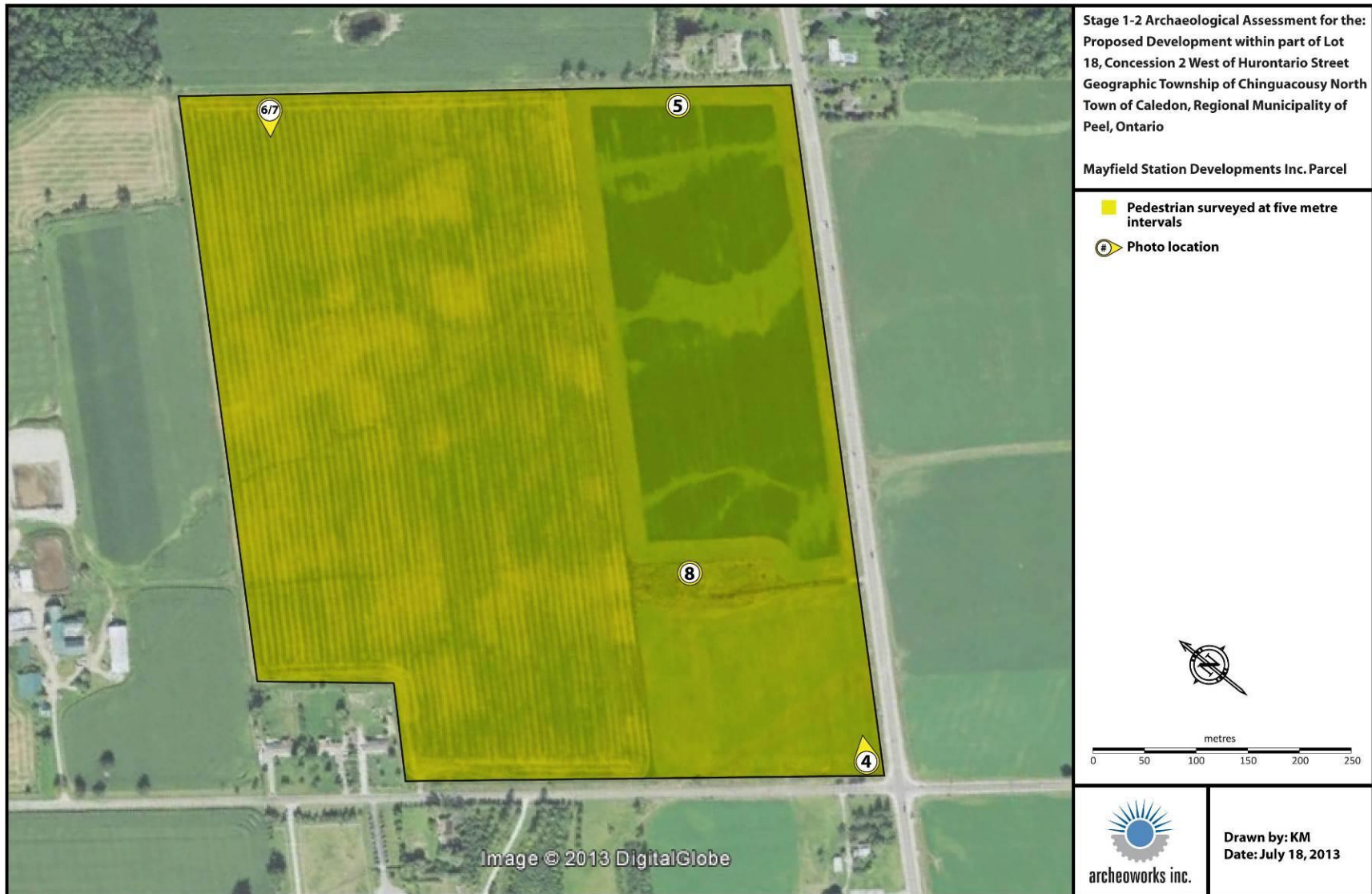
Map 3: Study area within the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel (Walker & Miles, 1877).

Stage 1-2 AA: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street  
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario



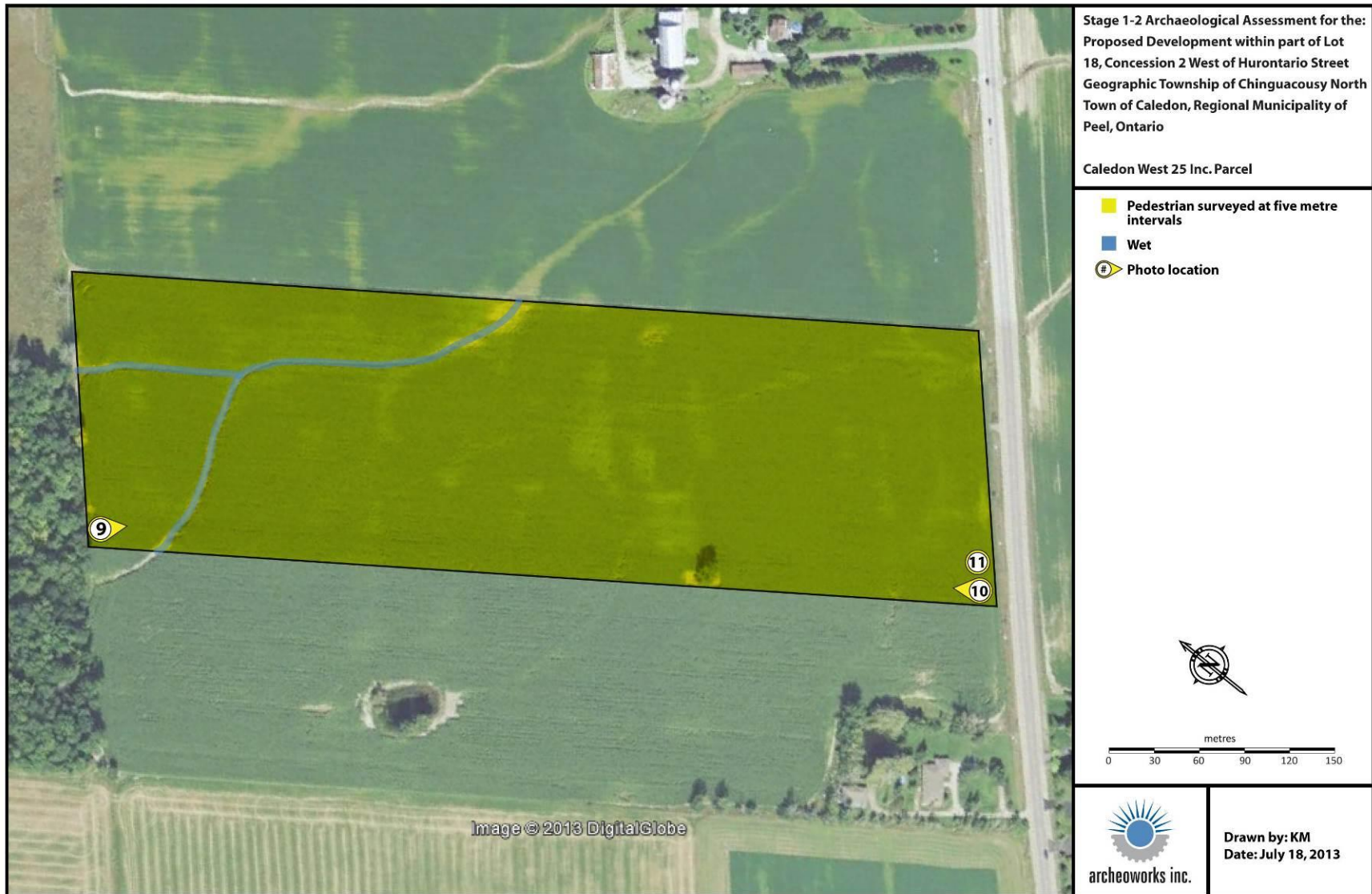
**Map 4:** National Topographical System Map (1994) identifying the study area limits and the approximate survey limits of previous archaeological surveys.

**Stage 1-2 AA: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street  
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

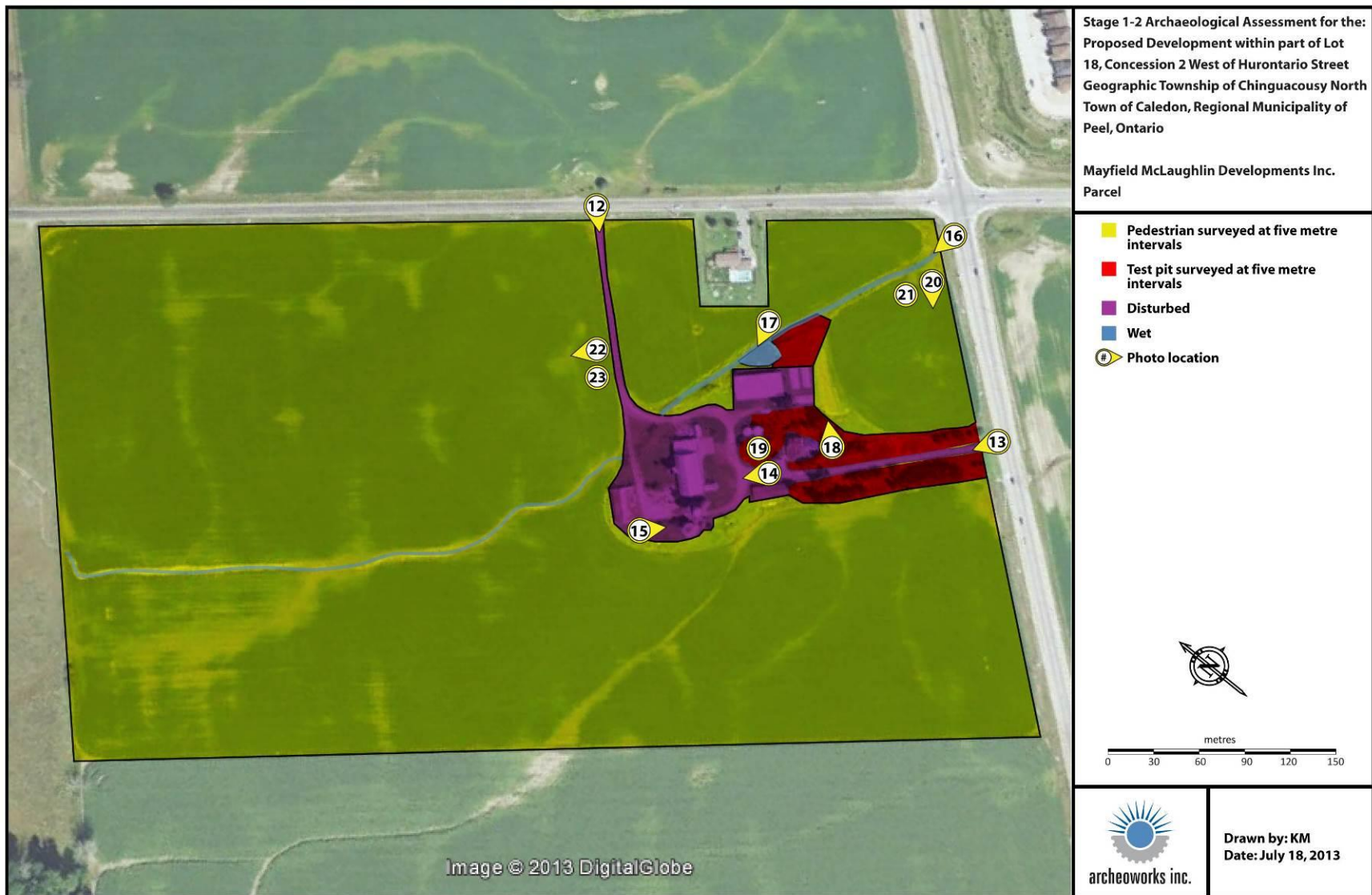


**Map 5:** Stage 2 AA of the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. parcel, with photo locations marked.





**Map 6:** Stage 2 AA of the Caledon West 25 Inc. parcel, with photo locations marked.



**Map 7:** Stage 2 AA of the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel, with photo locations marked.

**Stage 1-2 AA: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street  
Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario**

## APPENDIX B: CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

## APPENDIX C: ARCHIVAL DATA

**Table C1: Abstract Index Books, 1821-1899– Lot 18 East, Concession 2WHS, Township of Chinguacousy (North), County of Peel**

No. Of Instrument	Instrument	It's Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	Patent	01/09/1832		The Crown	Patrick Burns	100 acres		
9179	B&S	09/12/1832	09/22/1832	Patrick Burns et ux.	William Wallace	All	£87.10	
16703	B&S	09/20/1839	11/01/1839	William Wallace et ux.	William Wray	All	£87.10	
9654	B&S	12/06/1861	01/04/1862	William Wray	John Wray	All	£1000	
9655	M	12/06/1861	01/04/1862	John Wray	William Wray	all	Unreadable	Unreadable
495	D.M.	01/05/1870	01/06/1870	Wm. Wray	John Wray	100		
5321	B&S	01/25/1886	03/01/1886	John Wray et ux.	Alex Oliver	100	\$500	
5322	M	01/25/1886	03/01/1886	Alex Oliver et ux.	John Wray	100	\$4,500	
7616	D.M.	11/28/1894	03/07/1898	Prudence Wray et al.	Alex Oliver	"		5322
10823	B&S	04/08/1909	04/10/1909	Alex Oliver et ux.	Dannie E. Nicholson	"	\$7,500	

**Table C2: Abstract Index Books, 1821-1899– Lot 18 West, Concession 2WHS, Township of Chinguacousy (North), County of Peel**

No. Of Instrument	Instrument	It's Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	Patent	01/10/1828		The Crown	David Craig	100 acres		
31064	Will	10/28/1846	03/11/1848	David Craig				
409	Will	01/26/1869	07/24/1869	William Craig	Matilda Craig et al.	50		
410	B&S	05/15/1869	07/24/1869	Jas. Drinkwater et al.	Wm. Dunn Dolson	S1/2 of W1/2 50	\$2,210	
411	M	05/15/1869	07/24/1869	Wm. Dunn Dolson et ux.	Jas. Drinkwater et al.	"	\$1,610	
655	B&S	09/08/1870	09/08/1870	Wm. D. Dolson et ux.	John Dolson	"	\$1,058	
1397	B&S	12/11/1872	12/14/1872	John Dolson et ux.	Mary Jane Dolson	"	\$3,000	
1398	M	12/11/1872	12/14/1872	Stephen Dolson et ux.	John Dolson	"	\$1,395	
1753	B&S	07/04/1874	07/05/1874	"	John Dolson	S.W. 1/4 50	\$3,000	
2160	D.M	04/10/1875	06/22/1875	James Drinkwater et al.	Jonathan Rice			no. 411
2174	Q.C.	06/28/1875	07/06/1875	John Wilson et ux. et al.	John Craig	N1/2 of W1/2 50	\$54	

No. Of Instrument	Instrument	It's Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
2562	D.M	11/06/1876	11/15/1876	John Dolson	Stephen Dolson	S1/2 of W1/2 50		no. 1398
2663	M	07/06/1877	07/07/1877	Jonathan Rice	Jane Brown	SW 1/4 50	\$300	
5154	Agreement	06/13/1885	08/19/1885	Jonathan Rice et al.	L.D. Sawyer & Co.	"	\$300	
5159	Agreement	08/19/1885	08/28/1885	" "	Waternous (?) Engine Works Co.	"	\$750	
5784	D.M	07/15/1884	01/07/1888	Jane Brown	Jonathan Rice	"		no. 2663
5785	M	12/13/1887	01/07/1888	Jonathan Rice	John Luggert	"	\$750	
5839	Discharge	03/01/1888	03/03/1888	L.D. Sawyer & Co.	Jonathan Rice	"		no. 5154
5960	Agreement	07/19/1888	07/26/1888	Jonathan Rice	Haggert Bros Mfg. Co.	"	\$150	
6544	B&S	12/16/1890	12/27/1890	Charlotte Rice et al. (Adm.)	Isabella Craig	"	\$3,600	
6545	D.L.	11/11/1890	12/27/1890	Watermo Engine Co.	Jonathan Rice et al.	"		no. 5759
6546	D.M.	12/27/1890	12/27/1890	John Luggert	Charlotte Rice	"		no. 5780
6547	D.L.	11/10/1890	12/27/1890	Haggert Bros Mfg. Co.	Jonathan Rice	"		no. 5960
6548	M	12/16/1890	12/27/1890	Isabella Craig	Lousia Giffen	"	\$900	
6791	A.M.	11/04/1891	12/11/1891	Louisa Giffen	William Giffen	S1/2 of W1/2 50	\$900	
7325	D.M.	12/20/1894	01/10/1894	William Giffen	Isabella Craig	"		no. 6548

**Table C3: Tax Assessment Rolls and Collector's Rolls, 1832- to 1871 – Lot 18, Concession 2WHS, Township of Chinguacousy (North), County of Peel**

Date	Occupant	Occupation	Age	F/H/T	Acres Cleared (Cultivated)	Total Acres	Total Value of Real Property	Remarks
1833	David Craig				10	100		
1838	William Ray				8	92		East
	David Craig				15	100		West
1844	David Craig				30	100		2oxen, 2cows,2horned cows
	William Wray				45	100		1horse, 2oxen,2cows,2horned cows
1854	George Marr					100	\$600	
	William Craig & brother					100	\$550	

Date	Occupant	Occupation	Age	F/H/T	Acres Cleared (Cultivated)	Total Acres	Total Value of Real Property	Remarks
1855	Wm & John Craig					100	\$550	
	George Marr					100	\$500	
1867	Richard Nicholson			T		100	\$2,600	
	James Ray			F				
	Wm & John Craig			F		100	\$2,600	
1871	John Wray		33	F	70	100	\$2,600	PMeth: 7cows, 12sheep,6hogs,3horses
	Thomas Young	Labourer	37	T	2	2	\$200	EMeth: 1cow, 2hogs: @John Dolsons
	John Craig	Farmer	38	F	40	50	\$1,550	Presb: 5cows, 5sheep, 1hog, 3horses
	John Dolson	Farmer	42	F	40	48	\$1,200	Lives on L17,C4
1873	John Craig	Farmer	36	F	100	100	\$3,300	WM: 20cow,72sheep,52hogs,4horse
	"				33	33	\$700	
	Niel McKechnie	Farmer	66	F	67	67	\$1,850	Presb: 10cows, 5sheep, 2hog, 2horses
1879	John Craig	Farmer		F	45	50	\$1,800	
1887	Alexander Oliver			F	85	100	\$4,000	
	Jonathan Rice			F	50	50	\$2,000	
	Mrs. Isabella Craig			F	50	50	\$1,800	

## APPENDIX D: IMAGES



**Image 1:** Satellite photograph of the northeast corner of the study area in 2009, showing former structures and gravel driveway, within the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. parcel (Google, 2012).



**Image 2:** Aerial photograph of southern corner of the study area from 1978, showing area of the former house, within the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. parcel. Accessed at the Archives of Ontario.





**Image 3:** Satellite photograph of southern corner of the study area in 2009, showing area of razed house, within the Mayfield Station Developments Inc. parcel (Google, 2012).

### Mayfield Station Developments Inc. Parcel



**Image 4:** Looking northeast at pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



**Image 5:** Looking at excellent soil conditions.



**Image 6:** Looking southwest at pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



**Image 7:** Looking at excellent soil conditions.



**Image 8:** Looking at brick encountered within the ploughed field.

### **Caledon West 25 Inc. Parcel**



**Image 9:** Looking southeast at intermediate stream bisecting the study area.



**Image 10:** Looking northwest at pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



**Image 11:** Looking at excellent soil conditions.

### Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. Parcel



**Image 12:** Looking southwest at gravel driveway.



**Image 13:** Looking northwest at gravel driveway.



**Image 14:** Looking northwest at area of debris and soil disturbance associated with the razed house.



**Image 15:** Looking southeast at area of debris and soil disturbance associated with the razed house.



**Image 16:** Looking west at intermediate stream bisecting the study area.



**Image 17:** Looking west at pond, likely artificial, within the study area.



**Image 18:** Looking northeast at test pit survey at five metre intervals.



**Image 19:** Looking at brick encountered in test pit.



**Image 20:** Looking southwest at pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



**Image 21:** Looking at excellent soil conditions.



**Image 22:** Looking northwest at pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.



**Image 23:** Looking at excellent soil conditions.



**Image 24:** Representative sample of artifacts from the H1 Site (AkGx-78).

**Stage 1-2 AA: Proposed Development within Part of Lot 18, Concession 2 West of Hurontario Street  
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**Image 25:** Chert core (FS25) recovered from the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. Parcel M1 Site.



**Image 26:** Chert secondary flake (FS20) recovered from the Mayfield McLaughlin Developments Inc. Parcel M1 Site.



**Image 27:** Representative sample of historic artifacts from the M1 Site (AkGx-79).

## APPENDIX E: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – H1 (AkGx-78) SITE

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
1	FS1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Flow blue
2	FS2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	2-piece Body Mould		Hand-finished top
3	FS3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	HP Porce., Other	POR	Moulded
4	FS4	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		
5	FS4	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		
6	FS5	1	Metal	Medical/Hygiene	Pharma. Containers	Vial	20th Century		1 veterinary penicillin dose, metal container
7	FS6	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		3"
8	FS6	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Unidentifiable		1.5cm diameter, 4-hole
9	FS7	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharma. Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	2-piece Body Mould		Dominion glass company
10	FS8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW, Glazed	CEW	Brown glazed lid
11	FS9	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Unidentifiable		1.7cm diameter, 4-hole
12	FS10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, Plain	VWE	Mark on base, illegible
13	FS11	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Machine Made Bottle		
14	FS12	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Beer Bottle	Beer Bottle Glass		
16	FS14	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Unidentifiable	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Dark brown glaze
17	FS15	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Liquor Bottle	Mould Blown		
18	FS16	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	20th Century		
19	FS17	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Unidentifiable	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Dark brown glaze
20	FS18	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	Ceres wheat
21	FS19	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
22	FS19	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		
23	FS20	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	McDougall (D&C), Glas		

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
24	FS21	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	Course Stoneware	CSW	Moulded decoration
25	FS22	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
26	FS22	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Mould Blown		
27	FS24	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
28	FS25	1	Glass	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Unidentifiable			Moulded piece of glass
29	FS26	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
30	FS27	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
31	FS27	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	
32	FS28	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue stamp - inverted chevrons
33	FS28	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
34	FS29	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Late Palette	RWE	
35	FS29	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	Blue lines - painted?
36	FS30	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	Maker's mark - "GE..."
37	FS31	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
38	FS32	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
39	FS32	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	Blue lines
40	FS32	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
41	FS33	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Incised
42	FS34	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Green floral pattern
43	FS34	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
44	FS35	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Incised
45	FS35	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin, <= 1.55mm		
46	FS36	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Green
47	FS37	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Mould Blown		
48	FS38	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	
49	FS39	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
50	FS40	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
51	FS41	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Red
52	FS41	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
53	FS41	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	HP Porce., Plain	POR	
54	FS42	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Burnt
55	FS43	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Transfer	RWE	Green
56	FS43	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
57	FS44	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Edged	PWE	Incised, scalloped, bud
58	FS45	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Murray (W&Co), Glas.		
59	FS46	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Plain	RWE	London shape
60	FS47	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable		
61	FS48	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Glazed Mouth	Unidentifiable		
62	FS49	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable		
63	FS50	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Black glaze
64	FS50	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Brown
65	FS51	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
66	FS51	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable		
67	FS52	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Turn Paste Mould		
68	FS52	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
69	FS53	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
70	FS53	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	
71	FS53	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
72	FS53	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Spiral		3.5"
73	FS54	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		3"
74	FS54	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
75	FS54	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Mould Blown		

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
76	FS54	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CSW, Bristol Style	CSW	
77	FS55	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
78	FS55	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	London shape, blue lines
79	FS56	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
80	FS56	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Blue
81	FS57	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Burnt
82	FS58	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Beer Bottle	Beer Bottle Glass		
83	FS59	1	Glass	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Unidentifiable			Burnt
84	FS60	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Scalloped
85	FS60	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
86	FS61	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Green
87	FS61	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		
88	FS62	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Late Palette	RWE	
89	FS63	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Lithograph	VWE	
90	FS63	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Beer Bottle	Beer Bottle Glass		
91	FS64	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
92	FS64	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
93	FS65	1	Copper	Personal	Currency	Coin	1960s		
94	FS66	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Pitcher	VWE, Moulded	VWE	Wheat pattern
95	FS67	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	Course Stoneware	CSW	
96	FS68	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	HP Porce., Plain	POR	
97	FS69	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Dark brown
98	FS71	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, Lithograph	VWE	
99	FS72	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	20th Century		
100	FS72	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
101	FS72	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Green
102	FS72	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	Course Stoneware	CSW	

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
103	FS72	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	
104	FS73	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	3 or more Mould		Manganese glass
105	FS74	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Light brown
106	FS74	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	Maker's mark "HINA...KIN"
107	FS75	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
108	FS76	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
109	FS76	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	Ceres wheat pattern
110	FS77	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		
111	FS78	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		
112	FS78	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
113	FS79	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
114	FS79	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
115	FS80	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
116	FS80	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Amber Glass		
117	FS81	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
118	FS81	1	Glass	Furniture	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney			
119	FS81	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Brown
120	FS81	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
121	FS81	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Flow blue
122	FS82	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin, <= 1.55mm		
123	FS82	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
124	FS82	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CSW, Salt Glaze	CSW	
125	FS82	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	HP Porce., Other	POR	
126	FS82	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Transfer	RWE	Green
127	FS82	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
128	FS82	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Flow blue
129	FS82	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
130	FS82	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	Maker's mark "W. & E. CORN B" "IRONSTONE"
131	FS82	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CSW, Salt Glaze	CSW	
132	FS83	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Flow blue
133	FS83	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Brown
134	FS83	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Turquoise
135	FS83	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	Ceres wheat pattern
136	FS83	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	Maker's mark "TUNSTALL ENGLAND"
137	FS83	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
138	FS83	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	
139	FS83	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	2-piece Body Mould		
140	FS83	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	2-piece Body Mould		Manganese
141	FS83	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Contain.	Jar	Other		Mason jar
142	FS84	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Contain.	Jar	20th Century		
143	FS84	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
144	FS84	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
145	FS84	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
146	FS84	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Green
147	FS85	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Blue
148	FS85	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
149	FS85	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		
150	FS86	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Mould Blown		
151	FS87	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
152	FS87	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		
153	FS87	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Green
154	FS87	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
155	FS87	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	YEW, Industrial Slip	YEW	



Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
156	FS88	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Spiral		
157	FS88	2	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		
158	FS88	1	Metal	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon			"Stainless steel Japan"
159	FS89	7	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		2.5"
160	FS89	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		2"
161	FS89	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1"
162	FS90	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		3.5"
163	FS90	1	Plastic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button			1.4cm diameter
164	FS91	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Soda/Mineral Bottle	Mould Blown		
165	FS92	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
166	FS93	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
167	FS94	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
168	FS94	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	Blue lines
169	FS95	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Painted	RWE	Monochrome blue
170	FS95	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Dark brown
171	FS95	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable		
172	FS96	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Late Palette	RWE	
173	FS96	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	YEW, Industrial Slip	YEW	
174	FS97	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
175	FS97	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge, burnt
176	FS97	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Flow blue, London shape
177	FS98	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Edged	PWE	Scalloped, incised
178	FS98	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem			
179	FS98	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Henderson, Mont.		
180	FS99	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue stamp
181	FS100	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue stamp

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
182	FS100	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	Blue stamp
183	FS100	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Unidentifiable		
184	FS101	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Scalloped and incised
185	FS102	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Scalloped and incised
186	FS102	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
187	FS102	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem			
188	FS103	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	
189	FS103	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
190	FS104	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	
191	FS104	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Transfer	VWE	Green
192	FS104	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl			Raised lines
193	FS105	1	Metal	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail			
194	FS105	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought		5.5"
195	FS106	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		3"
196	FS106	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Red exterior, brown interior
197	FS106	1	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button			1.1cm, 2-hole
198	FS107	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	
199	FS107	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Glazed Mouth			
200	FS108	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Blue Trans.	PWE	
201	FS108	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin, <= 1.55mm		
202	FS109	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	Blue lines, London shape
203	FS110	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	Ceres pattern
204	FS110	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	
205	FS111	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Green stamp
206	FS111	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick, > 1.55mm		
207	FS112	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1.5"
208	FS112	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem			
209	FS112	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
210	FS112	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
211	FS112	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Flow blue
212	FS112	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Flow blue
213	FS113	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
214	FS113	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Late Palette	RWE	
215	FS114	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
216	FS114	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Liquor Bottle	Mould Blown		
217	FS115	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
218	FS115	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Brown stamp
219	FS116	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
220	FS116	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
221	FS116	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Moulded	VWE	Ceres pattern
222	FS116	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Painted	RWE	
223	FS117	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, Plain	PWE	
224	FS117	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Flow blue
225	FS117	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem			
226	FS117	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl			"T D"
227	FS118	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	
228	FS118	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	London shape
229	FS118	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Other Decoration	RWE	Burnt
230	FS119	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
231	FS119	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware, Plain	YEW	
232	FS120	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
233	FS121	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
234	FS122	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	

## ARTIFACT CATALOGUE – M1 (AkGx-79) SITE

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
1	FS1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin, <= 1.55mm		
2	FS1	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		2.5"
3	FS1	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1.5"
4	FS1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl			
5	FS1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
6	FS1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue sponge
7	FS2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Dark blue
8	FS2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
9	FS3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue stamp
10	FS4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
11	FS5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Banded	RWE	Blue band
12	FS5	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1.5"
13	FS6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Edged	RWE	Scalloped, incised, bud
14	FS6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Blue and red, dense
15	FS7	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Other Decor.	VWE	Blue glaze
16	FS8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Dark blue
17	FS8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Sponge/Stamped	RWE	Dense blue, scalloped edge
18	FS8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, Plain	RWE	London shape
19	FS8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Store	Hollowware	CEW Red, Glazed	CEW	Dark brown
20	FS9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Blue Transfer	RWE	Flow blue
21	FS10	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		Fragment
22	FS11	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			
23	FS11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	VWE, Plain	VWE	
24	FS11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Handle/Pull	RWE, Plain	RWE	
25	FS12	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		Fragment
26	FS12	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		3"
27	FS12	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
28	FS12	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		

Rec	Prov	Freq	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comment
29	FS13	1	Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1"
30	FS14	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Turn Paste Mould		
31	FS14	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		
32	FS15	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	RWE, Plain	RWE	
33	FS16	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE?	RWE	
34	FS17	1	Glass	Foodways	Unspec. Glass Contain.	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		Manganese
35	FS18	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Electrical/Telecomm.	Insulator	Porcelain	POR	

### M1 Site – Aboriginal Component

Site	Prov	Material	Class	Type	Variety	Item	Portion	#	Notes
P1	FS20	Stone	Chert	Onondaga	Secondary	Flake	Complete	1	
P1	FS21	Stone	Chert	Local till		Shatter	Complete	1	Natural
P1	FS22	Stone	Chert	Onondaga		Shatter	Partial	1	
P1	FS23	Stone	Chert	Local till		Shatter	Complete	1	Natural
P1	FS24	Stone	Chert	Onondaga		Shatter	Complete	1	
P1	FS25	Stone	Chert	Onondaga		Core	Complete	1	

## APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:			
<b>Project Number:</b>		053-CA728-12	
<b>Licensee:</b>		Jessica Marr	
<b>MTCS PIF:</b>		P334-201-2012	
Document/ Material		Location	Comments
1.	Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Field (49 Digital Images)	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
3.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
4.	Artifact(s)	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	See report and accompanying artifact catalogue(s) for details. Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

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