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# Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2)
# Randwood Estates
# 144 and 176 John Street,
# Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake,
# Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

**September 2008**

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# Randwood Estates
# 144 and 176 John Street,
# Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake,
# Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

Submitted to

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and

**Ontario Ministry of Culture**

Prepared by


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## Acknowledgments

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- **Greg Hynde,** Hynde Paul Associates Inc., St. Catharines
- **Rob Von Bitter**, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture, Toronto.

## Project Summary

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1 & 2) was conducted for an approximate 8 acre property located at 144 and 176 John Street, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements of a standard condition of development approval.

The study area consists primarily of manicured lawn surrounding existing structures. There are also lesser areas that have been previously disturbed due to landscaping and construction activities, as well as limited areas of poor drainage. An environmentally protected area is also located within the limits of the subject property. The Stage 2 assessment of the manicured lawn was conducted using the standard shovel test pit method at an interval of five metres. All areas that were not previously disturbed, wet or EPA's were subject to the Stage 2 archaeological field assessment.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of twelve archaeological locations, including one pre-contact Aboriginal location (Location 5) and eleven 19th century Euro-Canadian locations (Locations 1 to 4 and 6 to 12). Due to the small amount of material recovered from the pre-contact Aboriginal location its significance and information potential was judged to be low and no further archaeological work is recommended for Location 5. Due to the insignificant amount, or late date of the material recovered from four of the Euro-Canadian locations their information potential was judged to be low and no further assessment is recommended for Locations 1, 2, 6 or 10. Due to the fact that the remaining seven Euro-Canadian locations produced artifacts primarily dating to the early to mid parts of the 19th century further Stage 3 assessment is recommended for Locations 3 (AhGs-61), 4 (AhGs-62), 7 (AhGs-63), 8 (AhGs-64), 9 (AhGs-65), 11 (AhGs-67) and 12 (AhGs-68).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of development approval, as imposed by the Province of Ontario. The Ontario Ministry of Culture is asked to review the findings presented in this report and issue a standard letter of concurrence with the results presented. As additional Stage 3 archaeological fieldwork is recommended, a letter of clearance for the subject property is not requested at this time.

# Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2)
# Randwood Estates
# 144 and 176 John Street,
# Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake,
# Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

## 1.0 PURPOSE

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1 & 2) was conducted for an approximate 8 acre property located at 144 and 176 John Street, Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements of a standard condition of development approval.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on July 28th and 29th, 2008 under archaeological consulting licence P001, issued to Jim Wilson by the Ministry of Culture. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of twelve archaeological locations, including one pre-contact Aboriginal location (Location 5) and eleven 19th century Euro-Canadian locations (Locations 1 to 4 and 6 to 12). Due to the small amount of material recovered from the pre-contact Aboriginal location its significance and information potential was judged to be low and no further archaeological work is recommended for Location 5. Due to the insignificant amount, or late date of the material recovered from four of the Euro-Canadian locations their information potential was judged to be low and no further assessment is recommended for Locations 1, 2, 6 or 10. Due to the fact that the remaining seven Euro-Canadian locations produced artifacts primarily dating to the early to mid parts of the 19th century further Stage 3 assessment is recommended for Locations 3 (AhGs-61), 4 (AhGs-62), 7 (AhGs-63), 8 (AhGs-64), 9 (AhGs-65), 11 (AhGs-67) and 12 (AhGs-68).

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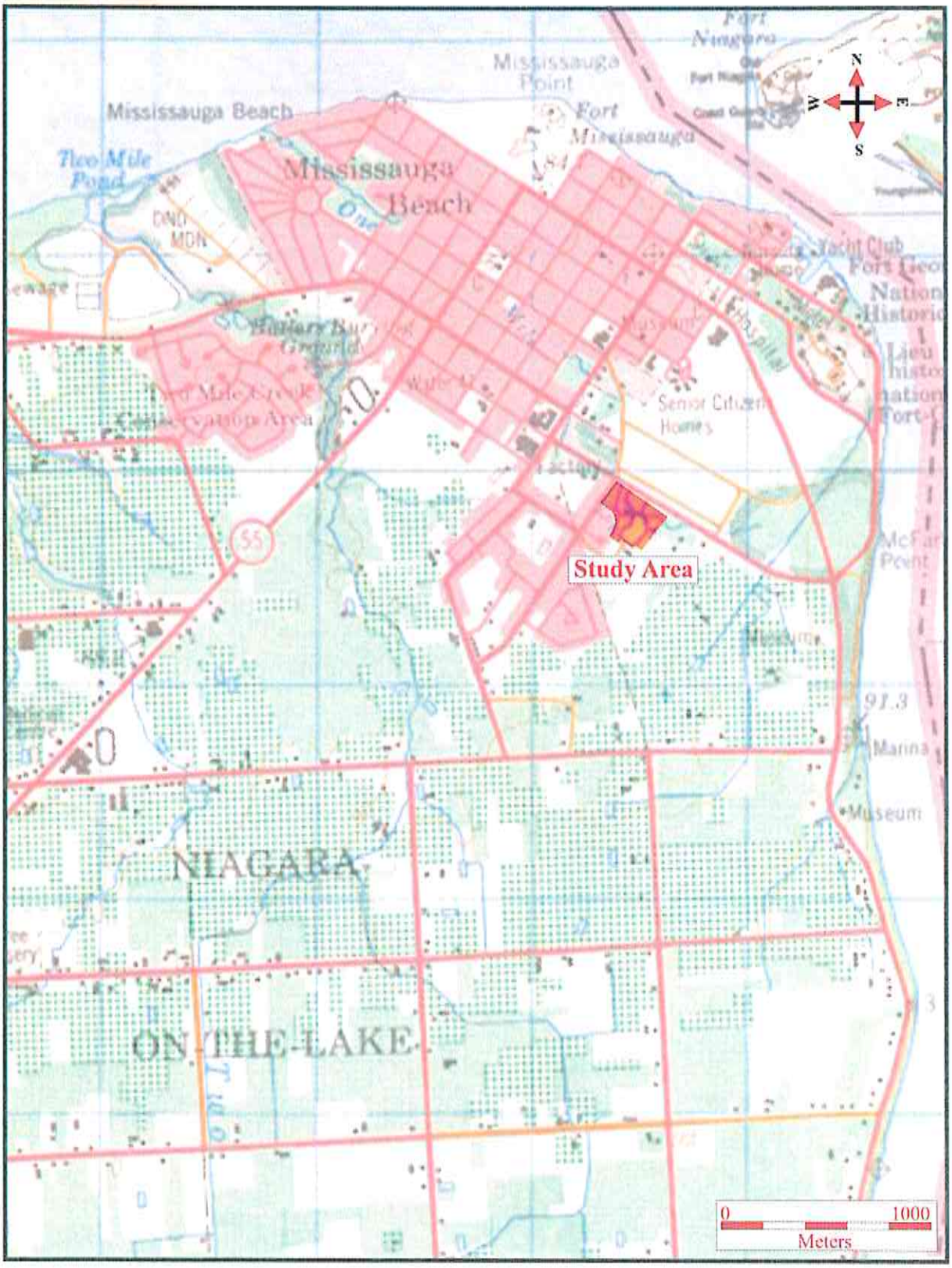
**Figure 1: Location of the Study Area**



# 2.0 STUDY METHODS

## 2.1 Stage 1 Background Research

In compliance with the provincial regulations set out in the "*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*" (MCzCR 1993), the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/ Background Study included;

- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in an around the project area.

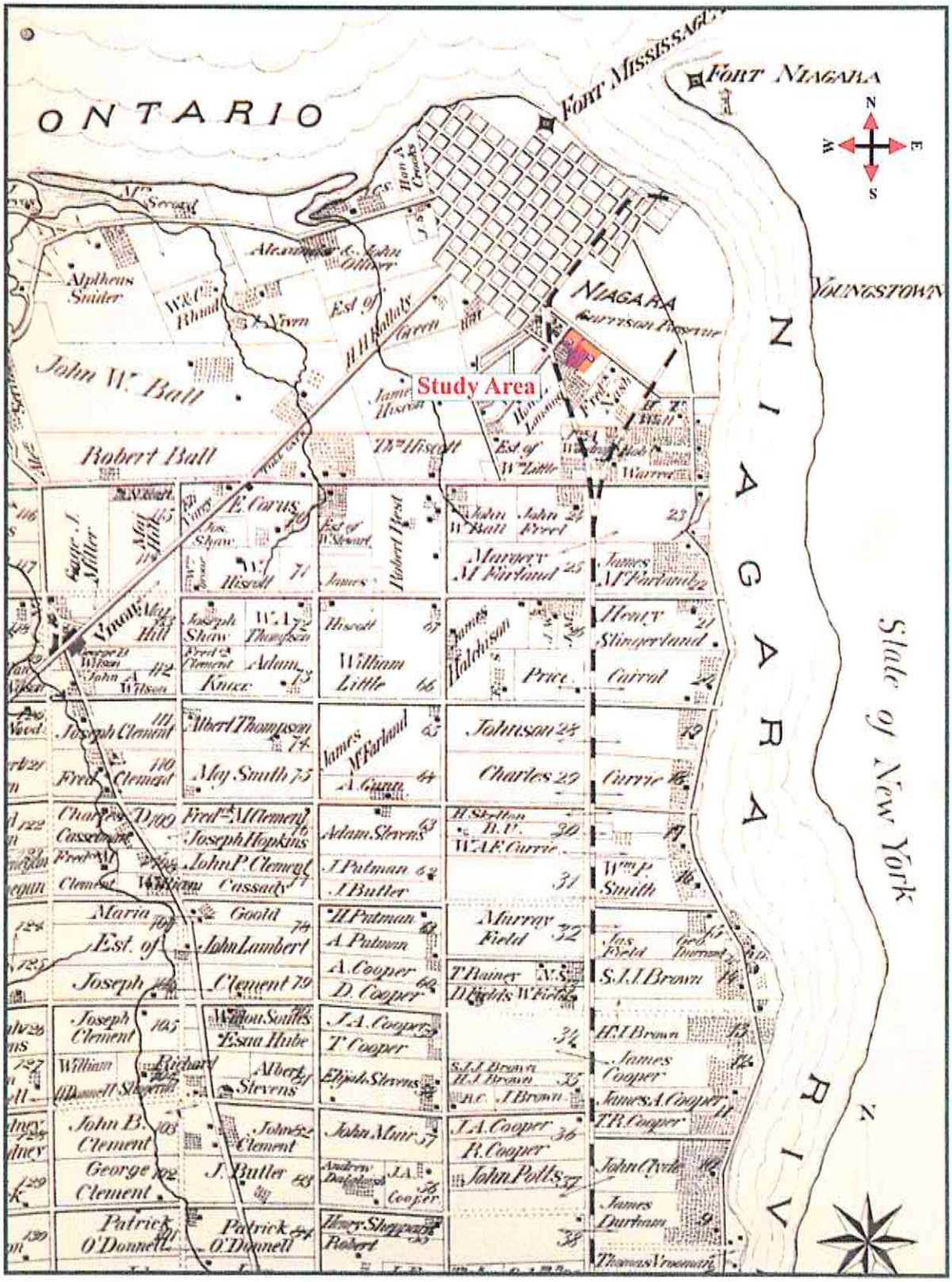
In addition to the visual evaluation of the subject property, background research was conducted at the Ministry of Culture Office in Toronto, the University of Western Ontario Map Library, and the corporate library of Archaeologix Inc.

## 2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Methods

The study area consists primarily of manicured lawn surrounding existing structures. There are also lesser areas that have been previously disturbed due to landscaping and construction activities, as well as limited areas of poor drainage. An environmentally protected area is also located within the limits of the subject property. The Stage 2 assessment of the manicured lawn was conducted using the standard shovel test pit method at an interval of five metres. Each test pit was excavated to subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. Each test pit was approximately 30 centimetres in diameter, and was back filled. In the event an artifact was encountered in a test pit, additional test pits were dug in close proximity. All areas that were not previously disturbed, wet or environmentally protected were subject to the Stage 2 archaeological field assessment. Figure 3 illustrates the methods and results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

The weather during the assessment was sunny and warm and at no time were there conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological remains. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was given by Greg Hynde of Hynde Paul Associates Ltd., St. Catharines. All recovered artifacts will be housed at the corporate head office of Archaeologix until their transfer to the Ministry of Culture collections facility located at 900 Highbury Avenue, London.

**Figure 2: A Portion of the 1876 Historic Map of the Township of Niagara**



# 3.0 RESULTS

## 3.1 Background Research

### *3.1.1 The Natural Environment*

The study area is situated within the "Iroquois Plain" physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-194).

> The lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last Glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated with by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois which emptied eastward at Rome, New York State. Its old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements are easily identified features....The Iroqouis Plain extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred meters to about eight miles.
>
> *Chapman and Putnam, 1984:190*

The soils of the property consist of sandy loam over gravely sand subsoil and the closest potable water source is a branch of the One Mile Creek which transects the subject property. The Niagara River also runs approximately 700 metres to the west of the study area (Figure 1).

### *3.1.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Archaeological Resources and Potential*

Table 1 provides a general outline of the culture history for the Niagara area drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990). Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated that the Niagara-on-the-Lake area was intensively utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. Previous archaeological assessments have resulted in the documentation of pre-contact Aboriginal components at eight sites within 2 kilometres of the study area (Table 2). The proximity of the Niagara River and One Mile Creek creates some potential for pre-contact Aboriginal occupation and overall the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources was judged to be moderate.

### *3.1.3 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites*

The historic map of the township of Niagara in the 1876 H. R. Page *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lincoln & Welland County* lists the owner of the lot where the study area is located as Hon. L. Lansing (Figure 2). Two houses are illustrated within the study area limits and represent the two 19th century structures that currently stand on the property one of which is the Randwood Estate. The Randwood Estate, which was once referred to as Woodlawn, was built in 1823 (Bernat & Ormsby, 2003:92-93) (Figure 20).

This property was purchased by William Dickson in 1798 from Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's successor, the Honourable Peter Russell (Bernat & Ormsby, 2003:92). Due to the close proximity of the subject property to the Garrison Reserve the potential for historic material was judged to be high.

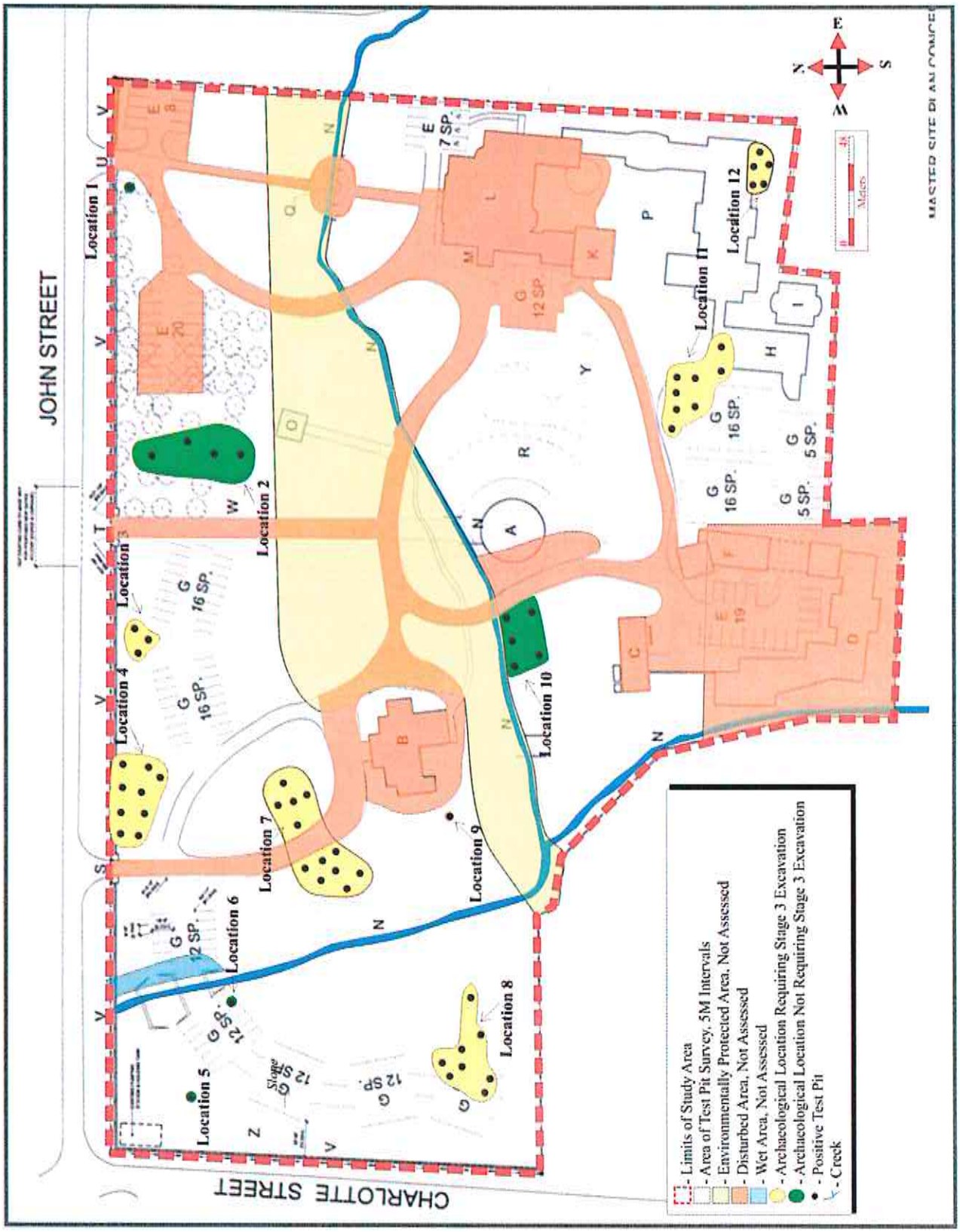
**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Niagara Area**

| Period | Characteristics | Time | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Early Paleo-Indian | Fluted Projectiles | 9000 - 8400 B.C. | spruce parkland/caribou hunters |
| Late Paleo-Indian | Hi-Lo Projectiles | 8400 - 8000B.C. | smaller but more numerous sites |
| Early Archaic | Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points | 8000 - 6000 B.C. | slow population growth |
| Middle Archaic | Brewerton-like points | 6000 - 2500 B.C. | environment similar to present |
| Late Archaic | Lamoka (narrow points) | 2000 - 1800 B.C. | increasing site size |
| | Broadpoints | 1800 - 1500 B.C. | large chipped lithic tools |
| | Small Points | 1500 - 1100B.C. | introduction of bow hunting |
| Terminal Archaic | Hind Points | 1100 - 950 B.C. | emergence of true cemeteries |
| Early Woodland | Meadowood Points | 950 - 400 B.C. | introduction of pottery |
| Middle Woodland | Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery | 400 B.C. - A.D.500 | increased sedentism |
| | Princess Point | A.D. 550 - 900 | introduction of corn |
| Late Woodland | Early Ontario Iroquoian | A.D. 900 - 1300 | emergence of agricultural villages |
| | Middle Ontario Iroquoian | A.D. 1300 - 1400 | long longhouses (100m +) |
| | Late Ontario Iroquoian | A.D. 1400 - 1650 | tribal warfare and displacement |
| Contact Aboriginal | Various Algonkian Groups | A.D. 1700 - 1875 | early written records and treaties |
| Historic | Euro-Canadian | A.D. 1796 - present | European settlement |

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within Two Kilometres of the Study Area**

| SITE # | SITE NAME | SITE TYPE | CULTURAL AFFILIATION |
|---|---|---|---|
| AhGs-1 | Fort George | fort | European |
| AhGs-10 | Pinecrest Estates | military structure | European |
| AhGs-11 | D'Antini | campsite; homestead | late Archaic; Euro-Canadian |
| AhGs-18 | Thomas Butler Homestead | campsite; homestead | Aboriginal; Euro-Canadian |
| AhGs-19 | Two Mile Creek | campsite | pre-contact Aboriginal |
| AhGs-2 | Fort Mississauga | fort | European |
| AhGs-20 | - | findspot | Nettling, early Archaic |
| AhGs-21 | - | findspot | Otter Creek, middle Archaic |
| AhGs-22 | Ransom Jay | campsite | Brewerton, middle Archaic |
| AhGs-27 | Peller 1 | lithic scatter | pre-contact Aboriginal |
| AhGs-29 | NOTL Fire Hall | homestead | Euro-Canadian & Aboriginal |
| AhGs-30 | Brock/Addison | homestead | Euro-Canadian |
| AhGs-36 | Peller III | scatter | Euro-Canadian |
| AhGs-38 | Stone Foundation | homestead, well | Afro-Canadian |
| AhGs-39 | Jackson Triggs | homestead | Euro-Canadian |

## Figure 3: Stage 2 Survey Methods & Results



## 3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted using the methods described in Section 2.2. Figure 3 illustrates the areas assessed, the techniques employed and the locations of the sites. Complete artifact catalogues for each location are provided following each Location description and also as Appendix A.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of twelve archaeological sites, including one pre-contact Aboriginal site (Location 5) and eleven 19th century Euro-Canadian sites (Locations 1-4 and 6-12), each of which is described in greater detail below.

### *3.2.1 Location 1 (AhGs-59)*

Location 1 consists of one positive test pit that produced late 19th century and 20th century Euro-Canadian artifacts found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56618/89812 (Figure 3). In total thirteen Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pit including nine pieces of red brick, two pieces of plain ironstone, one piece of stoneware and one piece of bottle glass (Figure 4). Table 3 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 1.

**Table 3: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 1**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | ironstone | 2 | plain |
| 2 | test pit | stoneware | 1 | plain |
| 3 | test pit | glass, bottle | 1 | blue, modern |
| 4 | test pit | brick | 9 | red |

**Figure 4: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 1**

1: Ironstone 2: Stoneware 3: Brick 4: Bottle Glass

*Actual Size*

The most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 1 was ironstone with two pieces (Figure 4:1). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860's (Kenyon 1985). It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. The one piece of bottle glass that was recovered is blue and is a shard from a modern bottle (Figure 4:4).

Additional test pits were excavated in close proximity to the positive test pit at Location 1 but no further archaeological remains were unearthed. Due to the fact that only one positive test pit was discovered in this area and it yielded artifacts dating both to the late 19th century and 20th century Location 1 (AhGs-59) was judged to have a low cultural heritage value and no further archaeological work is recommended.

### *3.2.2 Location 2 (AhGs-60)*

Location 2 consists of four positive test pits that produced mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56564/89846 (Figure 3). In total seven Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including three pieces of transfer printed whiteware, one piece of pre-contact Aboriginal chipping detritus, one piece of window glass, one piece of bottle glass and one nail of an undetermined type (Figure 5). Table 4 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 2.

**Table 4: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 2**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pits | chipping detritus | 1 | Onondaga chert |
| 2 | test pits | whiteware, transfer printed | 3 | 2 blue, 1 red |
| 3 | test pits | glass, window | 1 | 1mm |
| 4 | test pits | glass, bottle | 1 | clear |
| 5 | test pits | nail, undetermined type | 1 | |

**Figure 5: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 2**

1: Transfer Printed Whiteware

2: Nail, Undetermined Type

3: Chipping Detritus

*Actual Size*

Three pieces of transfer printed whiteware were recovered from this location. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Transfer printed whiteware ceramics were

less densely decorated than the earlier pearlware types, with more of the white background showing through the designs. From this location two of the transfer printed pieces are blue and one is red (Figure 5:1).

The piece of recovered chipping detritus is of Onondaga chert (Figure 5:3). Onondaga chert is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham.

Additional test pits were excavated in close proximity to the positive test pit at Location 2 but no further archaeological remains were unearthed. Due to the fact that only one positive test pit that yielded a limited number of Euro-Canadian artifacts was discovered in this area, Location 2 (AhGs-60) was judged to have a low cultural heritage value and no further archaeological work is recommended.

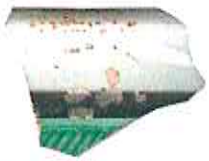
### *3.2.3 Location 3 (AhGs-61)*

Location 3 consists of three positive test pits in a 3 by 5 metre area that produced primarily early 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56518/89864 (Figure 3). In total seven Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including two shards of window glass, one piece of banded pearlware, one piece of creamware, one piece of bottle glass, one fragment of slate and one faunal fragment (Figure 6). Table 5 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 3.

**Table 5: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 3**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pits | pearlware, banded | 1 | black band, green lathe turned band |
| 2 | test pits | creamware | 1 | |
| 3 | test pits | glass, window | 2 | |
| 4 | test pits | glass, bottle | 1 | clear |
| 5 | test pits | slate | 1 | |
| 6 | test pits | faunal remains | 1 | |

**Figure 6: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 3**



1: Banded Pearlware
*Actual Size*

2: Creamware

3: Bottle Glass

One piece of banded pearlware was recovered from Location 3. Pearlware, sometimes referred to as "China glazed", is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on a white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a "whiter" ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware. Banded wares were decorated with horizontal bands of coloured slip applied in varying widths. Colours are predominantly muted earth tones including, black, green, brown, orange, yellow, grey, and pale blue. Banded pieces may also include inlaid and cut away slip decoration and bands of lathe turned grooves or patterns. Banding occurred both as a primary decorative element and in conjunction with other design elements such as marbling, or the dendritic patterns found on mocha ware. Banded patterns can be found on pearlware dating from 1790 until 1820 (Sussman 1997). The banded pearlware piece form Location 3 has a black annular band followed by a green band with a lathe turned design (Figure 6:1).

One piece of plain or undecorated creamware was recovered from Location 3 (Figure 6:2). Creamware, often referred to as "Queen's Ware" was first produced in the 1750's, and later perfected by Josiah Wedgwood in the 1760's. This type of tableware became very common in Upper Canada by 1770 and continued in popularity until about 1820 when it started to be replaced by later pearlware and whiteware types. Creamware is a refined, thin bodied earthenware with a clear lead-glaze that appears creamy yellow to yellowish-green in colour. Creamware was most often manufactured plain or decorated with moulded designs, however transfer printed, hand painted and banded examples of creamware do exist.

Due to the fact that early 19th century creamware and pearlware ceramics were recovered from Location 3 additional Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 3 (AhGs-61). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

### *3.2.4 Location 4 (AhGs-62)*

Location 4 consists of nine positive test pits in an 8 by 12 metre area that produced early to mid 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56488/89877 (Figure 3). In total eight Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including two pieces of red brick, two pieces of mortar, one piece of creamware, one wrought nail, one nail of an undetermined type and one piece of miscellaneous metal (Figure 7). Table 6 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 4.

**Table 6: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 4**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pits | creamware | 1 | plain |
| 2 | test pits | nail, wrought | 1 | |
| 3 | test pits | nail, undetermined type | 1 | heavily corroded |
| 4 | test pits | misc. metal | 1 | unknown corroded piece |
| 5 | test pits | brick | 2 | red |
| 6 | test pits | mortar | 2 | |

One piece of plain or undecorated creamware was recovered from Location 4 (Figure 7:1). Creamware, often referred to as "Queen's Ware" was first produced in the 1750's, and later perfected by Josiah Wedgwood in the 1760's. This type of tableware became very common in Upper Canada by 1770 and continued in popularity until about 1820 when it started to be replaced by later pearlware and whiteware types. Creamware is a refined, thin bodied earthenware with a clear lead-glaze that appears creamy yellow to yellowish-green in colour. Creamware was most often manufactured plain or decorated with moulded designs, however transfer printed, hand painted and banded examples of creamware do exist.

**Figure 7: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 4**

1: Creamware
*Actual Size*

2: Wrought Nail

3: Brick

One wrought nail was also recovered during the Stage 2 assessment at Location 4 (Figure 7:2). Wrought nails were hand made and are identifiable by their irregular heads, hammered body texture, and all four sides coming to a taper. Wrought nails were the most commonly used nail in Upper Canada until about 1830 when machine cut nails started to become more popular.

Due to the fact that early 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 4, including creamware and a wrought nail, additional Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 4 (AhGs-62). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

### 3.2.5 *Location 5*

Location 5 consists of one positive test pit that produced pre-contact Aboriginal material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56385/89931 (Figure 3). In total one piece of chipping detritus was recovered from the teat pit. Table 7 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifact recovered from Location 5.

**Table 7: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 5**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | chipping detritus | 1 | Onondaga chert |

**Figure 8: Piece of Chipping Detritus Recovered from Location 5** *(actual size)*

The piece of recovered chipping detritus is of Onondaga chert (Figure 8). Onondaga chert is a high quality raw material that outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie east of the embouchure of the Grand River. This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario, east of Chatham.

Additional test pits were excavated in close proximity to the positive test pit at Location 5 but no further archaeological remains were unearthed. Due to the small amount of cultural material recovered from Location 5 it was judged to have a low cultural heritage value and no further archaeological work is recommended.

### 3.2.6 *Location 6*

Location 6 consists of one positive test pit that produced 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56412/89915 (Figure 3). In total one piece of transfer printed whiteware was recovered from the teat pit. Table 8 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifact recovered from Location 6.

**Table 8: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 6**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | whiteware, transfer printed | 1 | blue |

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost

all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Transfer printed whiteware ceramics were less densely decorated than the earlier pearlware types, with more of the white background showing through the designs. From this location the transfer printed piece is blue (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Piece of Transfer Printed Whiteware Recovered from Location 6** ***(actual size)***

Additional test pits were excavated in close proximity to the positive test pit at Location 6 but no further archaeological remains were unearthed. Due to the small amount of cultural material recovered from Location 6 it was judged to have a low cultural heritage value and no further archaeological work is recommended.

### *3.2.7 Location 7 (AhGs-63)*

Location 7 consists of twelve positive test pits in an 8 by 20 metre area that produced early 19th century to 20th century Euro-Canadian material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56442/89878 (Figure 3). In total eight Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including three pieces of bottle glass, one piece of edged whiteware, one piece of plain pearlware, one white clay pipe stem, one piece of red brick and one piece of recent material (Figure 10). Table 9 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 7.

**Table 9: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 7**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | whiteware, edged | 1 | blue with impressed curved lines, fragmentary rim |
| 2 | test pit | pearlware | 1 | |
| 3 | test pit | white clay pipe stem | 1 | "...LDE" |
| 4 | test pit | glass, bottle | 3 | 1 black glass, 1 aqua, 1 olive |
| 5 | test pit | brick | 1 | red |
| 6 | test pit | recent material | 1 | base for electrical light |

One piece of edged whiteware was recovered from Location 7. Edged whiteware plates became common as early as 1790 and overlapped with the manufacture of edged pearlware ceramics. The edged piece from this location is blue with impressed curved lines and a fragmentary rim (Figure 10:2). Miller (1987) outlines the production range for edged whiteware according to rim decoration as follows; scalloped rim with impressed curved lines, 1780-1820, scalloped rim with impressed straight lines, 1795-1840,

scalloped rim with impressed bud, 1800-1850, embossed raised patterns, 1820-1845, unscalloped and impressed rim, 1825-1891, unscalloped and unmoulded rim, 1850-1897.

One piece of plain or undecorated pearlware was also recovered from Location 7 (Figure 10:1). Pearlware, sometimes referred to as "China glazed", is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on a white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a "whiter" ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware.

**Figure 10: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 7**

1: Pearlware
*Actual Size*

2: Edged Whiteware

3: White Clay Pipe Stem

4: "Black" Glass

One white clay pipe stem was recovered from Location 7 and is marked with: "...LDE" (Figure 10:3). Most white clay pipes found in Upper Canada were manufactured in either Quebec or Scotland, occasionally examples from English, Dutch, French and American makers are also found. Sometimes the maker's name and or city of manufacture was impressed on one side of the pipe stem, a practice which did not become popular until the 1840s (Adams, 1994:93).

Three pieces of bottle glass were recovered from Location 7 including one aqua piece, one olive coloured piece and one piece of "black" glass. The piece of black glass likely dates to the first half of the nineteenth century (Figure 10:4). The addition of iron when making glass was common practice up until 1860 and produced dark olive or dark amber glass that became known as "black glass" (Kendrick 1971).

Due to the fact that a number of early 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 7, including pearlware ceramics, edged whiteware and "black" glass, additional Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 7 (AhGs-63). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

### 3.2.8 *Location 8 (AhGs-64)*

Location 8 consists of eight positive test pits in a 10 by 15 metre area that produced early to mid 19th century material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56360/89864 (Figure 3). In total nineteen Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including four pieces of plain pearlware, three pieces of transfer printed whiteware, three pieces of plain whiteware, two pieces of edged pearlware, two pieces of yelloware, one piece of transfer printed pearlware, one piece of painted pearlware, one piece of painted whiteware, one marble and one wrought nail (Figure 11). Table 10 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 8.

**Table 10: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 8**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | pearlware, edged | 2 | 1 blue with scalloped rim and impressed curved lines, 1 green fragment |
| 2 | test pit | pearlware, transfer printed | 1 | blue |
| 3 | test pit | pearlware, painted | 1 | blue |
| 4 | test pit | pearlware | 4 | |
| 5 | test pit | whiteware, painted | 1 | pink and green |
| 6 | test pit | whiteware, transfer printed | 3 | 2 blue, 1 black |
| 7 | test pit | whiteware | 3 | |
| 8 | test pit | yelloware | 2 | |
| 9 | test pit | marble | 1 | blue swirl |
| 10 | test pit | nail, wrought | 1 | |

**Figure 11: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 8**

1: Transfer Printed Pearlware

*Actual Size*

2: Edged Pearlware

3: Painted Whiteware

4: Transfer Printed Whiteware

The most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 8 is pearlware with eight pieces. This collection includes four pieces of plain pearlware, two pieces of edged pearlware, one piece of transfer printed pearlware and one piece of painted pearlware. Pearlware, sometimes referred to as "China glazed", is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its

similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on a white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a "whiter" ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware.

Of the edged pearlware pieces one is blue with a scalloped rim and impressed curved lines and one is a green fragment (Figure 11:2). Miller (1987) outlines the production range for edged pearlware according to rim decoration as follows; scalloped rim with impressed curved lines, 1780-1820, scalloped rim with impressed straight lines, 1795-1840, scalloped rim with impressed bud, 1800-1850, embossed raised patterns, 1820-1845, unscalloped and impressed rim, 1825-1891, unscalloped and unmoulded rim, 1850-1897.

The transfer printed pearlware piece from this location is blue (Figure 11:1). Transfer printing was developed as early as 1780, but did not become common in Upper Canada until around 1810 (Kenyon 1985:46). The early transfer printed pearlwares were most frequently decorated in blue, with other colours, such as black, green, red and purple becoming popular after 1820. Early transfer printed pearlwares were frequently densely decorated, with very little white background apparent.

The painted pearlware piece recovered from Location 8 is decorated using blue. The earliest painted designs were done using only one colour, blue with their appearance beginning in the late 18$^{th}$ century and declining in popularity around 1830. The painting for blue painted pearlware was applied directly onto the plain fired bisquit and then glazed, this type of technique sealed the colour and protected the wares from daily damage (Lockett 1996:3). Because of this technique of application blue painted pearlware often looks as crisp today as when the wares were first manufactured which explains their enduring popularity (Lockett 1996:3).

The second most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 8 is whiteware with seven pieces. This assemblage includes three pieces of plain whiteware, three pieces of transfer printed whiteware and one piece of painted whiteware. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19$^{th}$ century.

Two of the transfer printed whiteware pieces are blue and one is black (Figure 11:4). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19$^{th}$ century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Transfer printed whiteware ceramics were less densely decorated than the earlier pearlware types, with more of the white background showing through the designs.

The piece of hand painted whiteware that was recovered is decorated with a pink and green floral design (Figure 11:3). Painted wares of this type were popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870's.

Two pieces of yelloware were recovered from Location 8. Yelloware ceramics were first manufactured in the 1840's, and continue to be manufactured in limited quantities today.

One wrought nail was also recovered from Location 8. Wrought nails were hand made and are identifiable by their irregular heads, hammered body texture, and all four sides coming to a taper. Wrought nails were the most commonly used nail in Upper Canada until about 1830 when machine cut nails started to become more popular.

Due to the fact that a number of early 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 8, including a wide variety of pearlware ceramics, early types of whiteware and a wrought nail further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 8 (AhGs-64). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

### *3.2.9 Location 9 (AhGs-65)*

Location 9 consists of one positive test pit that produced early to mid 19th century material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56413/89826 (Figure 3). In total 24 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pit including five pieces of transfer printed whiteware, three pieces of plain whiteware, three shards of window glass, three faunal fragments, two wrought nails, two cut nails, one piece of transfer printed pearlware, one piece of plain pearlware, one piece of flow transfer printed whiteware, one shard of bottle glass, one piece of red brick and one nail of an undetermined type (Figure 12). Table 11 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 9.

The most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 9 is whiteware with nine pieces. This assemblage includes five pieces of transfer printed whiteware, three pieces of plain whiteware and one piece of flow transfer printed whiteware. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century.

All five of the transfer printed whiteware pieces are blue (Figure 12:1). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as

light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Transfer printed whiteware ceramics were less densely decorated than the earlier pearlware types, with more of the white background showing through the designs.

**Table 11: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 9**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | pearlware, transfer printed | 1 | blue |
| 2 | test pit | pearlware | 1 | |
| 3 | test pit | whiteware | 3 | |
| 4 | test pit | whiteware, transfer printed | 5 | blue |
| 5 | test pit | whiteware, flow transfer printed | 1 | blue |
| 6 | test pit | glass, window | 3 | 3 @ 1.5mm |
| 7 | test pit | glass, bottle | 1 | olive |
| 8 | test pit | brick | 1 | red |
| 9 | test pit | nail, wrought | 2 | |
| 10 | test pit | nail, cut | 2 | |
| 11 | test pit | nail, undetermined type | 1 | |
| 12 | test pit | faunal remains | 3 | 2 shell |

The flow transfer printed piece is flow blue. This style of decoration, in which the pigment is allowed to flow into the glaze, became popular in the 1840's and 50's, with a later revival in the 1890's.

The second most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 9 is pearlware with two pieces. This collection consists of one plain piece and one transfer printed (Figure 12:3). Pearlware, sometimes referred to as "China glazed", is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on a white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a "whiter" ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware.

The transfer printed pearlware piece from this location is blue (Figure 12:1). Transfer printing was developed as early as 1780, but did not become common in Upper Canada until around 1810 (Kenyon 1985:46). The early transfer printed pearlwares were most frequently decorated in blue, with other colours, such as black, green, red and purple becoming popular after 1820. Early transfer printed pearlwares were frequently densely decorated, with very little white background apparent.

Two wrought nails, two cut nails and one nail of an undetermined type were recovered from this location (Figure 12:4). One wrought nail was also recovered from Location 8. Wrought nails were hand made and are identifiable by their irregular heads, hammered body texture, and all four sides coming to a taper. Wrought nails were the

most commonly used nail in Upper Canada until about 1830 when machine cut nails started to become more popular. Cut nails were machine cut and have a flat head. They were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830.

**Figure 12: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 9**

1: Transfer Printed Pearlware
2: Transfer Printed Whiteware
3: Pearlware
4: Wrought Nail
*Actual Size*

Due to the fact that primarily early to mid 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 9, including a wide variety of whiteware ceramics, early pearlware and both wrought and cut nails, further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 9 (AhGs-65). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

### *3.2.10 Location 10 (AhGs-66)*

Location 10 consists of five positive test pits in a 8 by 12 metre area that produced late 19th century and 20th century Euro-Canadian artifacts found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56462/89770 (Figure 3). In total eleven Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including three pieces of ironstone, two cut nails, two nails of an undetermined type, one piece of plain whiteware, one shard of bottle glass, one piece of red brick and one wire drawn nail (Figure 13). Table 12 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 10.

The most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 10 was ironstone with three pieces, all of which are plain or undecorated (Figure 13:1). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860's (Kenyon 1985). It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit.

**Table 12: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 10**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | ironstone | 3 | |
| 2 | test pit | whiteware | 1 | |
| 3 | test pit | glass, bottle | 1 | clear |
| 4 | test pit | brick | 1 | red |
| 5 | test pit | nail, cut | 2 | |
| 6 | test pit | nail, wire drawn | 1 | |
| 7 | test pit | nail, undetermined type | 2 | |

**Figure 13: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 10**

1: Ironstone

2: Brick

3: Wire Drawn Nail

*Actual Size*

Five nails were recovered from Location 10 including two cut nails, two nails of an undetermined type and one wire drawn nail (Figure 13:3). Cut nails were machine cut and have a flat head. They were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830. Wire drawn nails are identical to the type of nails in current use today, with a flat, round head and a wire shaft. Wire drawn nails became popular in the 1890's.

Due to the fact that primarily late 19th century and 20th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 10 (AhGs-66), including a high percentage of ironstone and a wire drawn nail, it was judged to have a low cultural heritage value and no further archaeological work is recommended.

### *3.2.11 Location 11 (AhGs-67)*

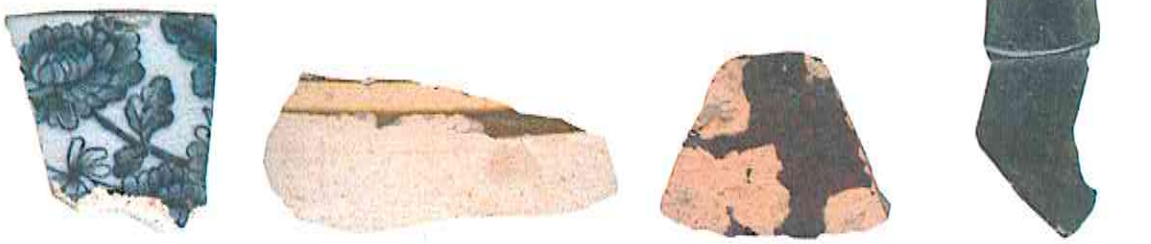
Location 11 consists of eight positive test pits in an 8 by 10 metre area that produced primarily mid 19th century material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56497/89682 (Figure 3). In total 38 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including nine shards of window glass, eight pieces of transfer printed whiteware, four nails of an undetermined type, three pieces of plain whiteware, three pieces of red brick, three shards of bottle glass, three faunal fragments, one piece of banded yelloware, one piece of plain yelloware, one piece of red earthenware, one piece of porcelain and one

cut nail (Figure 14). Table 13 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 11.

**Table 13: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 11**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | whiteware, transfer printed | 8 | 7 black, 1 blue |
| 2 | test pit | whiteware | 3 | |
| 3 | test pit | yelloware, banded | 1 | brown annular bands |
| 4 | test pit | yelloware | 1 | |
| 5 | test pit | earthenware, red | 1 | |
| 6 | test pit | porcelain | 1 | plain white |
| 7 | test pit | brick | 3 | red |
| 8 | test pit | glass, bottle | 3 | 1 black, 1 clear, 1 olive |
| 9 | test pit | glass, window | 9 | |
| 10 | test pit | nail, cut | 1 | |
| 11 | test pit | nail, undetermined type | 4 | |
| 12 | test pit | faunal remains | 3 | 1 butchered |

**Figure 14: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 11**



1: Transfer Printed Whiteware

2: Banded Yelloware

3: Red Earthenware

4: "Black" Glass

*Actual Size*

The most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 11 is whiteware with eleven pieces. This assemblage includes eight pieces of transfer printed whiteware and three pieces of plain whiteware. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century.

Of the transfer printed whiteware pieces seven are black and one is blue (Figure 14:1). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common.

Transfer printed whiteware ceramics were less densely decorated than the earlier pearlware types, with more of the white background showing through the designs.

Two pieces of yelloware were recovered from this location including one piece of plain yelloware and one piece of banded. Yelloware ceramics were first manufactured in the 1840's, and continue to be manufactured in limited quantities today. The banded yelloware piece is decorated with brown annular bands (Figure 14:2).

One piece of red earthenware was also recovered from Location 11 (Figure 14:3). Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels.

Three pieces of bottle glass were found at Location 11, one of these pieces is "black", one is clear and one is olive. The piece of black glass likely dates to the first half of the nineteenth century (Figure 14:4). The addition of iron when making glass was common practice up until 1860 and produced dark olive or dark amber glass that became known as "black glass" (Kendrick 1971).

The collection of nails recovered form this collection includes four nails of an undetermined type and one cut nail. Cut nails were machine cut and have a flat head. They were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830.

Due to the fact that primarily mid 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 11, with no late 19th century or 20th century remains unearthed, further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 11 (AhGs-67). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

### *3.2.12 Location 12 (AhGs-68)*

Location 12 consists of five positive test pits in a 5 by 10 metre area that produced early to mid 19th century material found at GPS co-ordinates 17T PH 56543/89653 (Figure 3). In total eleven Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the test pits including two pieces of transfer printed whiteware, two shards of bottle glass, one piece of transfer printed pearlware, one piece of plain pearlware, one piece of painted whiteware, one piece of plain whiteware, one white clay pipe stem piece, one shard of window glass and one faunal fragment (Figure 15). Table 14 provides a Catalogue listing of the Stage 2 artifacts recovered from Location 12.

The most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 12 is whiteware with four pieces. This assemblage includes two pieces of transfer printed whiteware, one piece of painted whiteware and one piece of plain whiteware. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as

pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century.

**Table 14: Stage 2 Catalogue for Location 12**

| Cat # | Context | Artifact | Freq. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | test pit | pearlware, transfer printed | 1 | blue |
| 2 | test pit | pearlware | 1 | |
| 3 | test pit | whiteware, transfer printed | 2 | 1 blue, 1 brown |
| 4 | test pit | whiteware, painted | 1 | orange |
| 5 | test pit | whiteware | 1 | |
| 6 | test pit | glass, bottle | 2 | olive |
| 7 | test pit | white clay pipe stem | 1 | plain |
| 8 | test pit | glass, window | 1 | |
| 9 | test pit | faunal remains | 1 | |

One of the transfer printed whiteware pieces is blue and one is brown (Figure 15:3). Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. Transfer printed whiteware ceramics were less densely decorated than the earlier pearlware types, with more of the white background showing through the designs.

The piece of hand painted whiteware that was recovered is decorated with orange. Painted wares of this type were popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870's.

The second most common type of ceramic recovered from Location 12 is pearlware with two pieces. This collection consists of one piece of transfer printed pearlware and one piece of plain pearlware (Figure 15:2). Pearlware, sometimes referred to as "China glazed", is a variety of earthenware that was popular from 1780 to 1840. Pearlware is often difficult to recognize because of its similar appearance to later whiteware ceramics, however because of the addition of cobalt, the glaze has a light blue to blue-green tint. When placed on a white earthenware bisque, this glaze gave the impression of a "whiter" ware than the earlier yellow tinted creamware.

The transfer printed pearlware piece from this location is blue (Figure 15:1). Transfer printing was developed as early as 1780, but did not become common in Upper Canada until around 1810 (Kenyon 1985:46). The early transfer printed pearlwares were most frequently decorated in blue, with other colours, such as black, green, red and purple becoming popular after 1820. Early transfer printed pearlwares were frequently densely decorated, with very little white background apparent.

One white clay pipe stem with no markings on it was also recovered from Location 12. Most white clay pipes found in Upper Canada were manufactured in either

Quebec or Scotland, occasionally examples from English, Dutch, French and American makers are also found. Sometimes the maker's name and or city of manufacture was impressed on one side of the pipe stem, a practice which did not become popular until the 1840s (Adams, 1994:93).

**Figure 15: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered from Location 12**

1: Transfer Printed Pearlware

2: Plain Pearlware

3: Transfer Printed Whiteware

*Actual Size*

Due to the fact that a number of early 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from Location 12, including pearlware and early whiteware ceramics and an unmarked white clay pipe stem further Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for this location. The Stage 3 examination should include the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits at Location 12 (AhGs-68). Archival research should also be conducted on the 19th century land registry data for this lot.

**Figure 16: Area of Previous Disturbance, Not Assessed**

**Figure 17: Area of Previous Disturbance, Not Assessed**

**Figure 18: Area of Stage 2 Test Pit Assessment**

**Figure 19: Stage 2 Test Pit**

**Figure 20: Randwood Estate, Built in 1823**

# 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of twelve archaeological locations, including one pre-contact Aboriginal location (Location 5) and eleven 19th century Euro-Canadian locations (Locations 1 to 4 and 6 to 12). Due to the small amount of material recovered from the pre-contact Aboriginal location its significance and information potential was judged to be low and no further archaeological work is recommended for Location 5. Due to the insignificant amount, or late date of the material recovered from four of the Euro-Canadian locations their information potential was judged to be low and no further assessment is recommended for Locations 1, 2, 6 or 10. Due to the fact that the remaining seven Euro-Canadian locations produced artifacts primarily dating to the early to mid parts of the 19th century further Stage 3 assessment is recommended for Locations 3 (AhGs-61), 4 (AhGs-62), 7 (AhGs-63), 8 (AhGs-64), 9 (AhGs-65), 11 (AhGs-67) and 12 (AhGs-68).

The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of development approval, as imposed by the Province of Ontario. The Ontario Ministry of Culture is asked to review the findings presented in this report and issue a standard letter of concurrence with the results presented. As additional Stage 3 archaeological fieldwork is recommended, a letter of clearance for the subject property is not requested at this time.

Should deeply buried archaeological material be found on the property during excavation activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately at (416) 314-7174. In the event that human remains are encountered during excavation, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, (416) 326-8392.

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