Stage 1 & 2
Archaeological Assessment

Part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham
Geographic Township of Proton
Municipal Township of Southgate
County of Grey

Prepared for:
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PIF: P310-0208-2018
Original Report

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Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 26.9 hectare property located on part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham, Geographic Township of Proton, Municipal Township of Southgate, County of Grey, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a pre-submission process for a subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 7.6 of the *Township of the Southgate Official Plan,* which requires that in areas which are of potential archaeological value, private development proposals will be preceded by an archaeological assessment.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of two tributaries of the Grand River within the boundaries of the study area suggests the potential for locating pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological material. Additionally, the proximity of a historic transportation route suggests additional potential for recovering historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The heavily overgrown nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between September 28 and October 24, 2018 under PIF #: P310-0208-2018, issued to Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 56% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey, with the remainder consisting of areas of permanent inundation that were subsequently not assessed. Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth averaged 30 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a brown silt loam topsoil horizon over a dull orange clay subsoil.

One historic, Euro-Canadian archaeological site was identified during the course of the test pit survey. Test pit excavation was continued along the survey grid to determine whether there were further positive test pits, and 10 additional positive test pits were identified in the vicinity. Additional test pits were excavated in an intensification strategy around each positive test pit, resulting in the identification of a further seven positive test pits identified. An examination of recovered artifacts determined that the archaeological site met the criteria for further cultural heritage value or interest, and no further test pit intensification strategies were implemented. Test pits in which artifacts were observed were numbered and artifacts were collected according to their corresponding test pit.

One historic, Euro-Canadian archaeological site, the Kerr Site (BaHc-3), was identified during the test pit survey at the southwestern edge of the study area. A total of 41 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered over an area measuring 20 metres on a NW-SE axis by 10 metres on an NE-SW axis.

The age range of the recovered historic ceramics suggest a period of occupation from approximately 1850 to 1890. Preliminary consultation of historical records indicates the site is likely associated with a log house inhabited by John Kerr, which land registry records indicate is the original European settler for the property and who took possession in 1856.

Consultation of Section 2.2, Standard 1 (c) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* suggests that the Kerr site (BaHc-3) meets the criteria for additional cultural heritage value or interest.

The presence of whiteware and historic records indicates that the time span of occupation of the site spanned 1856-1887. However, a larger sample of chronologically diagnostic archaeological material from a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is required in order to more accurately determine whether Kerr (BaHc-3) meets the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation, as per Section 3.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the study area contains an archaeological site that has further cultural heritage value and interest. Therefore, a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Kerr (BaHc-3) is recommended.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 metre test units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the site, and based on a permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Placing test units in unmeasured, estimated locations will not be acceptable. Additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total will be placed and excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature. If test excavation uncovers a feature, the feature's plan will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the test unit.

All excavated soil will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 millimetres, and all artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their corresponding grid unit designation.

The MTCS is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

Table of Contents

Project Personnel

Licensed Archaeologist:	**Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)**
Licensed Field Directors:	**Shane McCartney, M.A. (R321)**
	Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (R1037)
Field Technicians:	**Kia Ohora, B.A.**
	Jordie Steinmann
Artifact Analysis:	**Kia Ohora, B.A.**
Artifact Photography:	**Jordie Steinmann**
Report Production:	**Shane McCartney, M.A. (R321)**

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by LOFT Planning Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 26.9 hectare property located on part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham, Geographic Township of Proton, Municipal Township of Southgate, County of Grey, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment is undertaken as part of a pre-submission process for a subdivision application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 7.6 of the *Township of the Southgate Official Plan,* which requires that in areas which are of potential archaeological value, private development proposals will be preceded by an archaeological assessment (Township of Southgate 2008:77).

The objective of the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.
- To document archaeological resources located on the property
- To determine whether any identified archaeological resources require further assessment
- To recommend Stage 3 assessment strategies for any archaeological sites determined to require additional assessment.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, the Archives of Ontario, and the Ontario Land Registry Access website.

Permission to access the property was provided by Kristina Loft of LOFT Planning Inc.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-contact Aboriginal History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1 Pre-contact Culture History of Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

1.2.2 Post Contact Aboriginal History

Current research suggests that the study area was inhabited by the Odawa prior to contact and trade with Europeans. By 1580, the Petun Deer and Wolf tribes migrated into the region to take advantage of the fur trade and appear to have cohabited with the Odawa (Garrad 2014).

The surround region enters the historic record in 1616, when Samuel de Champlain, Father Joseph le Caron, and a group of French explorers entered the region, visiting the main village and up to 9 additional villages in the region (Champlain 1929). These early accounts named the confederacy as the Petun, or Tobacco people. A more accurate designation would be the Tionontaté, or "people of the place where the hills are" (Garrad and Heidenreich 1978: 396). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period until the establishment of the Mission of the Apostles by the Jesuits in 1639 (Garrad 2014:210). Over the following decade a combination of worsening environmental conditions, smallpox epidemics, and escalating raids from the Five Nation Iroquois placed severe strains on the extant Petun populations, which culminated in the dispersal of the Petun from the region in 1650 following the destruction of the principal village of Etharita in December 1649.

The Odawa also vacated the area in 1650, but eventually returned shortly thereafter and resided locally through to the nineteenth century (Garrad 1979:29). Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

1.2.3 European Settlement

The study area is located within the Old Survey of the Geographic Township of Proton, which was first surveyed by in 1849 by Charles Rankin (Stephen 1982:1). Early settlement of Proton township was concentrated long this initial survey corridor, with 89 farms listed in the 1851 agricultural census. Initial settlers were primarily comprised of Scottish and Irish migrants, who were granted free land on the condition that the land was occupied within a month and that 12 acres were cleared for crop within four years of settlement. Due to dense forest and swampland, population growth was small, and economic activity focussed mainly on subsistence agriculture, with a recorded population of 1,440 in 1861 (Davidson 1972:237).

The nearby village of Dundalk was first established in 1866 on the eastern side of Sydenham road, and was relocated to its current configuration with the construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway between 1870 and 1873 (Marsh 1931:147,152). By 1880, Dundalk was considered be the primary settlement in the township, and was incorporated as a village in 1887. The township remained as a low density agricultural region throughout the twentieth century, and was merged with the village of Dundalk and the Township of Egremont to form the Township of Southgate in 2000.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located on Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham Road of the Geographic Township of Collingwood. The southwest 50 acres were granted to William Swanzy in 1855, who sold the property to John Leslie Kerr the following year (Map 2). The 1861 agricultural census lists Mr. Kerr as an Irish farmer who resided on the property in a log house (Government of Canada 1861:13). In 1875, Mr. Kerr was granted the 16 acres located on the east side of the extant railway. Mr. Kerr resided on the property until 1887 when he sold the property to Thomas Glazier. Subsequent land registry instruments suggest the property was not occupied after this point, as the property values did not significantly increase. Historic topographic maps support this, which suggest the study area remained as unused land up to the present (Map 3).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The property consists of a ploughed agricultural field bordered by a laneway of grass along the southern boundary, and pockets of trees in the centre and northeast corner of the map (Images 1 thru 18).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated on the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region, a gently undulating till plain located at the highest elevation in southern Ontario, forming the watershed from which the headwaters of the Saugeen, Maitland and Grand River are issued. This region is characterized by swamps or bogs and poorly drained depressions with surficial deposits of windblown silt (Chapman and Putnam 1984:130-131).

The soils of the study area consist of a mix of Harriston Loam, Listowel Silt Loam and Parkhill Loam (Map 4). Harriston Loam is a very dark brown loam with a friable granular structure with moderate stoniness and is also considered part of the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group (Gillespie and Richards 1954:27). Listowel Silt Loam is a very dark grey, imperfectly drained member of the Harriston catena developed on textured dolomitic till materials and is considered part of a weakly developed Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group (Gillespie and Richards 1954:27). Parkhill loam is a very dark brown loam that occurs on level to depressional areas and has the characteristic of Dark Grey Gleisolic Soils (Gillespie and Richards 1954:34).

The nearest potable water source are two tributaries of the headwaters of the Grand River, which run through the study area. These tributaries connect to the Grand River approximately 3 kilometres southeast of the study area, and the Grand River empties into Lake Ontario approximately 159 kilometres to the southeast.

The study area is located within the Mount Forest District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

> *Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.*
>
> (Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. No archaeological sites were identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area.

A total of two archaeological assessments were conducted on neighbouring properties located within 50 metres of the study area. A 2015 assessment of Lots 233 & 234, Concession 1 consisted of a combined Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey, with nothing found (AMICK 2016) A 2016 assessment of Lots 232 and 233, Range 2 West of Sydenham road consisted of a combined Stage 2 pedestrian and test pit survey in which an isolated piece of Onondaga chipping detritus was recovered (AMICK 2017).

1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0, the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of two tributaries of the Grand River within the boundaries of the study area suggests the potential for locating pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological material. Additionally, the proximity of a historic transportation route suggests additional potential for recovering historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The heavily overgrown nature of the study area precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted between September 28 and October 24, 2018 under PIF #: P310-0208-2018, issued to Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310). The weather during the survey was overcast and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 56% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey (Image 19), with the remainder consisting of areas of permanent inundation that were subsequently not assessed.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth averaged 30 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a brown silt loam topsoil horizon over a dull orange clay subsoil (Image 20).

One historic, Euro-Canadian archaeological site was identified during the course of the test pit survey. Test pit excavation was continued along the survey grid to determine whether there were further positive test pits, and 10 additional positive test pits were identified in the vicinity. Additional test pits were excavated in an intensification strategy around each positive test pit, resulting in the identification of a further seven positive test pits identified. An examination of recovered artifacts determined that the archaeological site met the criteria for further cultural heritage value or interest, and no further test pit intensification strategies were implemented. Test pits in which artifacts were observed were numbered and artifacts were collected according to their corresponding test pit.

Archaeological material that was identified was recorded in UTM coordinates with a Garmin Etrex venture employing the North American Datum 83, with a stated accuracy of 5 metres.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 5.

3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 2 Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	2 pages of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	40 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page
UTM Coordinates	Earthworks Office Project File	18 coordinates

The recovered artifacts were washed, catalogued, and analyzed and are currently stored in one banker's box, measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25 centimetres at the Earthworks Corporate Storage Unit. The artifacts and documents will be stored by Earthworks until arrangements can be made to transfer them to an MTCS approved storage facility.

3.1 Terms of Reference

This section provides definitions of the most commonly used artifact terms utilized in the site artifact catalogues and descriptions.

3.1.1 Ceramic Tableware Types

Tablewares are the cream or white-bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. Though each artifact contributes to the dating of a site's occupation, the ceramic assemblage, and the tableware assemblage in particular is generally the most significant temporal indicator on domestic sites. What counts is not so much when the ceramic was made, but when it was made available. Since there was very little ceramic tableware production in North America during the 19th century in North America, this means it had to be shipped to Canada across the Atlantic, and it came predominantly from England. If new ceramic styles were very popular, they might be "sold out"

in England for several years after their initial appearance. Only as their popularity waned at home did they begin to be exported. They were likely to be sent first to wealthy colonies such as Virginia or Georgia where demand was high and the relatively poorer colonies, such as Canada, received most ceramics later still.

3.1.1.1 Whiteware

Refined white earthenware is a slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics, such as pearlware and creamware, by the early 1830s. The use of refined white earthenware continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of ironstone and vitrified white earthenware (Adams et al 1994; Miller 2000:10, 13).

3.1.1.2 Ironstone

The term ironstone comes from “Mason’s Patent Ironstone China”, first patented by Mason in 1813 (Godden 1980:102). Early ‘Stone Chinas’ were produced by several other potters during the first quarter of the 19th century as well, and were vitrified or semi-vitrified, heavy dense wares. They tended to be heavily decorated, usually with a combination of painting and printing, yet faintly coloured to resemble oriental porcelain. Most of the patterns were inspired by the East, and the majority were made before the 1830s (Collard 1967:125-127; Miller 1991a:9-10).

The ‘Ironstone’ ware that came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s evolved out of these earlier wares, but were much less vitrified (Wetherbee 1980:6). Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19th century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8). Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical from 1847 to the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier-coloured ironstone wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century. Many of the American-made wares, most 20th century reproductions and a very few early patterns (mostly a few by Alcock), are of this colour as well (Wetherbee 1996:13). By the close of the 19th century, few Staffordshire potters made ironstone wares, and those that did largely restricted production to either toilet wares or hotel china (Wetherbee 1996: 10).

Many ironstone pieces are decorated with a maker’s mark indicating manufacturing origin on the bottom of a ware. This likely dates a piece after 1891, as maker’s marks were required as part of the McKinley Tarrif Act (Adams et al. 1994:102).

3.1.1.3 Unassigned Refined Earthenware

A number of ceramics were too exfoliated or burnt to assign to a specific ware. These sherds were catalogued as the Unassigned Refined Earthenware type.

3.1.2 Ceramic Tableware Decorative Types

Decorative types must also be considered as they too are temporally sensitive and help to tighten the occupation time frame for the site's occupation. Most general stores stocked a variety of tablewares and although local availability varied, a customer's choice also depended not only on their personal taste but also on their pocketbook. Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19th century, after which point the relationship between a vessel's cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken (Miller 1991b:40). Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household.

3.1.2.1 Hand Painted Wares

This decorative category is generally used to describe the under-glaze, monochrome and polychrome hand painted white earthenwares, almost always floral, commonly in use from before the 1790s into the 1870s (Miller 1991: 7-8). It was found mostly on teawares and bowls and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19th century. The use of painted earthenware teas, especially monochrome painted vessels, dwindled rapidly from the 1850s onward. Although it is known that such painted wares continued to be made in the late 19th century, few were reaching Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991: 10). Hand painted styles included monochrome blue (1810-1860), polychrome earth toned 'early palette (1810-1860), and polychrome bright coloured 'late palette', popular in the 1830s and 1840s (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:41, Miller 1991:5).

3.1.2.2 Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printed ceramics (1783+) tended to be more costly during the 19th century than the simpler decorative wares discussed above, and a high proportion of printed sherds may be an indicator of the occupant's wealth or, at the very least, their middle class aspirations (Kenyon 1980). Common printed (1783+) tablewares reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon 1995: 12). Flown transfer prints (ca. 1844-

1920s) were most popular in the late 1840s and 1850s (Collard 1967: 118; Lofstrom and Tordoff 1982: 9). Vessels with flown prints were premium priced wares selling for about 20% more than the common transfer printed ceramics until the 1850s (Kenyon 1991: 6). Transfer printed tablewares, in general, began to decline in popularity during the 1850s in face of the increase in use of white ironstone. Domestic sites dating from the middle of the 1830s into the last third of the 19th century are often conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours.

Blue printed ceramics only became a relatively common sight on Canadian tables during the 1810s despite the fact that they had been in production for at least three decades. They appeared, however, largely as tea wares, and dinner wares such as plates were not really seen until the mid. 1820s or so (Kenyon 1995: 3-4). Blue was, and still is, the most popular colour used in transfer printing. Despite its continued popularity, however, blue printed tablewares did hit something of a low point in the last quarter of the 19th century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The earliest under-glaze prints on earthenwares are the Willow design and other chinoiserie patterns (Majewski and O'Brien 1987: 35). Although the Willow pattern had been developed by English potters in the 18th century, it was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s and appeared only as dinnerwares. By 1814, this pattern was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available. Willow-patterned tea wares were not introduced until 1883 (Miller 1991a: 8).

Green and purple transfer printed designs were introduced in 1829 (Collard 1967:117-118).

3.1.2.3 Edged Wares

This decorative type is found predominantly on plates and platters and dates from ca. 1775 to the very end of the 19th century (Miller and Hunter 1990:118). Like the painted wares, edged ceramics were one of the cheapest types of tablewares around during the 19th century. Shell edged wares continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s but, after this date, they are not commonly found in quantity in archaeological assemblages despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:37-39; Kenyon 1991: 4-5). Edged decorative styles include scalloped (1810-1850), unscalloped (1825-1897), impressed curved incising (1825-1891), and embossed (1820-1845) designs (Miller and Hunter 1990:116-117).

3.1.3 Utilitarian Ceramics

Utilitarian wares were generally made of clays that fired red, grey, buff or tan, and were glazed with lead or salt glazes. These vessels were meant for the kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house. In the general absence of temporally diagnostic shapes and/or maker's marks, these ceramic utilitarian wares tend to be more indicative of function than date. The sherds all look to be derived from hollowware forms such as crocks, bowls, jugs, etc.

Coarse Earthenware was usually used in crockery such as open-mouth crocks, jugs, bottles and preserve jars, and was present throughout the nineteenth century prior to declining in use at the beginning of the twentieth century (Adams et al 1994:101).

Stoneware was first produced by 1849 in Brantford and Picton, Ontario, and prior to this date it would have had to have been imported, making this durable but heavy ceramic a notably more expensive ware than the common earthenwares which were produced in Ontario throughout the 19th century (Newlands 1979:24). It is only by the last quarter of the 19th century that stoneware and glass containers became common items on domestic sites.

3.1.4 Structural Artifacts

During the 19th century, window glass was produced by the cylinder glass technique. A molten ball of glass was blown into a sphere, and then swung into a cylinder shape. While the glass was still workable, the cylinder's ends were cut off, and the cylinder was cut along its length forming two curved panes, which were then flattened, cooled and cut into smaller panes (Weiland 2009:29). Over the course of the 19th century, the demand for larger windows increased resulting in thicker windows. The chronological variability in the thickness of window glass has been applied as a dating method for archaeological sites; however, it has been determined that the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the presence of relatively large sample sizes and the availability of regionally developed chronological models (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172).

3.2 Kerr (BaHc-3)

The Kerr Site (BaHc-3) was identified during the test pit survey at the southwestern edge of the study area. A total of 41 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered over an area measuring 20 metres on a NW-SE axis by 10 metres on an NE-SW axis. A summary of the artifacts recovered is presented in Table 3 and Image 21.

Table 3 Summary of Artifacts recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3)

Historic Euro Canadian Artifacts	Freq.	%
Ceramic	29	70.73
Structural	5	12.20
Utilitarian	3	7.32
Glass Container	2	4.88
Miscellaneous	1	2.44
Modern	1	2.44
TOTAL	**41**	**100.00**

3.2.1 Ceramic Tableware

A total of 29 pieces of ceramic tableware were recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3), and includes whiteware and ironstone. A summary is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Ceramic Tableware by Ware Type and Decorative Style recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3)

Ware Type and Decorative Style	Date Range	Freq.	%
Whiteware			
edged, incised	*1825-1891*	1	3.45
Flow Ware, transfer printed	*1844-1920*	2	6.90
painted	*1830-1860*	2	6.90
transfer printed	*1830-1875*	4	13.79
undecorated	*1830-1860*	3	10.34
Subtotal		**12**	**41.38**
Ironstone			
transfer printed	*1850-1930*	1	3.45
undecorated	*1850-1930*	5	17.24
Subtotal		**6**	**20.69**
Unassigned White Earthenware		**11**	**37.93**
TOTAL		**29**	**100.00**

3.2.2 Structural

The five structural items recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3) consist of five fragments of window glass

3.2.3 Utilitarian

A total of three utilitarian ceramics were recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3), and consisted of one piece of coarse earthenware and two pieces of stoneware.

3.2.4 Glass Containers

A light blue glass container fragment and a clear glass container fragment were recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3). Bottle glass colour has proven ineffective in providing dates of manufacture, and the sherds do not provide any chronologically sensitive features that would assist in dating Holden (BdHb-9) (Lindsey 2018).

3.2.5 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Test Pit #	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comment
38	4	Ceramic	Whiteware	Flow, transfer printed	blue		unidentifiable	1	rim sherd, transfer printed flow ware
33	3	Ceramic	Ironstone	transfer printed	dark green		unidentifiable	1	rim sherd, baroque-style motif
7	17	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
8	14	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
18	16	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
25	6	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
26	5	Ceramic	Ironstone	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
16	1	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	transfer printed	blue		unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type
23	16	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	transfer printed	blue	indeterminate	unidentifiable	1	rim sherd; transfer printed on rim
32	3	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	transfer printed	blue		unidentifiable	1	rim sherd, burnt; transfer printed on rim, indeterminate motif due to burning
29	3	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	transfer printed	dark green	indeterminate	unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type/transfer printed motif
6	18	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	transfer printed	indeterminate		unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type; transfer printed motif, indeterminate colour/motif
1	15	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type
3	12	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type
27	5	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type
30	3	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type
37	4	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	undecorated				1	burnt, unidentifiable type

Cat. #	Test Pit #	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comment
15	1	Ceramic	Unassigned Refined White Earthenware	unknown			unidentifiable	1	burnt, unidentifiable type
19	16	Ceramic	Whiteware	edged, incised	blue	chicken foot	flatware	1	rim sherd; blue edged, chicken foot pattern
13	9	Ceramic	Whiteware	Flow Ware, transfer printed	blue	linear/indeterminate	unidentifiable	1	Flow Blue, indeterminate motif, linear portion present
4	13	Ceramic	Whiteware	painted	green		unidentifiable	1	late palette, lime green painted
17	1	Ceramic	Whiteware	painted	pink	linear	unidentifiable	1	painted line below rim
20	16	Ceramic	Whiteware	transfer printed	blue	geometric, natural	unidentifiable	1	geometric stylized cross pattern, vines/natural elements
22	16	Ceramic	Whiteware	transfer printed	blue	indeterminate	unidentifiable	1	
24	10	Ceramic	Whiteware	transfer printed	blue		unidentifiable	1	
28	5	Ceramic	Whiteware	transfer printed	blue	indeterminate	unidentifiable	1	
5	13	Ceramic	Whiteware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
11	8	Ceramic	Whiteware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
21	16	Ceramic	Whiteware	undecorated			unidentifiable	1	
36	4	Glass	Glass Container Fragment		clear			1	
35	3	Glass	Glass Container Fragment		light blue			1	
9	7	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Metal					1	circular metal object, flat back, domed front; possible rivet/button
2	11	Modern	Plastic		black			1	black plastic fragment, not bakelite
14	9	Structural	Window Glass					1	
34	3	Structural	Window Glass					2	
39	2	Structural	Window Glass					2	
31	3	Utilitarian	Coarse Red Earthenware	glazed	brown		unidentifiable	1	burnt
12	9	Utilitarian	Stoneware	glazed	brown		hollowware	1	
10	8	Utilitarian	Stoneware	glazed	grey		hollowware	1	

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on a 26.9 hectare property located on part of Lot 234, Range 2 West of Sydenham, Geographic Township of Proton, Municipal Township of Southgate, County of Grey, Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was between September 28 and October 24, 2018.

The Stage 2 archaeological survey recovered evidence of Historic Euro-Canadian archaeological material dating from the mid to late nineteenth century. The age range of the recovered historic ceramics suggest a period of occupation from approximately 1850 to 1890. Preliminary consultation of historical records indicates the site is likely associated with a log house inhabited by John Kerr, which land registry records indicate is the original European settler for the property and who took possession in 1856.

Consultation of Section 2.2, Standard 1 (c) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* suggests that the Kerr site (BaHc-3) meets the criteria for additional cultural heritage value or interest.

The presence of whiteware and historic records indicates that the time span of occupation of the site spanned 1856-1887. However, a larger sample of chronologically diagnostic archaeological material from a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is required in order to more accurately determine whether Kerr (BaHc-3) meets the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation, as per Section 3.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 archaeological assessment, the study area contains an archaeological site that has further cultural heritage value and interest. Therefore, a Stage 3 site-specific assessment of the Kerr (BaHc-3) is recommended.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 metre test units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the site, and based on a permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Placing test units in unmeasured, estimated locations will not be acceptable. Additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total will be placed and excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature. If test excavation uncovers a feature, the feature's plan will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the test unit.

All excavated soil will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 millimetres, and all artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their corresponding grid unit designation.

The MTCS is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act,* R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological 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 Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed 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.*

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.*

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act,* 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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8.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest

Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.

Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.

Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 11: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.

Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 13: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 14: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 15: Study Area Conditions. Facing North.

Image 16: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 17: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 18: Study Area Conditions. Facing East.

Image 19: Test Pit Survey in Progress. Facing Northeast

Image 20: Test Pit subsurface stratigraphy.

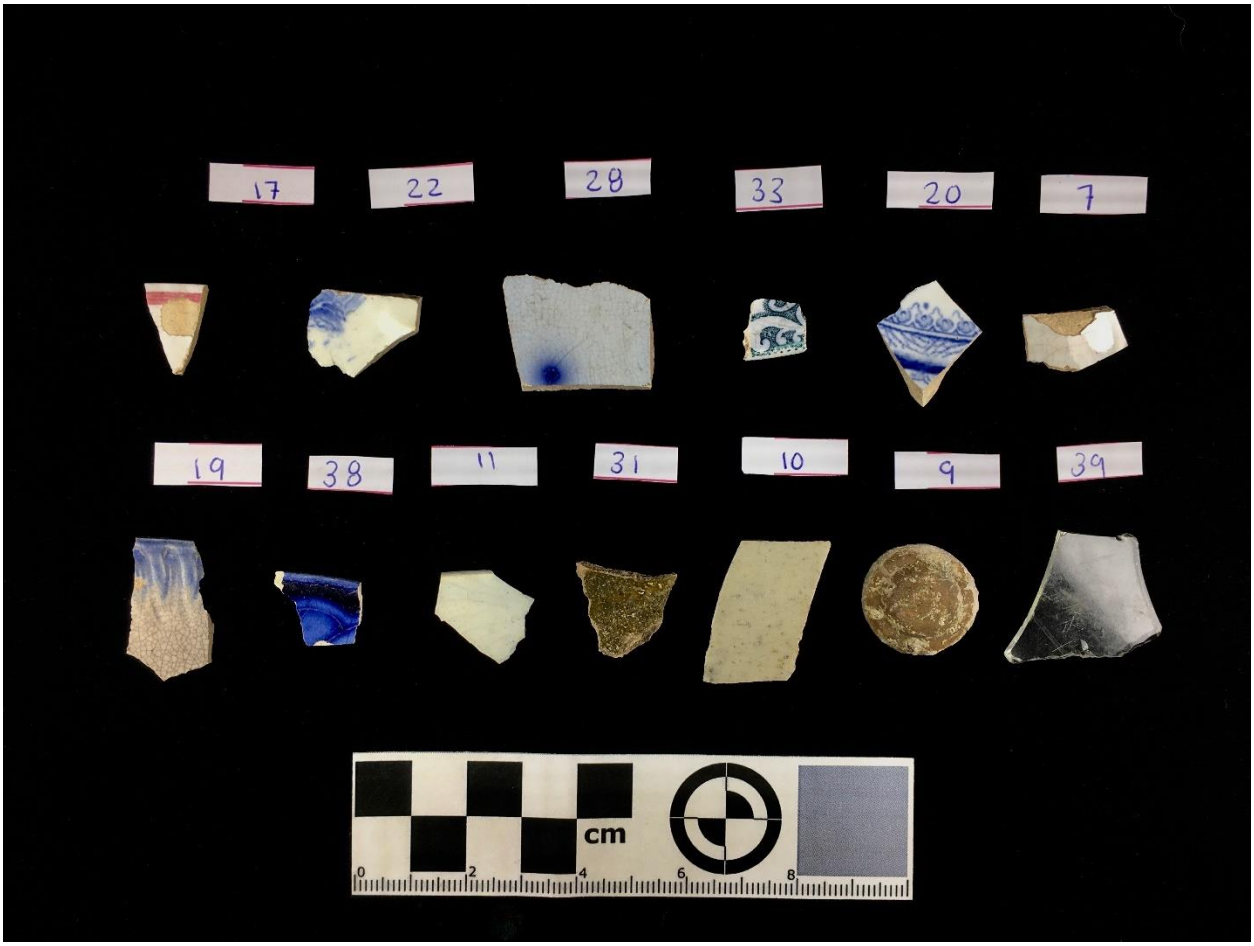
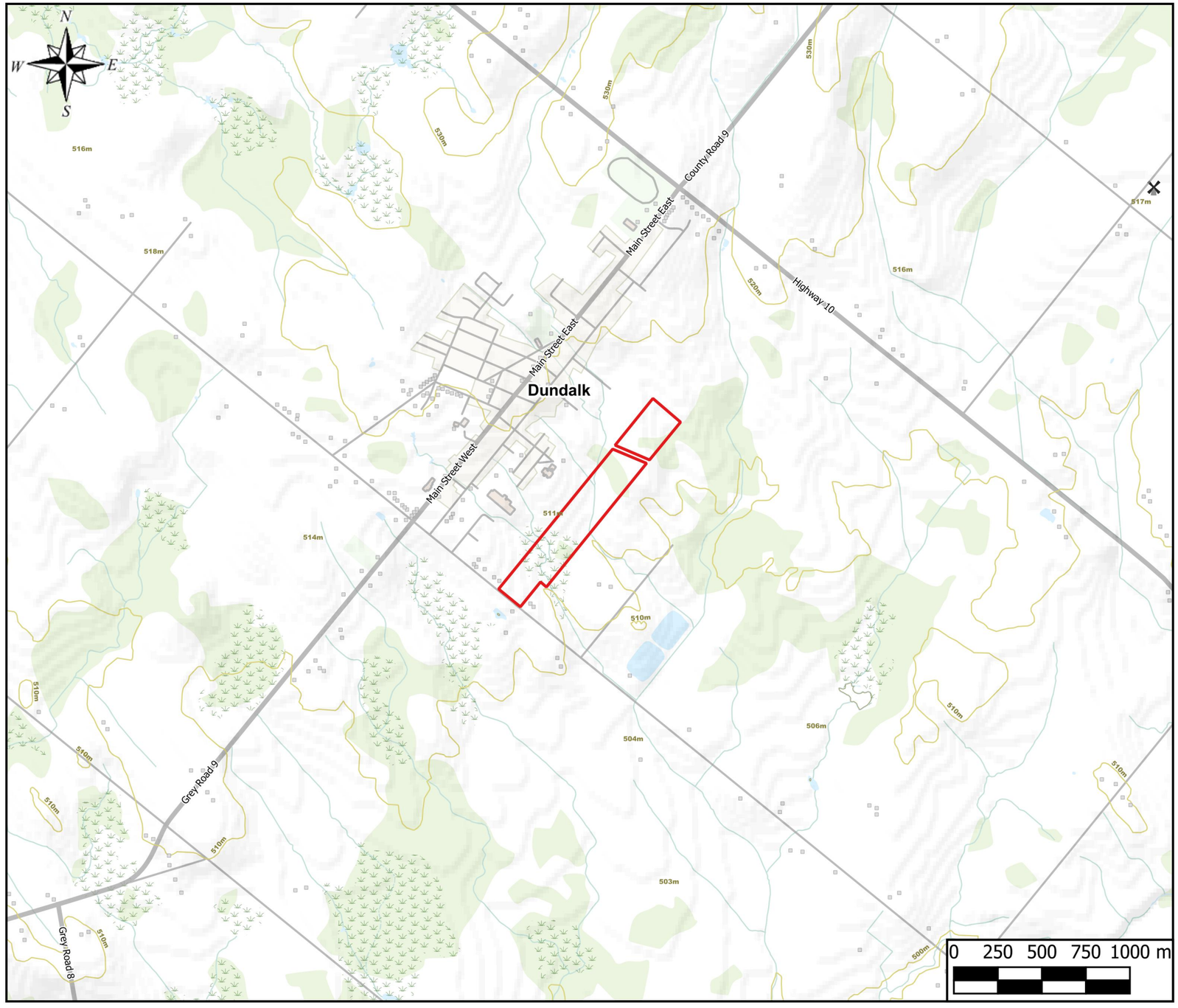
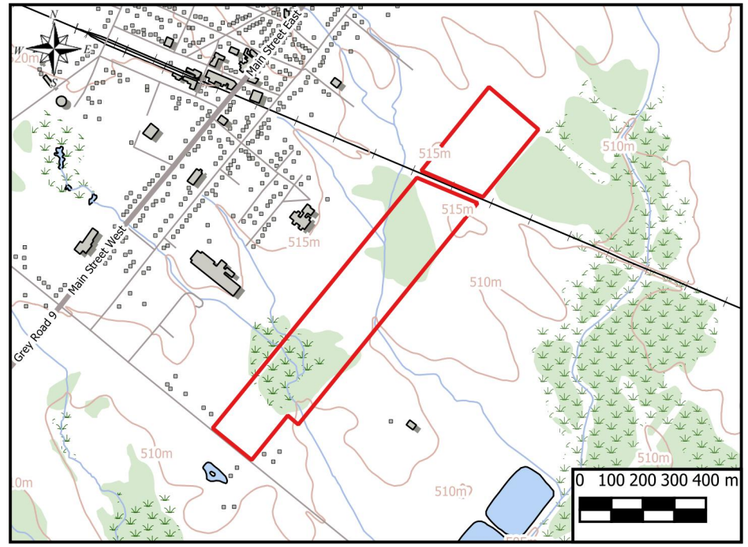


Image 21: Sample of Artifacts recovered from Kerr (BaHc-3)

9.0 Maps



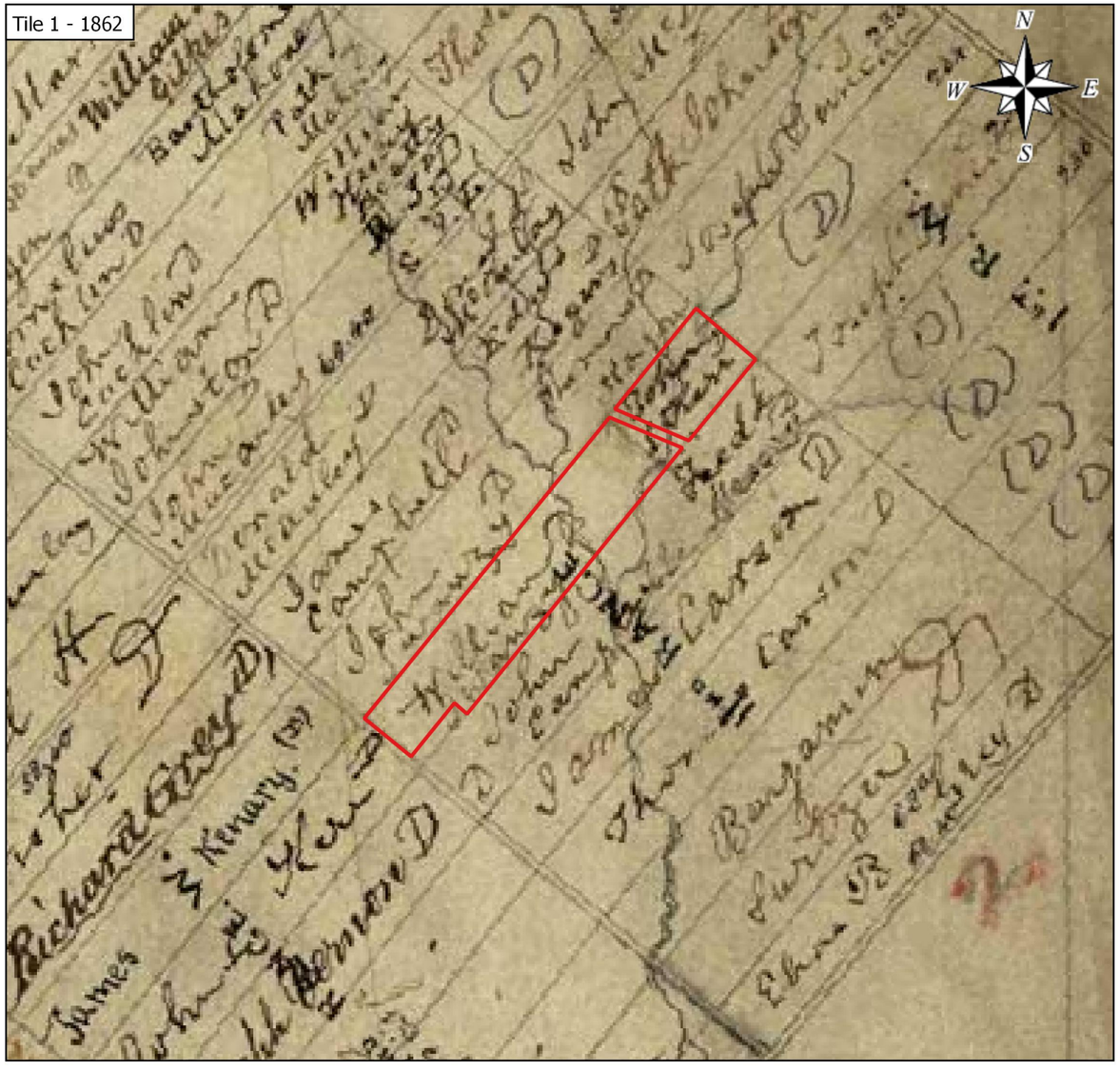


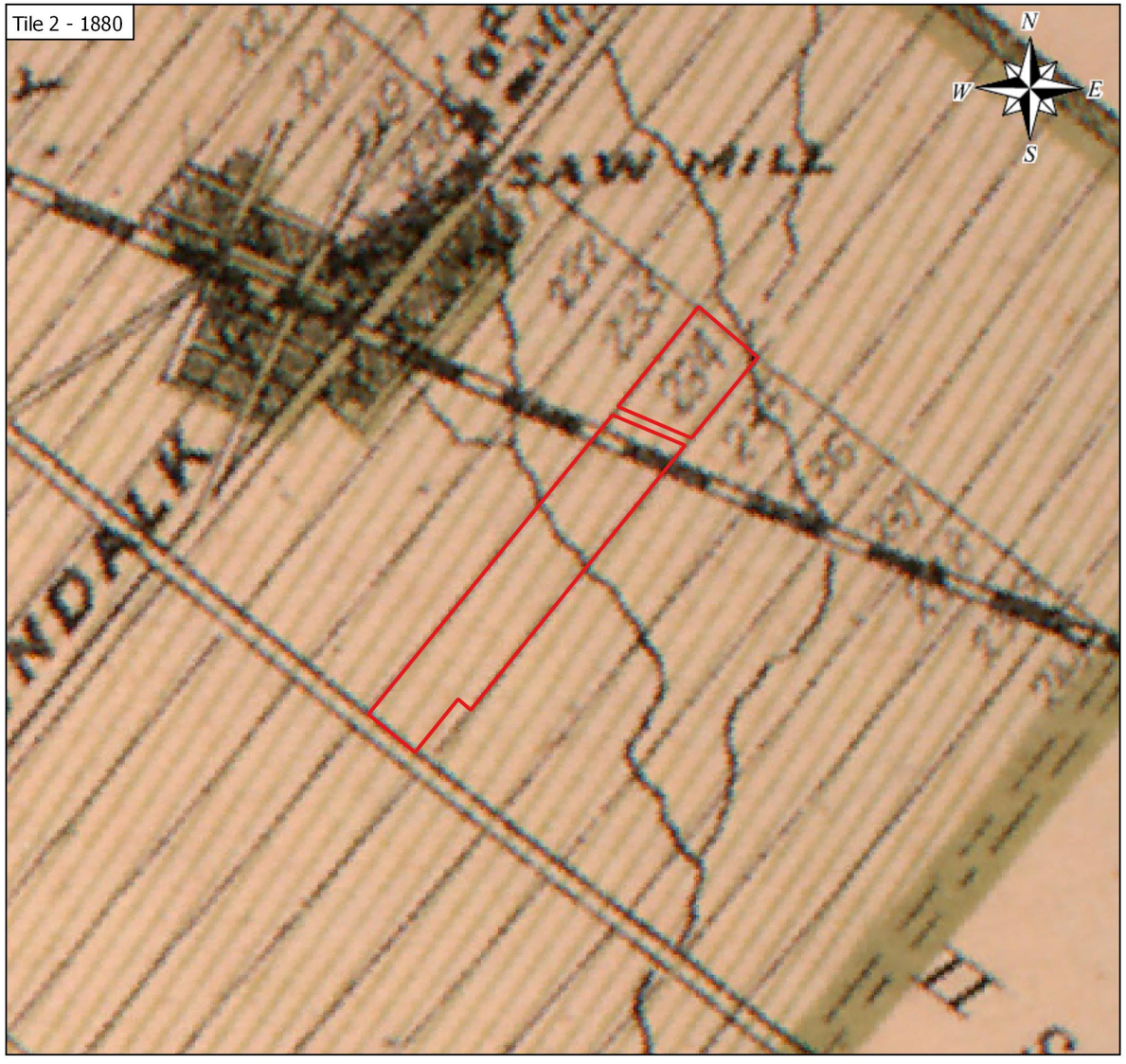
Legend

Study Area

Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Esri Basemap

Map 1: Regional Map





Legend

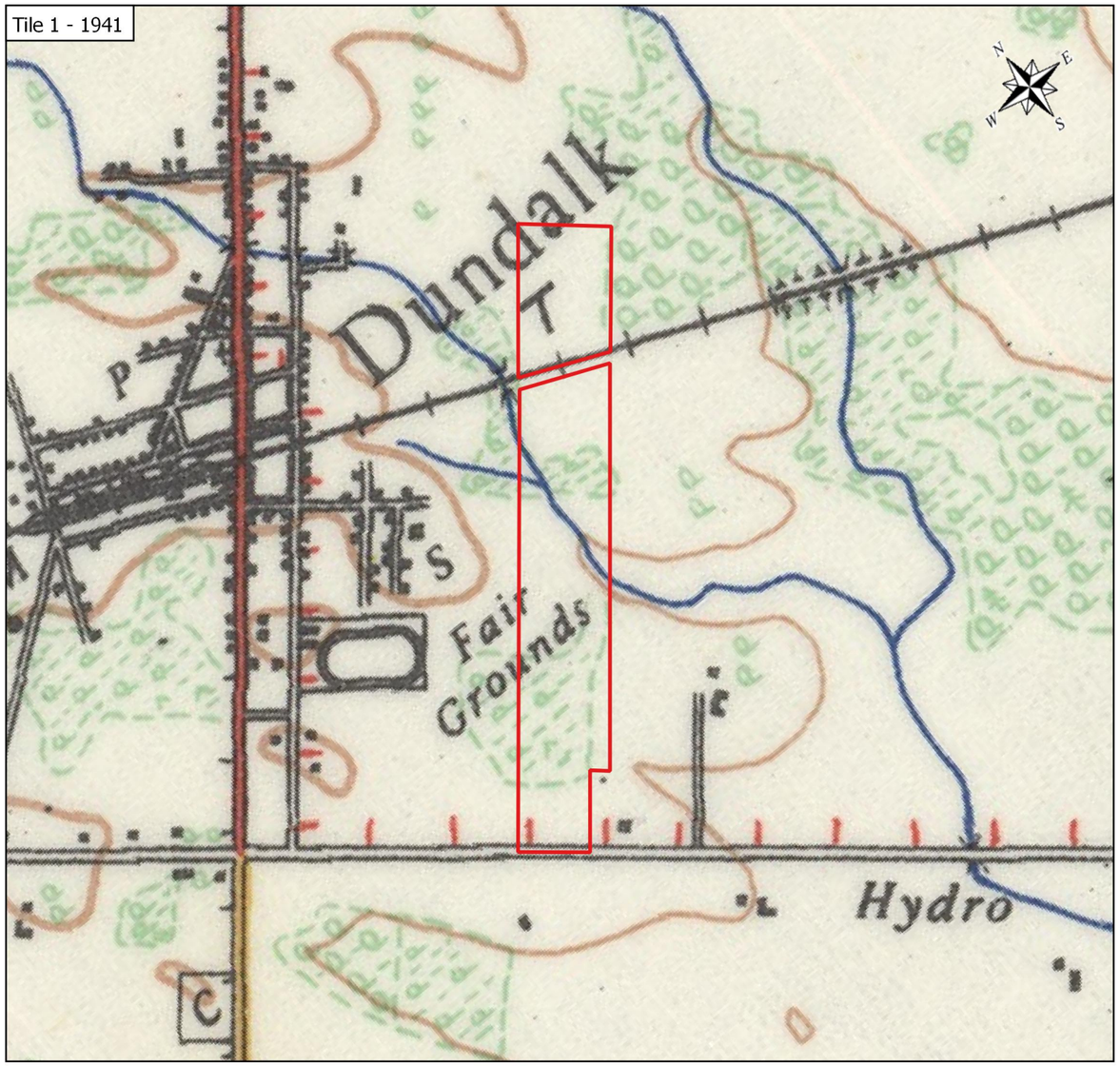
Study Area

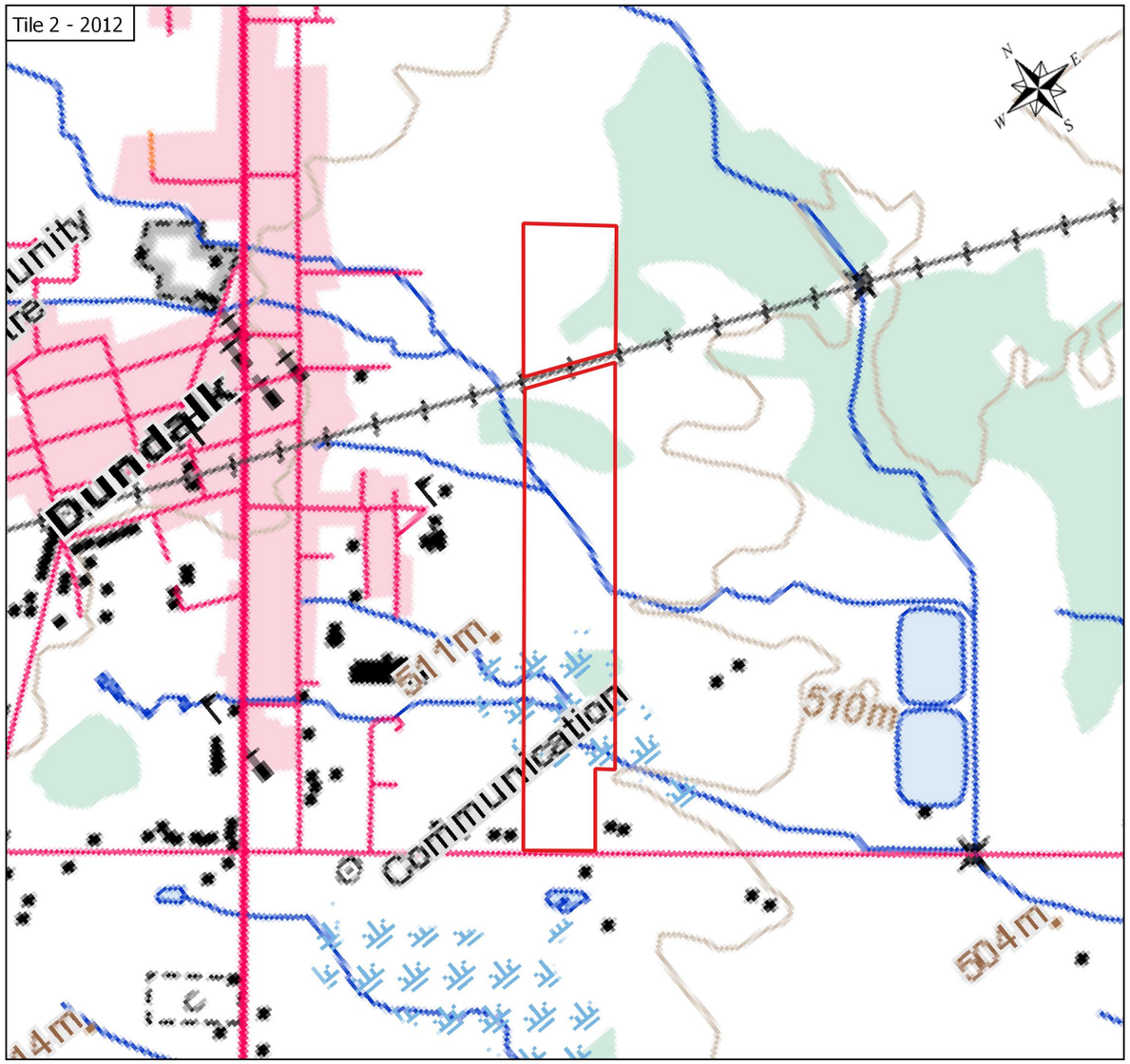
Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Office Plan of Proton. Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, January 1862.

Tile 2 - Illustrated historical atlas of the counties Grey & Bruce, Ont. Compiled, drawn, and published from personal examinations and surveys by H. Belden & Co. 1880

Map 2: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping





Legend

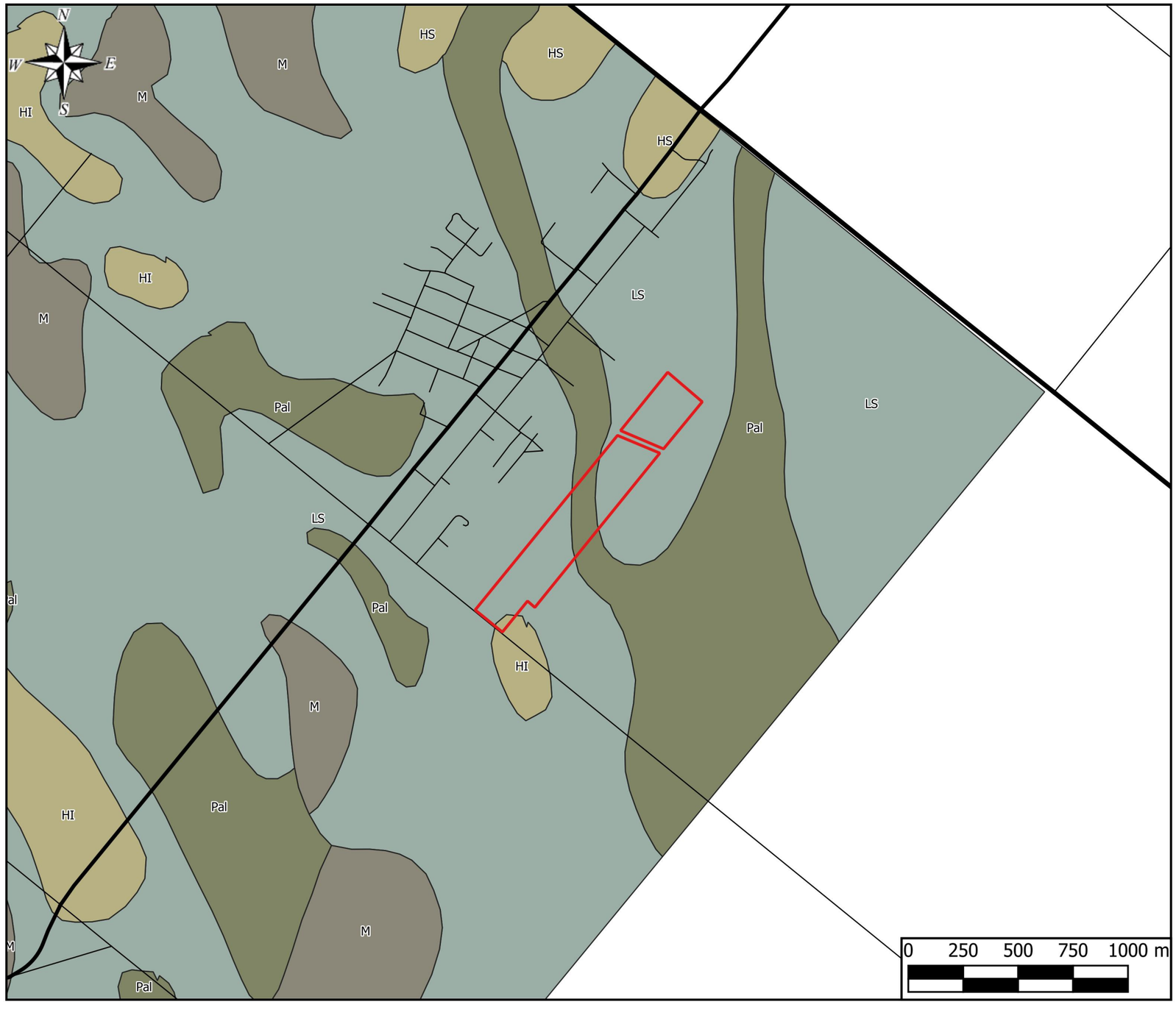
Study Area

0 250 500 750 1000 m

Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Dundalk, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 041A01, [ed. 1], 1941

Tile 2 - Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Toporama. Dundalk, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 041A01, [ed. 7], 2012

Map 4: Historic Topographic Maps

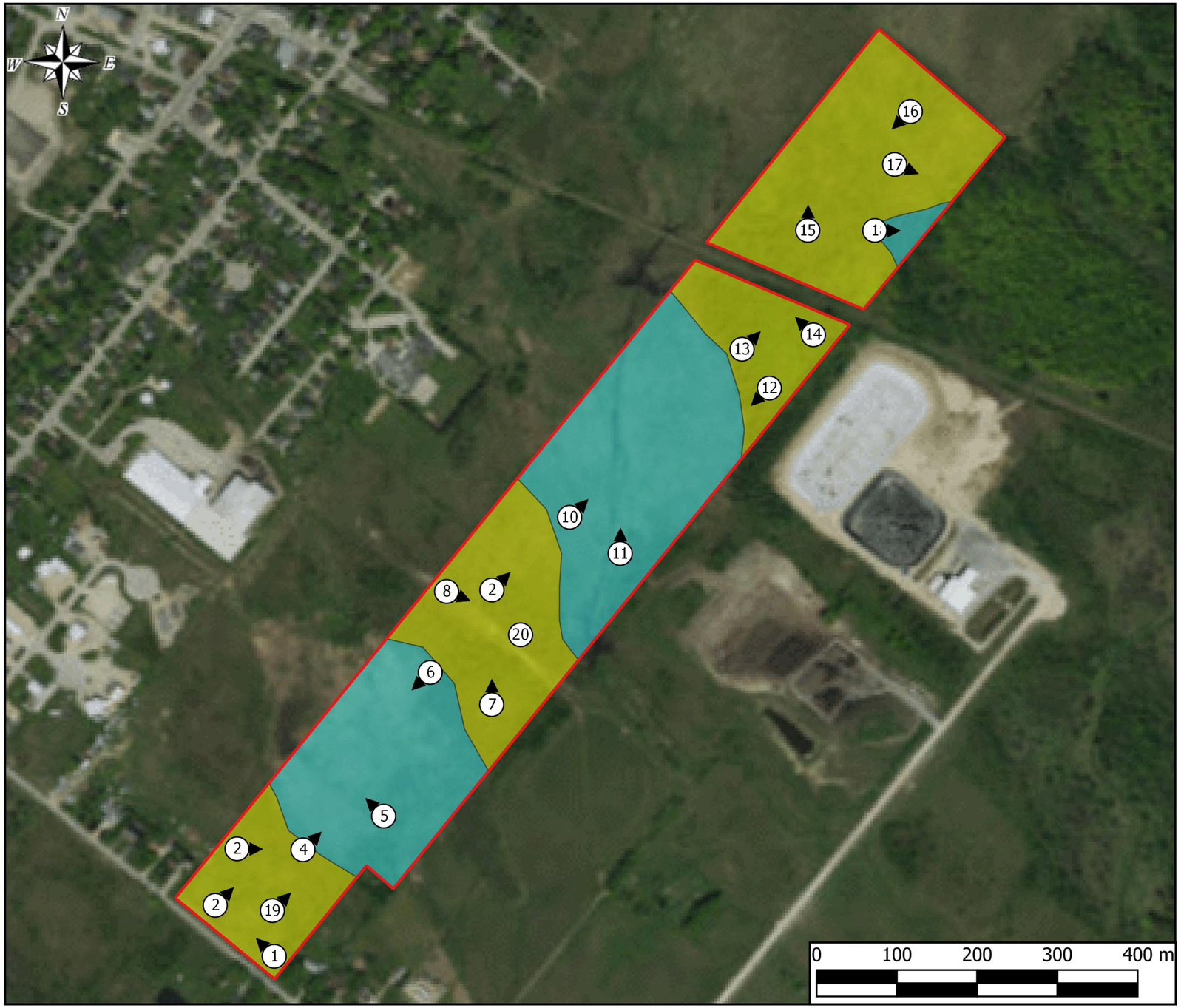


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- HI - Harriston Loam
- HS - Harriston Silt Loam
- LS - Listowell Silt Loam
- M - Muck
- Pal - Parkhill Loam

Reference:
Soils of Grey County, Ontario, South Sheet. Soil Survey Report No. 17. Agriculture Canada, 1979.

Map 4: Regional Soil Data



Legend

- Study Area
- Area Subject to Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
- Area of Permanent Inundation - Not Assessed
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Esri Basemap

Map 5: Stage 2 Assessment Results