

* Witter site AIGs-295 (relocated)

+ 15 unreg'd.

* Newey site AIGs-296

Hoover Site AIGs-322

* Wonowin site AIGs-329

* Gimiliwan site AIGs-341

Donald AIGs-331

prev reg'd

AIGs-21 Stone South box

* AIGs-25 Kerr

**THE STAGE 2-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF **BLOCK D**, PART OF LOTS 20, 21, 22, & 23,
CONCESSION 5, AND PART OF LOTS 20, 21 & 22,
CONCESSION 4, SEATON LANDS,
CITY OF PICKERING,
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM
AAS 04-04**

Enshel



C.I.F. PO-13-93

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AAS 04-04**

Submitted to

**Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
North Pickering Land Exchange Team**

and

The Ministry of Culture

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 2-3 archaeological resource assessment of Block D of the Seaton Lands in the Town of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of the North Pickering Land Exchange Team at the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MAH).

This project is a component of an environmental assessment which is being conducted prior to the disposition of some provincially owned lands in the Seaton area of North Pickering. The Seaton Lands consists of approximately 7,500 acres or 3,035 hectares. The lands subject to potential disposition cover an area of 3,140 acres. Approximately 2,789 acres (89%) of the 3,140 acres subject to potential disposition had not been subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to this study. In order to facilitate the Stage 2 assessment of this large area, MAH divided up the 2,789 acres into eight blocks, numbered alphabetically from A to H. This report describes the results of the Stage 2-3 archaeological assessment of Block D, which is 266.6 acres in size.

Block D consists almost entirely of active agricultural lands and an abandoned quarry. The Stage 2-3 assessment was conducted between August and November, 2004 and April and June, 2005. All of the agricultural lands were pedestrian surveyed at 3-5 metre intervals. Scrublands were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.

A total of 23 archaeological sites were identified during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and include 15 indeterminate precontact findspots, 2 Middle Iroquoian villages, 1 Early Iroquoian campsite, 1 Iroquoian campsite, 1 Middle to Late Iroquoian findspot, 1 Iroquoian findspot, 1 indeterminate precontact campsite, and 1 mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead.

Six of the sites were considered to be potentially significant and were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment. Stage 3 controlled surface collections and in some cases, Stage 3 test excavations, have been carried out at the Kerr site (AIGs-35), a Early Iroquoian campsite; the Witter site (AIGs-295), a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead; the Newey site (AIGs-296), a Iroquoian campsite; the Hoover site (AIGs-328), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Wonowin site (AIGs-329), a Middle Iroquoian village; and the Gimiiwaan site (AIGs-341), a Middle Iroquoian village.

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that 5 of these 6 sites are significant and will require either preservation or Stage 4 mitigation. The Hoover site (AIGs-328) and all of the registered and unregistered isolated precontact findspots are not significant sites and are not a planning concern.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 2-3 archaeological resource assessment of Block D of the Seaton Lands in the Town of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of the North Pickering Land Exchange Team at the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MAH).

This project is a component of an environmental assessment which is being conducted prior to the disposition of some provincially owned lands in the Seaton area of North Pickering. The archeological assessments are also required to aid in the preparation of a development plan for North Pickering under the Ontario Planning and Development Act (1996). The Seaton lands consists of approximately 7,500 acres or 3,035 hectares. The lands subject to potential disposition cover an area of 3,140 acres, or 1,270 hectares. The remaining lands have been identified as a natural heritage system and are not subject to disposition, or are privately owned.

Approximately 2,789 acres (89%) of the 3,140 acres subject to potential disposition had not been subjected to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to this study. In order to facilitate the Stage 2 assessment of this large area, MAH divided up the 2,789 acres into eight blocks, numbered alphabetically from A to H. This report describes the results of the Stage 2-3 archaeological assessment of Block D.

Permission for access to the properties and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the province and each tenant. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. PO-13 issued to the firm of Archaeological Assessments Ltd. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Culture (1993). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered as a result of the assessment.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Block D covers an area of 266.6 acres and is located in the northeastern section of the Seaton lands between Brock Road and Sideline 22, on both sides of Whitevale Road and Mulberry Lane (Figures 1 and 2). Block D is comprised of Part Of Lots 20, 21, 22, & 23, Concession 5, and Part Of Lots 20, 21 & 22, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Pickering, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham.

Block D is situated in a rural setting consisting of active agricultural lands situated within the till plain of the South Slopes physiographic region (Putnam and Chapman 1984: 172). This region is the south slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine and gently slopes southward to Lake Ontario. In this area, the South Slopes is faintly drumlinized and has a gently undulating

topography with well drained loam and sandy loam soils. The West Duffins Creek, Ganatsekiagon Creek and Urfe Creek have cut sharp valleys through the till plain in this region because of their swift and direct flow south down the slope.



Figure 1. General Location of the Seaton Lands and Block D

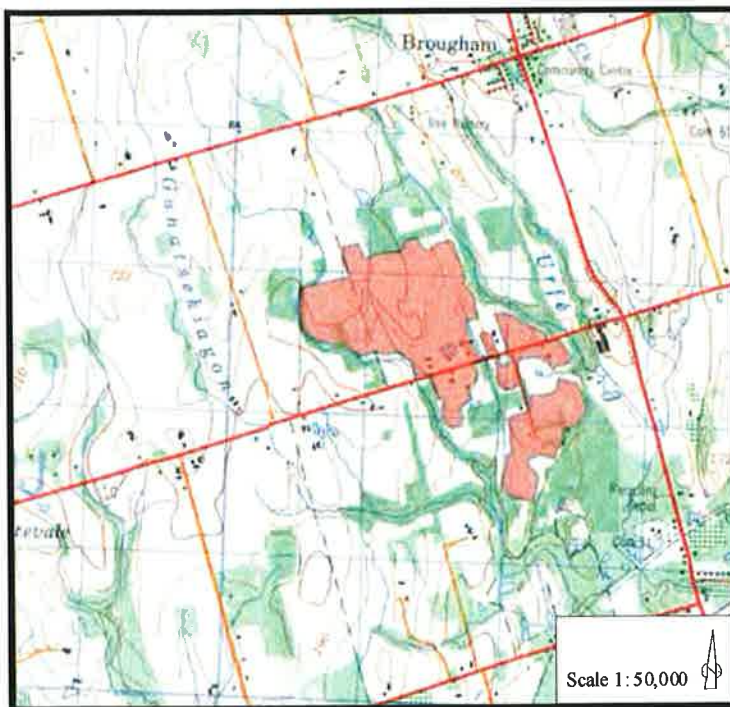


Figure 2. Location of Block D

Urfe Creek and several of its tributaries cross through the block. All 266.6 acres of Block D are comprised of relatively open tableland areas. Most of the forested tablelands, valleylands and natural watercourses in this area have been identified by MAH as part of a natural heritage system and will be excluded from the proposed land exchange.

3.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Seaton lands was conducted for MAH in 2003 (Dolling 2003). The results of that study indicated that all of Block D had a moderate to high potential for archaeological sites. The Stage 1 assessment indicated that there are two registered and two potentially unregistered site either within or very close to the boundaries of Block D (Table 1). The Stone Saltbox site (AlGs-21) is a precontact findspot consisting of a isolated groundstone celt located in the South Half of Lot 22, Concession 5, near a farm building complex (RU 5-22-2). The Stone Saltbox site was registered in 1973 by Konrad and Ross (1974) while interviewing local residents and farmers as part of their North Pickering archaeological study. The Kerr site (AlGs-35) is a possible Iroquoian site located on the South Half of Lot 21, Concession 4 in a large agricultural field (RU 4-21-6). The Kerr site was registered by Ross in 1975 after a site visit based upon an interview with a local farmer as part of a follow up study to the North Pickering project.

Table 1. Previously Registered and Unregistered Sites in Block D

Site Name	Site Type	Researcher	Location
Stone Saltbox (AlGs-21)	Precontact Findspot	Konrad and Ross (1974)	RU 5-22-2
Kerr (AlGs-35)	Iroquoian village?	Ross 1975 Site Record Form	RU 4-21-6
IV-21a	Possible Precontact	Dillon (1993)	RU 4-21-5
IV-21b	Possible Precontact	Dillon (1993)	Close to RU 4-21-2

The two unregistered sites (IV-21a and 21B) were reported by Dillon (1993) based upon interviews with local residents and farmers as part of their Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment of three potential landfill sites for the Interim Waster Authority on the Seaton lands. However, none of the three candidate sites included any of the Block D lands.

The 2003 study indicated that none of the lands in Block D had been subjected to an intensive archaeological survey prior to this study. However, some extensive, rather than extensive, archaeological survey work was carried out in the Seaton lands and portions of Block D in the 1970's (Dolling 2003: 10). The methodology and techniques used in this early work did not conform to the current technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Culture (1993). In 1973 and 1973 a preliminary archaeological project referred to as the North Pickering Study (Konrad and Ross 1974) was conducted and involved the archaeological study of the 25,000 acre North Pickering Community Development lands. The North Pickering study primarily focused on documenting sites that came to light through interviews with farmers and other local residents. Two of these sites included the Stone

Saltbox site (AIGs-21) and the Kerr site (AIGs-35). Another project referred to as the Urban Stage One Archaeological Survey (Spittal 1978) involved the archaeological survey of 900 hectares in the southeastern portion of the Seaton lands, including some areas of Block D. This 1978 survey was conducted on behalf of the Ontario Ministry of Housing and consisted mostly of a shovel test pit survey. At that time, the soil from test pits was not screened and the shovel test pit intervals were inconsistent. Consequently the results of these early surveys do not meet current standards for archaeological assessment (MCL 1993).

Dolling' (2003) Stage 1 assessment also indicated that most of the areas located close to the existing road network within the Seaton Lands, including Block D, had a high potential for 19th century Euro-Canadian sites. Pickering Township was originally surveyed circa A.D.1800. Permanent settlement of the area did not occur until the 1830' s due to the fact that large tracts of land had been granted to a few individuals who held it in absentia for speculative purposes. It was not until the 1830's that most of the lands were sold to actual settlers. By the mid-nineteenth century, the next generation of the pioneer settlers were moving onto the remaining undeveloped lots or building second houses on the original properties. Tremaine's 1860 Map of Ontario County (Figure 3) and the 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Pickering Township (Beers 1877: Figure 4) indicate that Block D may some Euro-Canadian archaeological sites which date to the 19th century. In fact, Section 5.0 of this report will describe the Stage 3 assessment of a site dating to this period.



Figure 3. Tremaine's 1860 Map of Ontario County Showing the Location of Block D

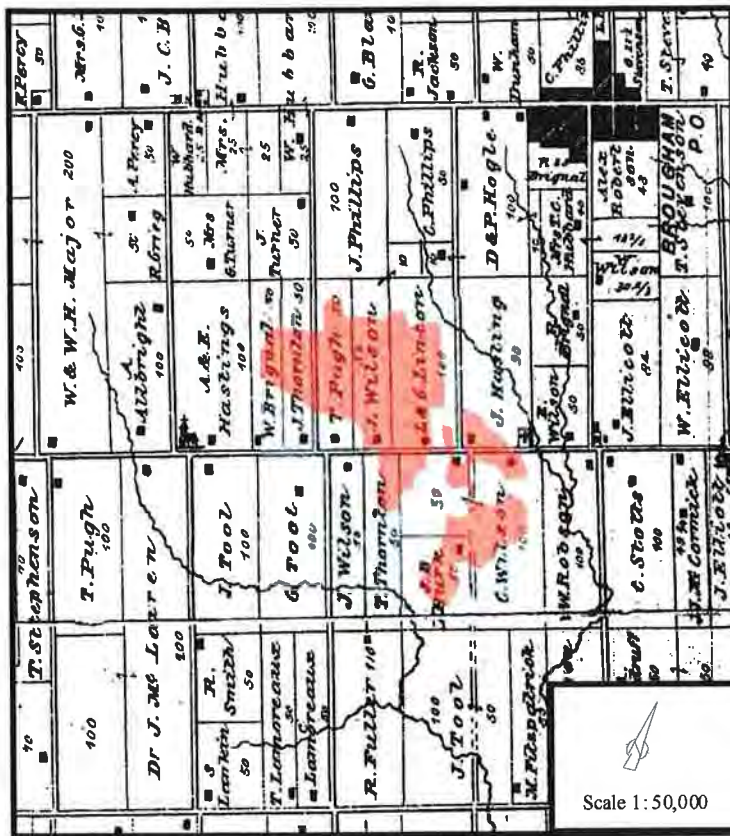


Figure 4. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Pickering Township
Showing the Location of Block D

4.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Survey Methods and Coverage

The Stage 2 field assessment of Block D was conducted between August and November, 2004 and April and June, 2005. Block D is organized into different parcels of land which have been given a "RU" designation based upon their lot and concession number, and a leaseholder agreement. The RU designations were also used to designate each individual parcel within Block D for the archaeological assessment. Survey techniques and conditions varied depending on the physical conditions of each parcel of land and are listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 5.

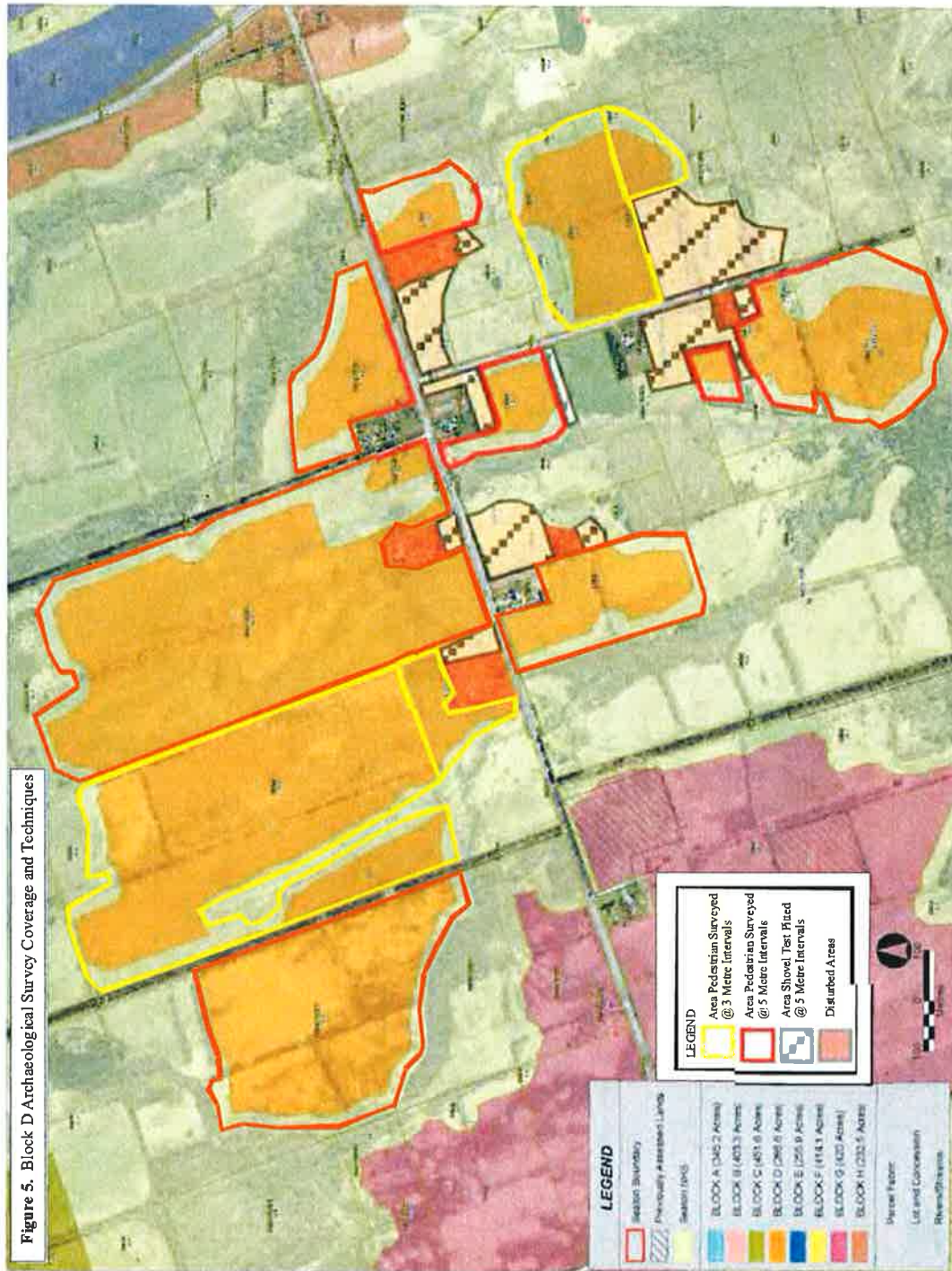
The majority of Block D consists of active agricultural lands. Fallow fields or fields in pasture were ploughed for the assessment. Fields planted in mature corn were pedestrian surveyed at 3 metre intervals in the fall of 2004 after the lower leaves on the corn stalks had fallen off, providing better visibility between the rows. Some fields were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals in the fall of 2005 after they were planted in winter wheat. The survey of these fields was conducted soon after the crop germinated and was only a few inches in height, providing well weathered fields with good visibility. The remaining agricultural fields were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals after the soya bean crop had been harvested from them and the fields ploughed. Many of these fields were winter weathered and had excellent visibility. In most cases, the pedestrian survey of ploughed fields was expanded beyond the boundaries of Block D to the natural edges of the ploughed fields. As a result, a total of 302.5 acres were surveyed.

Areas of obvious disturbance associated with the farm building complexes, houses and driveways were not shovel test pitted. Scrublands and overgrown meadowlands which could not be ploughed were all shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Each test pit measured about 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated to subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled.

4.2 Results

A total of 21 new archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the assessment and include the Witter site (AIGs-295), a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead; the Newey site (AIGs-296), a Iroquoian campsite; the Hoover site (AIGs-328), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Wonowin site (AIGs-329), a Middle Iroquoian village; the Gimiiwaan site (AIGs-341), a Middle Iroquoian village; the Donald Site (AIGs-331), a Middle to Late Iroquoian findspot, and 15 indeterminate precontact findspots (Figure 6).

In addition to the 21 new sites, 2 previously registered sites were investigated. The Kerr site (AIGs-35), a Early Iroquoian campsite, was relocated and subjected to a Stage 3 assessment. The Stone Saltbox site (AIGs-21), a Iroquoian findspot, could not be relocated. Unregistered site IV-21b was relocated and registered as the Witter site (AIGs-295). Unregistered site IV-21a may be associated with the Gimiiwaan site (AIGs-341). All of these sites are described in more detail in the following sections of this report.



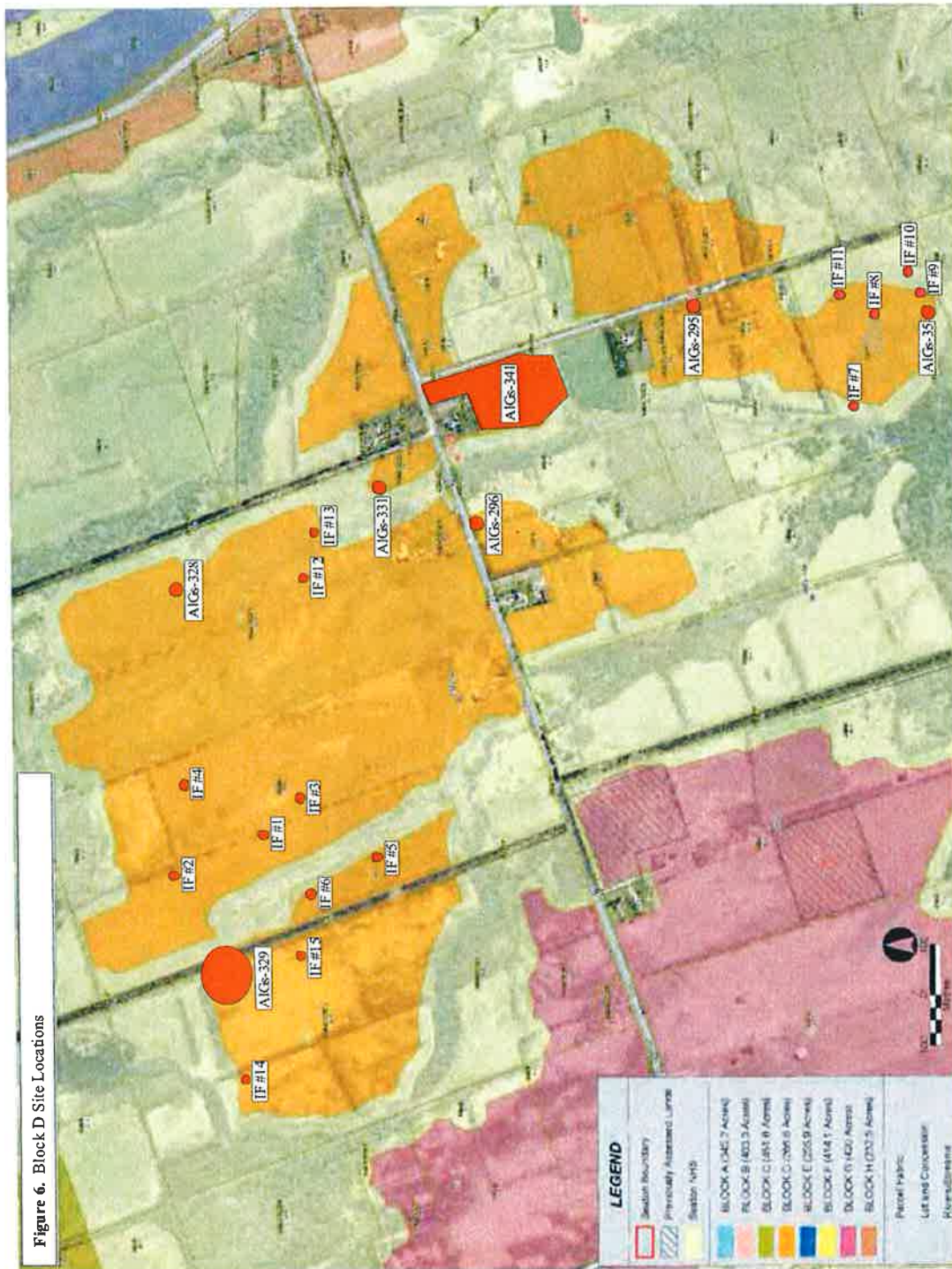


TABLE 2. Block D Conditions, Survey Techniques and Results

RU No.	Area (Surveyed)	Survey Date	Condition	Survey Technique	Results
4-20-2	1.5	09/04	Small unit containing an active horse pasture.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-3	4.6	09/04	This unit contains an existing farm complex and a small horse pasture.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-4	3.4 (5.4)	10/04	Level ploughed field that overlooks a creek valley to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-5	1.3 (1.9)	10/04	A small unit in the northeast corner of a corn field that slopes down to the east.	Pedestrian survey of mature corn field at 3 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-6	6.6 (7.9)	10/04	This unit contains portions of 2 corn fields. The land is flat but slopes down towards the eastern edge.	Pedestrian survey of mature corn fields at 3 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-7	12.8 (15)	09/04	This unit contains portions of 3 corn fields and an area of open scrub in the southwest corner. The land is flat but slopes down towards the eastern edge.	Shovel test pitted scrub at 5 metre intervals. Pedestrian surveyed mature corn fields at 3 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-8 (Pt.1)	6.3	09/04	This unit is flat and it contains areas of pine reforestation in the north and south ends with an area of open scrub in the middle.	Shovel test pitted undisturbed areas at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-20-9	0.8	09/04	Small unit of level open scrub just south of a pine reforestation area.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-21-2	5.2 (6.5)	06/05	Small level field recently planted in corn.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-341
4-21-2	1	09/04	A small unit of open scrub that slopes down towards a creek to the east.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-296
4-21-3	4.7	11/04	Unit contains open scrub with a driveway and a residence at the southern . The property is on high ground that overlooks a creek valley to the east.	Shovel test pitted undisturbed areas at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-21-4 (Pt.1)	0.6	09/04	Small unit of open scrub. The eastern edge is high flat ground associated with a garage. The ground then slopes down to the west.	Shovel test pitted undisturbed areas at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-21-4 (Pt.2)	2	09/04	Unit contains scrublands that gently slope down to the west and overlooks a creek valley.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-21-5	10.9	09/04 12/04	A unit containing scrublands, a forested area, a residence with outbuildings (both standing and demolished), and several small ploughed fields. The land is higher along the east edge and gently slopes down to the west.	Shovel test pitted undisturbed areas at 5 metre intervals. Pedestrian surveyed ploughed fields at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-295
4-21-6	11.3 (16.9)	04/05	Unit contains two large winter weathered fields with high ground in the middle and lower ground to the east and west.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-35 IF # 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11
4-22-3	11.1 (13)	06/05	Two small level fields recently planted in corn. Watercourse to the west.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-20-1	9.9 (12.5)	06/05	Unit contains one large, triangular field planted in canola. Flat tablelands overlooking a steep ravine to the northeast. There is a pioneer cemetery in the woodlot immediately east of this unit.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.

TABLE 2. Block D Conditions, Survey Techniques and Results (continued)

RU No.	Area (Surveyed)	Survey Date	Condition	Survey Technique	Results
5-21-8 (Pt.1)	68.5 (76.7)	04/05	Unit contains two very large winter weathered fields with rolling topography.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-328 IF #12 & 13
5-21-8 (Pt.2)	1.5	04/05	Small unit that contains a large farm complex.	Shovel test pitted undisturbed areas at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-22-2	66.5 (74)	10/04	A large unit containing 6 mature corn fields and a disturbed area along the southern edge where a farm complex is located. There are high tablelands in the central and north part of this unit with steep slopes down towards the lower ground and creek that bisects this section.	Pedestrian surveyed mature corn fields at 3 metre intervals.	AlGs-329 IF #1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
5-23-2	36 (38.8)	04/05	A large unit containing 3 winter weathered fields and some scrublands. Topography is gentle rolling with a relic spring along the north edge of the eastern field.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. Shovel test pitted scrublands at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-329 IF # 14 & 15
TOTAL	266.6 *(302.5)				

*actual area surveyed

5.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT

5.1 THE KERR SITE (AIGs-35)

Location and Description

The Kerr site has been tentatively identified as a Early Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 900-1250) special purpose camp or cabin site located in the extreme southern section of Block D in RU 4-26-6, 1,020 metres south of Whitevale Road and 160 metres east of the unopened road allowance for Mulberry Lane (Figure 6). The site is located in the South Half of Lot 21, Concession 4. The 1975 site record form describes the site location as being south of Mulberry Lane near the head of a spring. The site is situated near the southern edge of a agricultural field in a slight swale at the bottom of a west facing slope. A small spring is located just west of the site. Ganatsekiagon Creek is located 220 metres west of the site. Maximum site dimensions are 30 metres north-south by 25 metres east-west.

History of Investigations

The Kerr site was registered by William Ross in 1975 after a site visit based upon an interview with a local farmer as part of a follow up study to the North Pickering project (Konrad and Ross 1974). The North Pickering study primarily focused on documenting sites that came to light through interviews with farmers and other local residents. Although no site type or cultural affiliation is indicated on the site record form, site size is described as 2 acres and it is noted that there may have been middens associated with the site.

Although the information on the site record form suggests that this may have been a village site, our Stage 2 field assessment of this winter weathered field under ideal conditions indicates that there is no native village site in this area. In order to determine the potential significance of the Kerr site, we conducted a Stage 3 assessment in May, 2005. The field where the site is located was winter weathered and visibility was excellent. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 14 artifacts from 14 artifact stations (Figure 7).

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from May 10-16, 2005. A temporary datum (200N 100E) was established south of the site. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the surface scatter was located. A total of 18 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. Five of the 18 test units were positive and contained artifact densities ranging from 24-34 chipped artifacts per one metre unit. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Seven of the eight test units were sterile. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 21-31 centimeters. Potential subsurface features were identified in Units 245N 105E, 250N 100E and 235N 105E. Due to the small area exposed in each unit, features types and sizes could not be determined.

Artifact Descriptions

The 39 artifacts recovered as a result of the Stage 3 assessment include 33 fractured native ceramic sherds and 6 body sherds. The body sherd surface treatments included 3 check stamped and 3 corded. The body sherd surface treatment in this small assemblage suggest that this is an Early Iroquoian site. However, given the small size of the artifact assemblage, the site is only tentatively placed within this period.

Evaluation of Significance

Special purpose Early Iroquoian camp and cabin sites are extremely rare in the prehistoric record for south-central Ontario. Consequently, the Kerr site is considered to be a significant archaeological resource and a planning concern. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the site likely contains subsurface features, and may contain artifact-bearing topsoil deposits of concern for mitigation. It is recommended that if the site can not be preserved, that it be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve the block excavation of a some additional one metre units in the richest artifact bearing areas of the site. This would be followed by the identification, recording and excavation of all subsurface post moulds and features at the site.

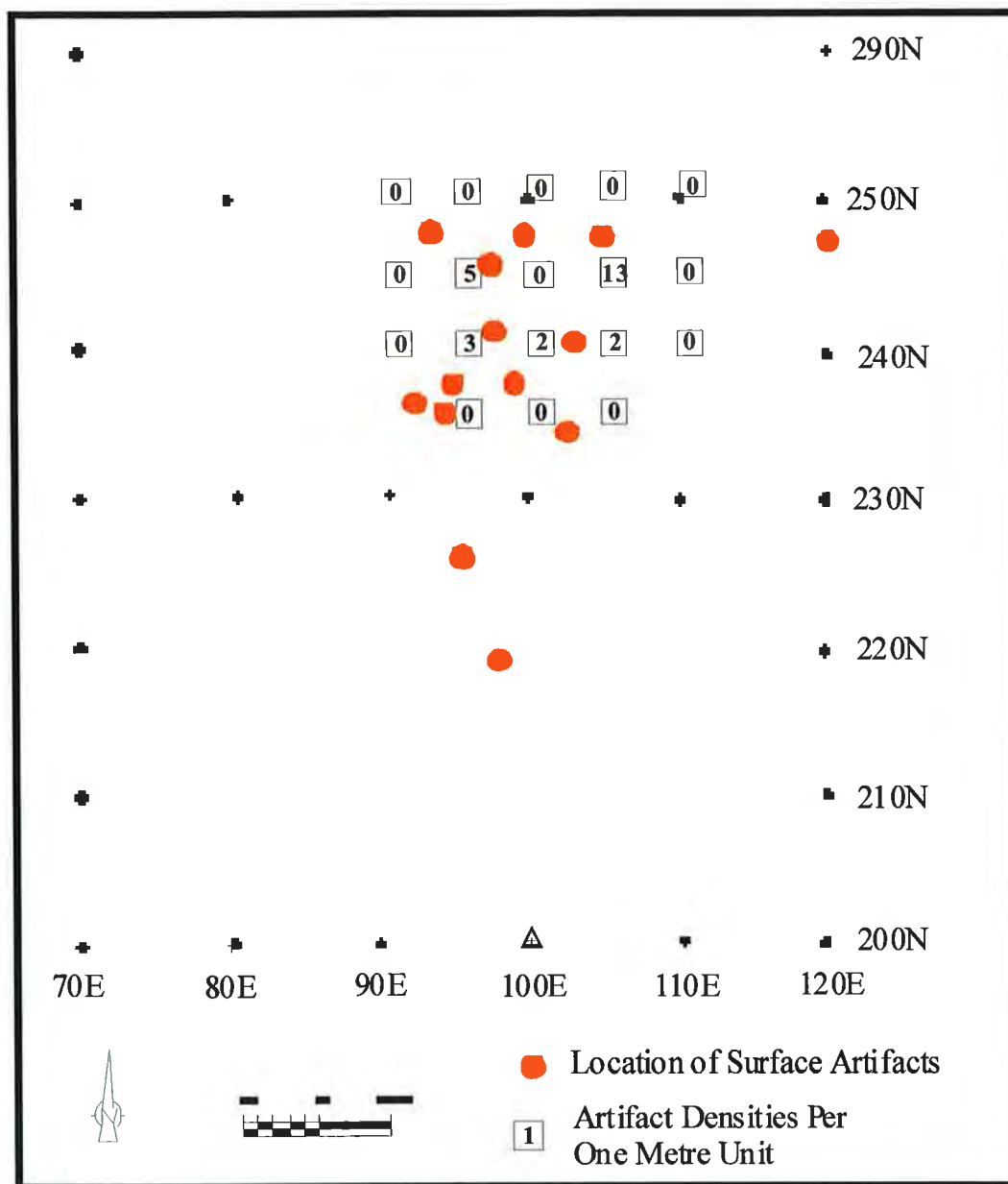


Figure 7. Results of Stage 3 Assessment of the Kerr Site (AIGs-35)

5.2 THE WITTER SITE (AIGs-295)

Location and Description

The Witter site is a multicomponent site. The dominant component is a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site also contains a small Iroquoian component. The site is located in the southeastern section of Block D in RU 4-21-5, on the west side of Mulberry Lane and 550 metres south of Whitevale Road (Figure 6). The site is situated in the North Half of Lot 21, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering. Maximum site dimensions are estimated to be 80 metres north-south by 40 metres east-west. The bulk of the site is located in a small lightly forested area, although the site does extend to the west into a small overgrown meadowland. The site is situated on level tablelands which gently slope to the west.

History of Investigations

This site was discovered on September 20, 2004 while shovel test pitting a small forested area and some meadowlands at 5 metre intervals. A total of 22 positive test pits containing historic artifacts were identified. Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from October 29 to November 9, 2004. A temporary datum (200N 100E) was established in the southeastern section of the site. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the positive test pits were located. A series of one metre test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. A total of 18 one metre square units were excavated to subsoil (Figure 8). All of the test units were positive and contained artifact densities ranging from 5-250 historic artifacts per one metre unit. One square in the centre of the site (210N 95E) produced a single native fragmentary ceramic sherd. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. Soil depth in the test units ranged from 16cm to 31cm with the average being 24cm. A comparison of soil profiles within the forested area to those in the meadowland portion of the site suggests that while both areas appear to have been ploughed, the forested area has not been ploughed as intensively. The average depth of squares in the meadow is 27cm and those in the woodlot is 23 cm.

Artifact Descriptions

The artifact assemblage recovered from the Witter site is summarized in Table 3. As indicated, a total of 1817 artifacts were recovered from the site including household ceramics (n = 924: 50.8%), architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n = 676: 37.2%), household glass (n = 100: 5.5%), faunal material (n = 53: 2.9%), burnt glass (n = 44: 2.4%), personal material (n = 19: 1.0%), and miscellaneous material (n = 7: 0.4%).

Ceramics

The most common ceramic within the ceramic assemblage is red earthenware (n = 315: 34.1%), followed by unidentifiable ceramics (n = 168: 18.2%), whiteware (n = 162: 17.5%), ironstone (n = 118: 12.8%), yellow ware (n = 38: 4.1%), hand painted ware (n = 28: 3.0%), transfer printed ware (n = 21: 2.3%), plain pearl ware (n = 18: 2.0%), banded ware (n = 17: 1.8%), sponged ware (n = 15: 1.6%), edged ware (n = 14: 1.5%), stoneware (n = 7: 0.8%), stamped ware (n = 2: 0.2%), and semi-porcelain (n = 1: 0.1%).

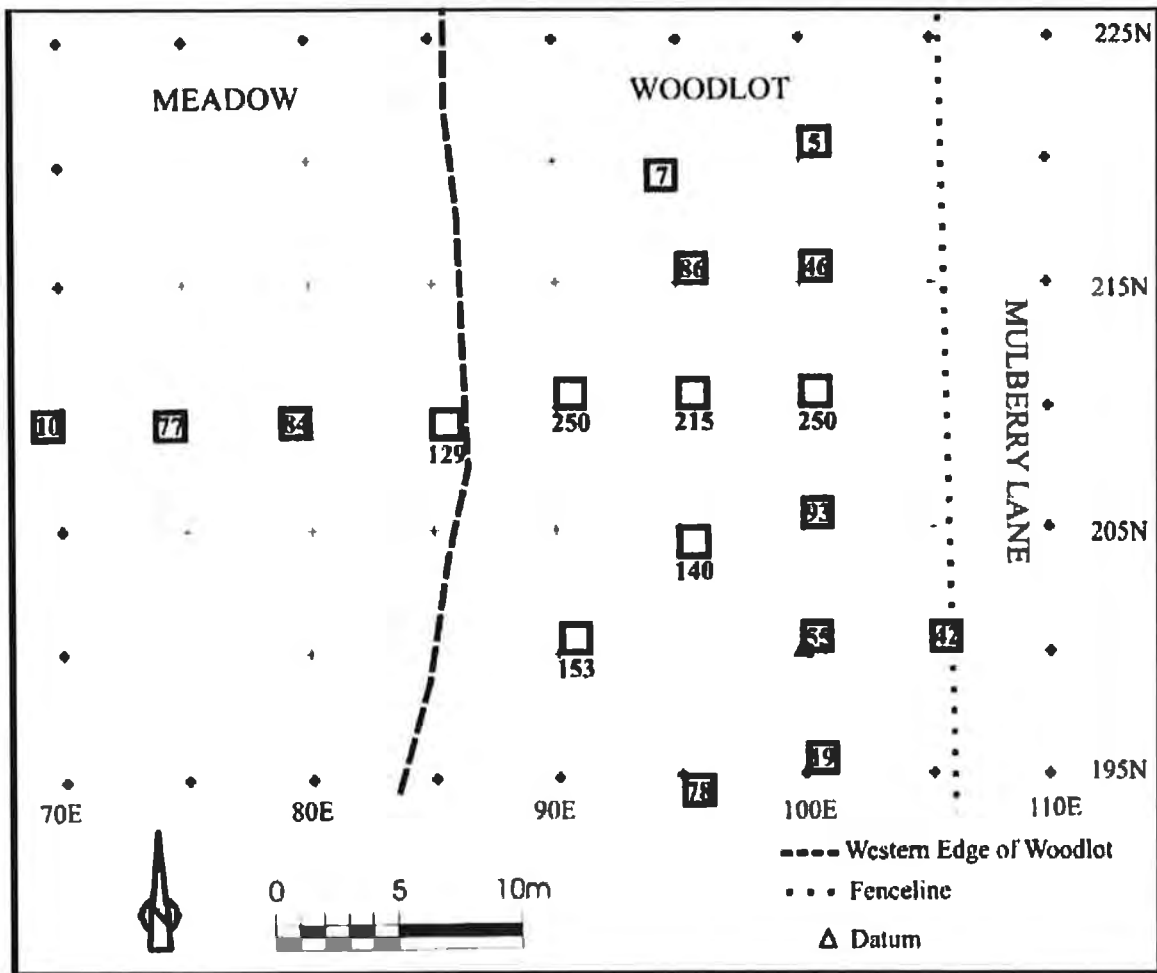


Figure 8. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Witter Site (AIGs-295)

The 28 sherds of hand painted ware includes 14 sherds with green paint, four sherds with red paint, three sherds with red and blue paint, two sherds with red, blue and green paint, and one sherd each with green and red paint, blue paint, green and black paint, black paint, and with blue, black and red paint. These are all colours which could be in the late palette range of colours combining red, blue, green, and black, with the exception of the one sherd with blue paint. All of these late palette sherds would date from the 1830's to the 1870's (Kenyon 1991: 11-12).

The transfer printed wares from the site exhibit a range of colours. There are 15 blue, three green, 1 turquoise, one black, and one red. All transfer printed sherds are on whitewares and could date from the 1830's to as late as the 1880's (Kenyon 1991:10), though Kenyon (1991: 12) notes that a site dated from about 1830 to 1850 is conspicuous by a diversity of colour in

transfer printed ceramics, and that after 1850 printed teas and plates declined in popularity with a rise in the use of ironstone. This certainly seems to be the case at this site.

Table 3. Whitter Site (AIGs-295) Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	#	%
Household Ceramics		
Red Earthenware	315	
Stoneware	7	
Whiteware	162	
Ironstone	118	
Banded Ware	17	
Plain Pearlware	18	
Edged Ware	14	
Hand Painted Ware	28	
Stamped Ware	2	
Sponged Ware	15	
Transfer Printed Ware	21	
Semi-porcelain	1	
Yellow ware	38	
Ceramics, Unidentified	168	
Subtotal	924	50.8%
HOUSEHOLD GLASS		
Bottle Glass	89	
Lamp Glass	10	
Table Glass	1	
Subtotal	100	5.5%
Burnt Glass	44	2.4%
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS & HARDWARE		
Brick	10	
Mortar	2	
Cut Nails	333	
Wire Nails	1	
Unidentified Nails	67	
Window Glass	177	
Scrap Metal	52	
Miscellaneous Metal	29	
Subtotal	676	37.2%
PERSONAL MATERIAL		
Pipe Bowls	5	
Pipe Stems	3	
Buttons	3	
Thimbles	2	
Utensils	1	
Miscellaneous Personal	5	
Subtotal	19	1.0%
MISCELLANEOUS	1	0.1%
FAUNAL MATERIAL (Bone)	53	2.9%
TOTALS	1817	100%

The 315 red earthenware sherds recovered from the site include 114 sherds glazed dark brown, 112 unglazed sherds, 34 glazed brown, 15 glazed a beige-green, 13 clear-glazed sherds, eight glazed a mottled red and cream colour, seven glazed red-brown, and two glazed light brown. There are also ten sherds that are red pasted, but with the paste appearing finer and harder than typical red earthenwares, they are more like stoneware. These have a dark brown glaze. Red earthenwares were produced in Ontario throughout the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991: 3)

There are seven stoneware sherds from the site. Three of these are salt-glazed brown, three are glazed dark brown, and one has a green glaze. Salt-glazed stoneware was produced in Ontario beginning in 1849 (Kenyon 1991: 3). The 14 edged ware ceramic sherds include 10 blue scalloped sherds, three blue straight-edged sherds, and one blue indeterminate edged sherd. The scalloped form of edged ware was dominant before 1850, while the straight edged forms were dominant after that time (Kenyon 1991:8).

There were only two stamped ware sherds recovered from the site. One has a red and blue design, the other is green, these stamped designs could not be determined. There are open areas in the centers of the stamps. Stamped wares were introduced into southern Ontario in the 1840's, and were used throughout the second half of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The 15 sponged ware sherds recovered from the site are all blue. Five seem to be a coarse darker, open sponging used after 1850, three are much more finely sponged and seven are somewhere in between. Sponged ware was popular from 1840-70.

The banded ware recovered from the site included seven sherds of medium blue banding on white, two sherds of green and beige banding on white, one of sage green and mustard yellow on white, and one of medium blue and dark brown on white. There were also four sherds of white banding on yellow ware and two of blue and white banding on yellow ware. Banded ware was produced throughout the nineteenth century, with the intense blue in this assemblage occurring by 1860 (Kenyon 1991: 5).

There were 118 sherds of ironstone found at the site. Ironstone was used in Ontario after 1845, and was common by the 1870's (Kenyon 1991: 4). Another form of this ceramic, commonly referred to as yellow ware, was also found at the site. There were 38 sherds of plain yellow ware recovered from the site. This yellow-bodied ironstone began appearing in Ontario during the 1840's and was used as kitchen ware (Kenyon 1991: 5-6).

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the Witter site is typical of a site occupied from the 1840's to the 1870's. The most common ceramic in the assemblage is red earthenware, followed by whiteware, and then ironstone. Ironstone and Yellow or Caneware, both first appeared in Ontario in the 1840's (Kenyon 1991: 5). Collections of transfer printed ceramics exhibiting a diversity of colour are most common from the 1830's to 1850's, but some colours such as green were readily available into the 1880's (Kenyon 1991:10). Stamped wares were used in Ontario beginning in the 1840's and continuing throughout the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The hand-painted ceramics are those of the late palette period dating from 1830 to 1870 (Kenyon: 12). Salt-glazed stoneware did not occur in Ontario until 1849. Sponged ware was popular from the 1840's to 1870's (Kenyon 1991: 8). Banded ware was

produced throughout the nineteenth century with the intense blue seen in several of the Witter site sherds seen by 1860.

Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site includes cut iron nails (n = 333), followed by window glass (n = 177), unidentified nails (n = 67), miscellaneous scrap metal (n = 52), miscellaneous metal (n = 29), brick (n = 10), wrought iron nails (n = 5), mortar (n = 2), and wire nails (n = 1). The cut nails included a number of small, finer cut nails which measured up to 4.0cm in length and 0.3 cm at the widest point of the shaft. There were also a significant number of cut nails that were notably less corroded than the others. These were smoother, with a shiny dark grey surface, sometimes with a hint of iron red. These nails show up for the most part in those excavation units in which burnt glass was found. It may be therefore, that they have this appearance because they have been burnt also. The miscellaneous metal includes 7 pieces of strapping, 7 screws, 3 pieces of wire, 1 wire fencing staple, 1 buckle, 1 spike, and 9 pieces of unknown hardware. The buckle is a single bar common roller buckle which Kenyon (1984) has illustrated as horse harness hardware. It measures 4.9cm by 3.6cm, with the prong extending 3.8cm.

Household Glass

The 89 pieces of bottle glass recovered from the site includes 36 aqua sherds, 23 colourless sherds, 8 blue sherds, 7 brown sherds, 7 pale green sherds, 4 olive sherds, 2 lavender sherds, and 2 pale pink sherds. One of the aqua coloured sherds bears the relief molded letters "...AM..." There were also 10 pieces of lamp glass, and 1 piece of table glass which is milk glass with a pyramidal raised form.

Burnt Glass

Forty four pieces of burnt glass were recovered from the site. They are classified as such because due to their condition they cannot be identified as either window glass (an architectural element) or household glass.

Personal Items and Utensils

The list of personal items recovered from the site includes three pipe stem fragments and five pipe bowl fragments. All of these are plain white, with the exception of one pipe bowl which has vertical ribs. Three whole buttons were recovered. All are opaque white glass with four holes. Two of these are lipped; one is 1.0 cm in diameter, and one is 1.1 cm in diameter, and one button has a piecrust design and is 1.1 cm in diameter. The remaining personal items include a brass belt buckle, with an incised botanical design, which measures 5.6 X 3.1 cm, and a brass clip or clasp which matches the buckle with the same botanical design. It measures 3.7 cm by 0.8 cm by 0.8cm. There is a metal 'eye' for a boot/shoe lace to go through which is 0.6cm in diameter. A fragment of a bone handle from a utensil was recovered; this fragment from the rounded end of the handle measures 2.7cm in length by 1.1 cm in width by 0.4 cm thick. A small hole is drilled near the end. Also found was a ferrous metal clasp with two sharp points that measures 3.1cm by 2.1 cm. There are two thimbles of non-ferrous metal. One of these is flattened, it measures 1.9cm in height and 2.3cm wide. It has a rolled rim and a Greek motif on the collar, above which are indentations up to the apex; the other has a straight rim,

with a plain collar at the base, and indentations up to the apex. It measures 2.5cm in height by 1.75 cm in diameter at the open end. The final personal item is a cast bronze side plate ornament shaped like a dragon or sea serpent from a firearm. It measures 2.7cm in height by 4.3 cm in length and is 0.3cm thick. According to Kenyon (1984), the dragon design indicates this ornament is from a nineteenth century trade musket.

Miscellaneous Items

One native ceramic fragmentary shed was recovered from Unit 210N 95E.

Faunal Remains

Fifty three pieces of faunal bone were recovered.

Background Research

Land Title records indicate that the original crown patent for the 200 acre parcel which is comprised of all of Lot 21, Concession 4 was issued to Francis Howard in 1840. In 1841 Howard sold 50 acres in the southern half of the north half of the lot to William Witter. The site is located in this section of the lot. In 1856 William Witter sold this 50 acre parcel to Darius Witter, although a later entry indicates that after William Witter's death in 1870, he left this parcel to David Witter. In 1874 David Witter sold the 50 acres to John Burk, and this parcel remained in the Burk family until the 1890's.

The site is situated in the northern section of the S½ of the N½ of the lot. Tremaine's 1860 Map of Ontario County confirms that William Witter owned this 50 acre parcel at that time (Figure 3). No residence is shown on the parcel. However, the Tremaine Map often only illustrated the location of the more prominent land owner's homes. By 1877, John Burke occupied this parcel and lived in a residence which still stands today (Figure 4). This frame farmhouse is located 35 metres south of the site.

The agricultural returns from the 1851 census for Pickering Township indicates that William Witter owned 15 acres of cultivated and 35 acres of uncultivated or "wild" lands at that time. The agricultural and personal returns for the 1861 census confirms that William Witter was still the owner of this 50 acre parcel. The 1861 personal census indicates that at that time William Witter was a 78 year old farmer who lived in a 1½ story plank house with his wife and four children. Tax assessment rolls for this period confirm that William Witter paid taxed on a residence which he occupied on this property until his death in 1870.

Evaluation of Significance

The results of the Stage 1-3 assessment and archival research indicates that the Witter site represents the location of a 1½ story plank house that William Witter and his family occupied from the 1840's to the early 1870's. The presence of one native ceramic in the assemblage suggests that the site also contains a small Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian component (ca. A.D. 900-1650), likely associated with a small campsite. The small number of native artifacts which were recovered indicates that the block excavation of one metre units is not warranted. However, the site does have some potential for native subsurface settlement patterns such as post moulds or features. The date of the occupation of the Witter site, combined with the

potential for subsurface remains, indicates that this site represents a significant archaeological resource and planning concern. If the site can not be preserved or avoided by future development, it will require Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve stripping the topsoil off of the site with a gradall and excavating all native and historic subsurface features and post moulds.

5.3 THE NEWHEY SITE (AIGs-296)

Location and Description

The Newhey site is a small Iroquoian campsite. The site is located in the central section of Block D, 5 metres south of Whitevale Road and 310 metres west of Mulberry Lane, in the northern section of RU 4-21-2 (Figure 6). The site is situated in the North Half of Lot 21, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering. The site is located in a scrubland area on relatively high, gently sloping ground that overlooks a tributary of Urfe Creek, situated 90 metres east of the site.

History of Investigations

This site was discovered on September 23, 2004 while this area was being shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. One small ceramic sherd was recovered from a test pit at this location. After the positive test pit was found, the area in the general vicinity of the test pit was shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. No additional artifacts were found.

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from October 27-28, 2004. A temporary datum (200N 100E) was established beside the location of the positive test pit. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the positive test pit was located. A total of eight one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site (Figure 9). All of the soils from each square were screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Seven of the eight test units were sterile. The positive test pit contained one native ceramic sherd. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 25-37 centimeters, indicating that this area used to be cultivated.

Artifact Descriptions

The two artifacts recovered from the site are both very small native ceramic micro sherds with grit temper. Small fragmented native ceramics are difficult. It is likely that these small sherds are associated with the Iroquoian occupation of this region (ca. A.D. 900-1650 A.D.).

Evaluation of Significance

The Newhey site may represent the location of a small activity area or temporary campsite. Or the two artifacts that were recovered may have been part of a ceramic vessel that was broken or discarded as someone was walking passed this location. All small Iroquoian campsites are considered to be significant sites by the Ministry of Culture because they may contain subsurface features and post moulds. The small number of artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment indicate that Stage 4 block excavation is not warranted. However, given the potential for subsurface settlement patterns on sites dating to this period, Stage 4 mitigation will be required. For this type of site the Stage 4 mitigation would involve stripping

the topsoil off of the site with a gradall and identifying and excavating all potential subsurface features and post moulds.

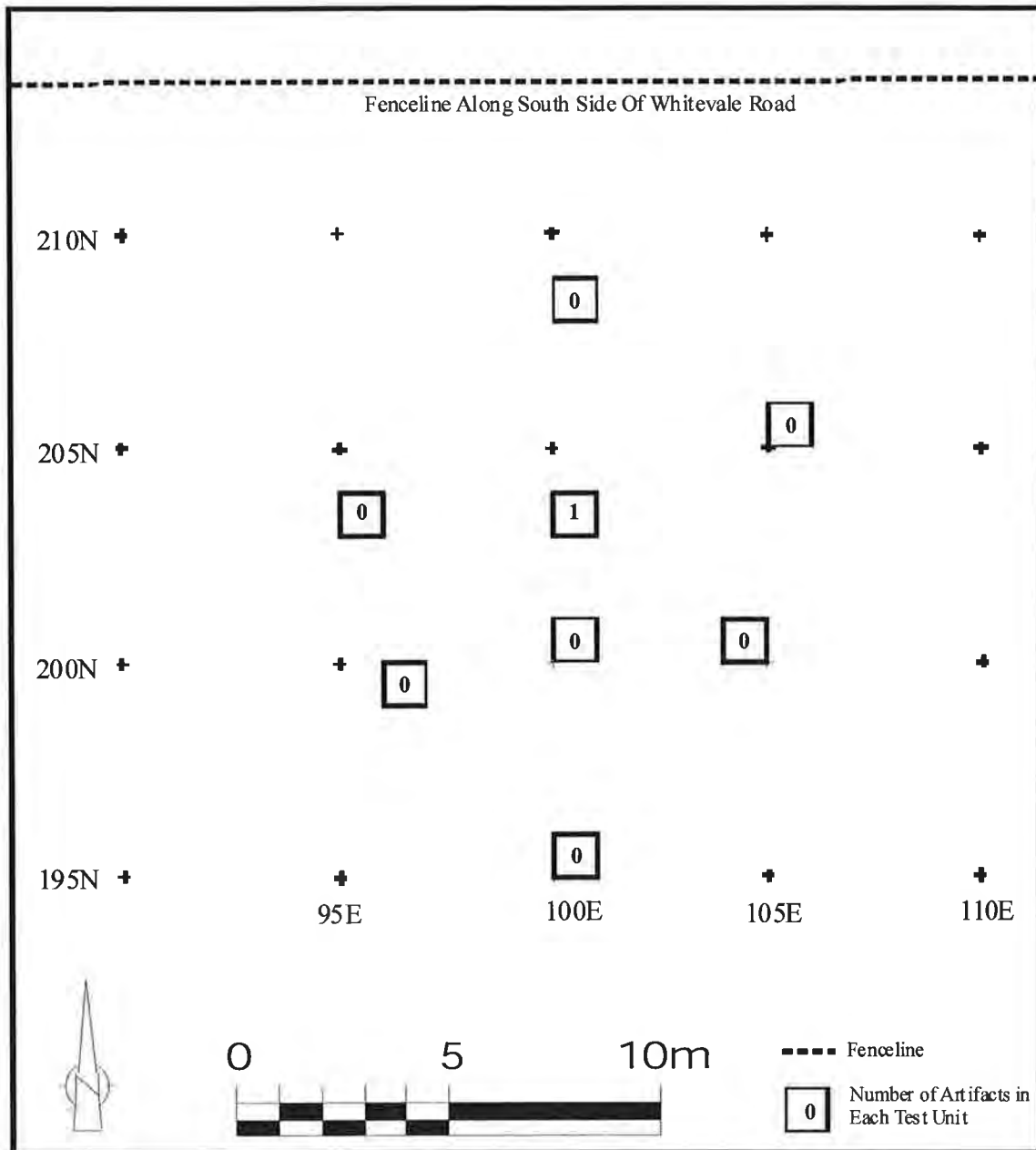


Figure 9. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Newey Site (AIGs-296)

5.4 THE HOOVER SITE (AIGs-328)

Location and Description

The Hoover site is a indeterminate precontact campsite. The age and period of occupation are not known for this site. The site is located on the South Half of Lot 21, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 600 metres north of Whitevale Road and 120 metres west of unopened road allowance for Sideline 20 (Figure 6). The site is located in the central section of a large agricultural field on relatively low lying level terrain. Maximum site dimensions are 10 metres north-south by 10 metres east-west.

History of Investigations

This site was discovered in April, 2005 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The field had been winter weathered and visibility was excellent. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection was conducted immediately after the site was found. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of a intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 4 chipped stone artifacts from 4 artifact stations (Figure 10).

Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from June 30-31, 2005. A temporary datum (300N 100E) was established in the central section of the site. A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the positive test pit was located. A total of nine one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Six of the nine test units were positive and contained artifact densities ranging from 1-8 chipped stone artifacts per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 25-34 centimeters.

Artifact Description

A total of 8 chipped stone artifacts recovered from the Hoover site including 13 flake fragments, 6 biface thinning flakes and one biface fragment. The biface fragment was the base and mid-section of a finished biface with a length of 30mm, a width of 20 mm and a thickness of 7mm. All of the artifacts were made from Onondaga chert.

Evaluation of Significance

The results of the Stage 3 test excavations indicate that the Hoover site is a small indeterminate precontact camp. The Stage 3 assessment indicates that the site does not represent a significant archaeological resource and is not a planning concern. The small number of undiagnostic artifacts which were recovered indicate that this site has a low potential for providing valuable archaeological data. Consequently, it is recommended that no further investigations be carried out at this site.

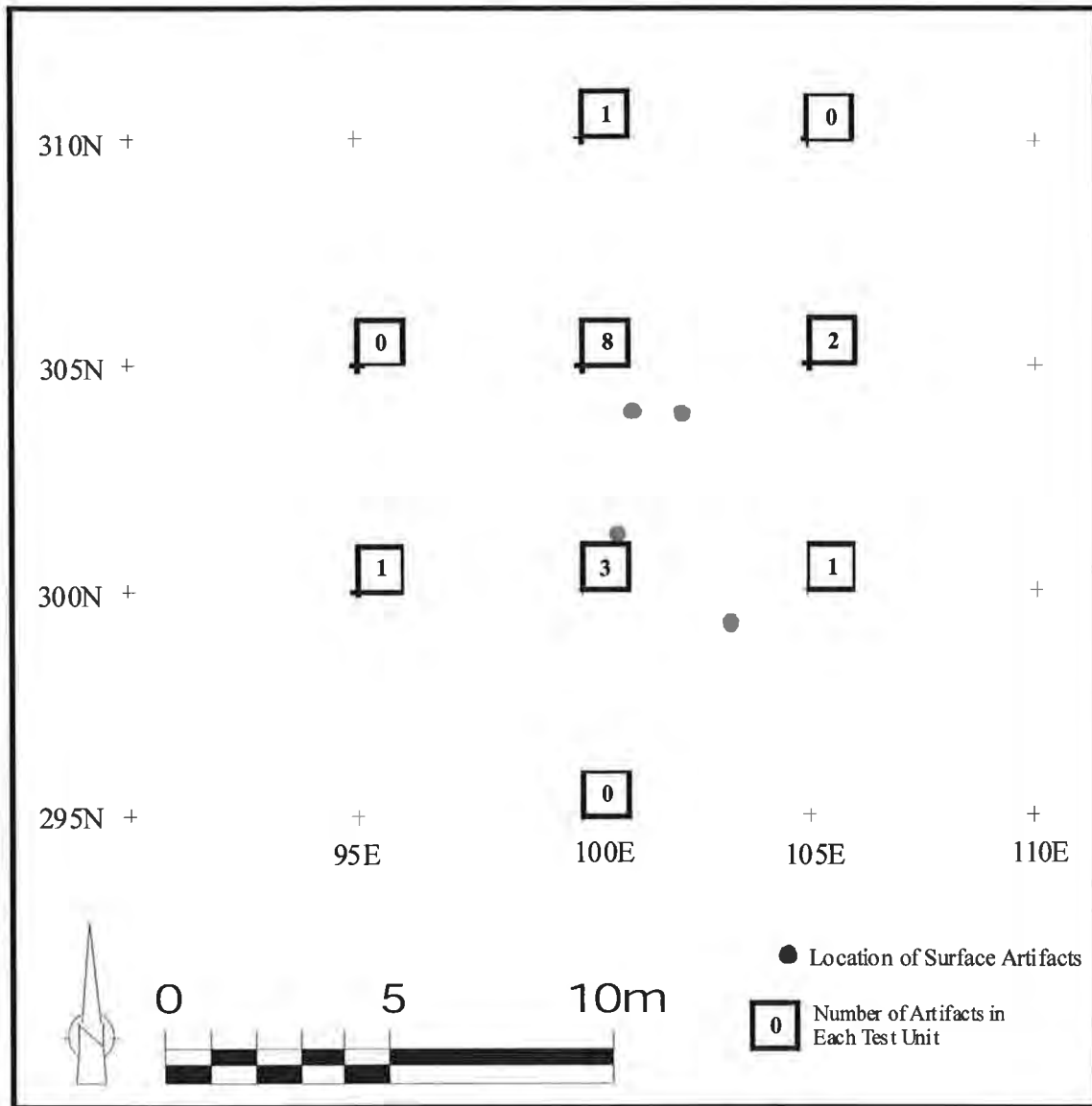


Figure 10. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Hoover Site (AIGs-328)

5.5 THE WONOWIN SITE (AIGs-329)

Location and Description

The Wonowin site is a Middle Iroquoian village occupied ca. A.D. 1300-1350. The site covers an area of at least 0.8 hectares and is located on the South Half of Lots 22 & 23, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 770 metres north of Whitevale Road in RU 5-23-2 Part 1 and RU 5-22-2. The majority of site is located in the northeastern corner of a large agricultural field and is situated on top of a knoll that overlooks lower ground to the east and west. The site extends across the unopened road allowance for Sideline 22 into another agricultural field on the east side of the road allowance (Figure 11). A tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek is situated 50 metres southeast of the site. The distribution of surface artifacts and the results of the Stage 3 test excavations indicate that the site extends north out of the survey area into some scrublands. At present, the site is known to extend over an area measuring at least 90 metres north-south by 85 metres east-west.



Figure 11. Results of Stage 3 Controlled Surface Collection at the Wonowin Site (AIGs-329)

History of Investigations

The Wonowin site was discovered in April, 2005 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The field had been winter weathered and visibility was excellent. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection was conducted immediately after the site was found. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 269 artifacts (Figures 11 and 12).

In order to determine whether the site represented a village occupation or two related cabin sites, Stage 3 test excavations were carried out from August 9-18, 2005. A temporary datum (400N 200E) was established along the northern edge of the agricultural field. A ten metre grid system was then established across the site. A total of 44 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5-10 metre intervals across the site. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the test units were positive and contained artifact densities ranging from 5-520 artifacts per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 20-30 centimeters. The density of artifacts in some of the test units indicates that the site contains at least two plough disturbed midden areas. The plough disturbed middens are located in the southeastern and northwestern sections of the known site area. Potential subsurface features and post moulds were observed in the bottom of several of the test units.

Artifact Descriptions

A total of 3,822 artifacts were recovered from the site during the course of the Stage 3 assessment and included 3208 small fractured ceramic sherds, 56 rim sherds, 25 body sherds, 16 neck sherds, 34 pipe fragments, 270 chipped stone artifacts, 211 faunal specimens and 2 groundstone artifacts.

The 56 rim sherds in the assemblage include 13 analyzable rims, 33 unanalyzable rims, and 10 juvenile rims. The 13 analyzable rims represent 13 different vessels and include 4 Middleport Oblique rim types, 3 Ontario Oblique, 2 Middleport Criss-Cross, 1 Iroquois Linear, 1 Ontario Horizontal, 1 Uren Dentate and 1 Uren Punctate.

Vessel #1 (CSC #194) is missing its interior, collar base and neck. The upper portion of the collar is decorated with two rows of stamped obliques in a herring bone pattern. The lip is decorated with stamped obliques. Vessel #1 is likely a Ontario Oblique rim sherd. Vessel #2 (CSC #152) is missing its collar base and neck. The upper portion of the collar is decorated with a row of short crossed incised lines. The lip and the interior are plain. The rim has a concave interior. Vessel #2 is likely a Middleport Criss Cross rim sherd. Vessel #3 (390N 190E) is a Middleport Oblique rim sherd. It is a collared vessel with a concave interior and exterior. The exterior collar is decorated with a row of short stamped obliques placed above a incised horizontal line. The lip is decorated with stamped obliques and the interior is plain. The neck is decorated with a row of stamped obliques. Vessel #4 (355N 235E) is a Middleport Oblique rim sherd. It is a collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The exterior collar is decorated with a row of short stamped obliques placed above a

incised horizontal line. The lip is decorated with stamped obliques and the interior is plain. The neck is decorated with two rows of incised horizontals placed above a row of stamped obliques. Vessel #5 (390N 190E) is a Middleport Criss-Cross rim sherd. It is a collarless vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The exterior is decorated with two rows of a stamped crossed motif. The lip and the interior are plain. The neck is decorated with a row of a stamped crossed motif. Vessel #6 (355N 235E) is a Ontario Oblique rim sherd. It is a collarless vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The upper portion of the collar is decorated with two rows of stamped obliques in a herring bone pattern. The lip and the interior are plain. The neck is decorated with at least one row of stamped obliques. Vessel #7 (355N 230E) is a Iroquois Linear rim sherd. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The exterior is decorated with a row of very short stamped obliques placed above five rows of push-pull horizontals. The lip is decorated with stamped obliques. The interior is partially exfoliated. The neck is decorated with a row of stamped obliques. Vessel #8 (404N 199E) is a Ontario Horizontal rim sherd. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The exterior is decorated with four rows of incised horizontals. The lip is decorated with stamped obliques and the interior is plain. The neck is decorated with a row of stamped obliques. Vessel #9 (360N 235E) is a Ontario Oblique rim sherd. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The collar is decorated with a row of stamped obliques in a herring bone pattern. The lip and the interior are plain. The neck is decorated with at least two rows of a stamped obliques in a herring bone pattern. Vessel #10 (355N 225E) is a Uren Dentate rim sherd. It is a collared vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The collar is decorated with a row of dentate stamped obliques. The lip is decorated with dentate stamped obliques, as is the interior. The neck is also decorated with a row of dentate stamped obliques. Vessel #11 (385N 225E) is a Uren Punctate rim sherd (similar to the Goessens Punctate type). It is a collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The collar is decorated with two rows of large punctates. The interior is also decorated with two rows of large punctates. The lip and neck are plain. Vessel #12 (350N 225E) is a Middleport Oblique rim sherd. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The exterior collar is decorated with a row of short stamped obliques placed above a incised horizontal line. The lip and the interior are plain. The neck is decorated with a row of stamped obliques. Vessel #13 (395N 190E) is a Middleport Oblique rim sherd. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The exterior collar is decorated with a row of incised obliques placed above a incised horizontal line. The lip is decorated with a single incised line and the interior is decorated with a row of stamped obliques. The neck is decorated with at least two incised horizontals.

J. Wright (1966:54) was the first to note that three pottery types dominated what is commonly referred to as the Uren substage of the Middle Ontario Iroquoian period. The Ontario Oblique, Iroquois Linear, and Ontario Horizontal rim sherd types occur in frequencies of 50 percent or more on Uren sites. This pattern has been confirmed by subsequent analyses (Dodd et al. 1990:332). At the Wonowin site, these three types account for 38.5 percent of the small rim sherd assemblage. However, when other less common rim sherd types such as Uren Dentate and Uren Punctate are added to the percentage, these Uren substage rim types account for 53.8% of the Wonowin site assemblage. This suggests that the Wonowin site was probably

occupied during the late Uren substage or early Middleport substage of the Middle Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1300-1350).

The 25 body sherds recovered from the site include 12 which are plain, 10 corded, 2 fabric impressed and 1 check stamped.

A total of 34 pipe fragments were recovered from the site including 20 pipe bowl fragments, 14 stem fragments and one plain tapered mouthpiece. All of the stem fragments were plain. Eight of the 20 pipe bowl fragments were analyzable and included 2 plain conical, 2 plain barrel, 2 decorated barrel, 1 flared conical plain and 1 decorated miscellaneous. One of the two decorated barrel bowls was decorated with a complex motif which includes short stamped obliques below the lip placed above incised horizontals, placed above incised verticals. The other decorated barrel was decorated with at least 14 parallel encircling horizontals. The miscellaneous decorated bowl fragment appears to have been made from antler and consists of a small highly polished barrel shaped bowl fragment decorated with three parallel encircling horizontals just below the lip.

The chipped and groundstone assemblage includes 235 debitage, 2 projectile points, 2 side scrapers, 1 biface blank base fragment, 6 utilized flakes, 3 gravers, 21 cores and 2 groundstone celt fragments. The debitage assemblage included 141 flake fragments, 76 shatter, 13 biface thinning flakes, 3 secondary decortication flakes and 2 primary decortication flakes. The debitage material included Balsam Lake chert (n=90: 38.3%), Onondaga chert (n=83: 35.3%), local till chert (n=49: 20.9%) and several pieces of quartzite and chalcedony. The utilized flakes, side scrapers, gravers and the cores are described in Table 4.

One of the two projectile points consisted of a point base was from a small side notched point made from Onondaga chert. The point base was slightly concave in shape and had a width of 20mm and a thickness of 2mm. The point base was likely from a Middleport Notched point, which is a small side notched point type often found on sites dating to this period. The other projectile point was a small complete Onondaga chert bifurcate base point was recovered from Unit 395N 205E. The point is 30mm in length, with a blade width of 21mm, a base width of 12mm and a thickness of 3mm. The lateral edges of the blade are straight to slightly convex and the base is bifurcated. This is a Bifurcate Base point which dates to the Bifurcate Horizon of the Early Archaic period (ca. 8900-8000 B.P.). This point clearly predates the Middle Iroquoian occupation of the site and probably represents an isolated findspot.

Evaluation of Significance

Iroquoian village sites are considered to represent both significant archaeological resources and important planning concerns. The significance of Iroquoian village sites derives from factors such as the large size of these sites, the great abundance of artifacts, the presence of subsurface remains, and the potential for human burials.

The Wonowin site very likely contains all of the attributes which typically make Iroquoian village sites among the most significant archaeological planning concerns in southern Ontario. Comparative data from other villages of similar size indicates that this site will likely contain

some human burials. The results of the Stage 3 assessment also indicate that the site contains two artifact-rich midden deposits. Comparisons with other similar sites indicates that this site undoubtedly contains a number of longhouses and other structures, perhaps including a palisade. Subsurface cultural remains relating to these and other settlement patterns will survive in the form of post moulds, pits and hearths. All of these factors demonstrate that the Wonowin site represents a very significant archaeological resource. Preservation by avoidance is always the preferred option for significant archaeological sites subject to potential disturbance from development. It is recommended that this option be considered for the Wonowin site.

Table 4. Wonowin Site (AIGs-329) Utilized Flakes and Cores

Provenience	Length	Width	Thickness	Flake Type	Material	Location	Shape	Retouch Length	Comment
Surface	28	13	9		BL				bipolar core
Surface	24	12	9		BL				bipolar core
Surface	36	26	10		BL				bipolar core
Surface	36	24	9		BL	LV	CV	11	utilized bipolar core
Surface	30	17	8		UN				bipolar core
Surface	22	20	10		ON				bipolar core
Surface	26	21	13		ON				random core
Surface	29	15	8		TI				bipolar core
Surface	15	9	6		TI				bipolar core
Surface	18	14	6		BL				bipolar core
Surface	21	10	8		BL				bipolar core
365N 225E	19	11	4		ON				bipolar core
390N 195E	21	14	6		TI				bipolar core
395N 190E	14	14	8		ON				bipolar core
395N 190E	29	15	9		TI				bipolar core
380N 210E	15	9	4		BL				bipolar core
345N 225E	19	11	6		BL				bipolar core
350N 235E	24	9	7		TI				bipolar core
355N 230E	30	15	8		ON				bipolar core
320N 215E	20	7	4		BL				bipolar core
355N 235E	27	19	10		ON				bipolar core
Surface	32	15	5	PRI	ON	RLD	CV	18	side scraper
365N 225E	15	11	2	FRA	BL	RLD	ST	15	side scraper
						LLD	CV	11	
Surface	13	13	4	FRA	BL	RLV	ST	9	utilized flake
Surface	15	15	5	FRA	UN	RLD	ST	12	utilized flake
Surface	14	10	3	FRA	ON	LLD	ST	9	utilized flake
Surface	12	12	3	BTF	ON	RLV	CV	12	utilized flake
345N 235E	17	13	5	FRA	BL	RLV	ST	15	utilized flake
395N 190E	16	10	4	FRA	BL	RLV	ST	11	utilized flake
Surface	26	26	6	PRI	ON	RLV	PT	18	graver
Surface	28	9	4	SDE	BL	DD	PT	5	graver
						RLD	ST	22	
Surface	22	16	6	FRA	ON	RLD	PT	7	graver

Table Legend

Flake Type:

BTF-Biface Thinning Flake

FRA-Flake Fragment

PRI-Primary Flake

SHA-Shatter

SDE- Secondary Decortication

PDE - Primary Decortication Flake

Material:

BA-Balsam Lake

ON-Onondaga

UN-Unidentified

TI-Local Till Chert

Location:

L-Lateral and Left

D-Dorsal and Distal

R-Right

V-Ventral

P-Proximal

Bif -Bifacial

Shape:

ST-Straight

CC-Concave

CV-Convex

IR-Irregular

Sebastien

5.6 THE GIMIWAAN SITE (AIGs-341)

Location and Description

The Gimiwaan site is a very large 2.5 hectare Uren substage Middle Iroquoian village occupied ca. A.D. 1275-1325. The site is located in RU 4-21-2 on the North Half of Lot 21, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, immediately southwest of the intersection of Whitevale Road and Mulberry Lane (Figure 6). The site occupies a large section of a small agricultural field which was recently planted in corn. The field was well weathered with excellent visibility at the time of the assessment. The site extends north of the agricultural field into some scrublands and an area occupied by a farm building complex. The site also extends to the south of the agricultural field into some scrublands and a small forest planted in mature spruce trees. It is not known how far the site extends south into the forest. The site does not appear to extend north of Whitevale Road. It is currently not known if a portion of the site extends east of Mulberry Lane.

The bulk of the site is located on level tablelands. The western edge of the site does extend part way down a gentle slope that leads to lower ground west of the site. The lower ground is associated with a tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek, which is located less than 50 metres west of the site. At present, the site is known to extend over an area measuring at least 250 metres north-south by 100 metres east-west.

History of Investigations

This site was discovered in June, 2005 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection was conducted immediately after the site was found. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 332 surface artifacts from 332 artifact stations (Figure 12). Scrublands located north of the agricultural field and along the eastern edge of RU 4-21-2 beside Mulberry Lane, were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. A narrow strip of scrublands located immediately south of the agricultural field were also shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. A total of 34 positive test pits containing some native ceramics and chipped lithics were identified, including 27 to the north and 7 to the south of the agricultural field.

Artifact Descriptions

A total of 389 artifacts were recovered during the course of the Stage 3 controlled surface collection and test pitting and included 279 small fractured ceramic sherds, 19 body sherds, 18 rim sherds, 3 neck sherds, 1 pipe bowl fragment, 65 chipped stone artifacts and 4 groundstone artifacts.

The 18 rim sherds in the assemblage include 7 analyzable rims, 6 unanalyzable rims, 4 juvenile rims and one castellation fragment. The seven analyzable rims represent seven different vessels and include 3 Iroquois Linear rim types, 3 Ontario Horizontal, and 1 Middleport Oblique rim types.

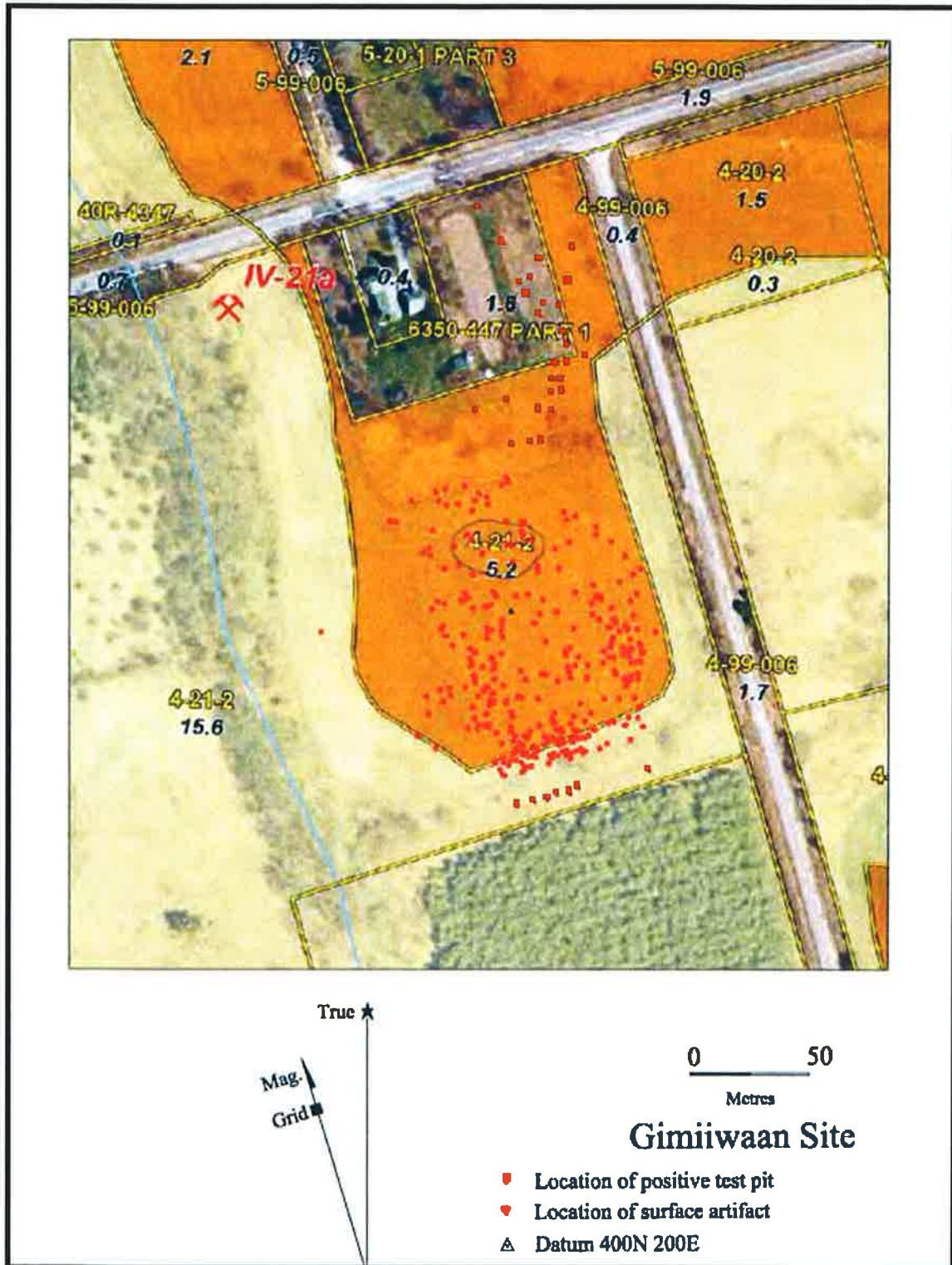


Figure 13. Results of the Stage 3 Controlled Surface Collection of the Gimmiwaan Site (AIGs-341)

Vessel #1 (CSC #199) is a Iroquois Linear vessel. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The lip and neck of the vessel were plain. The exterior collar was decorated with three rows of push-pull horizontals. Vessel #2 (CSC #74) is a Iroquois Linear vessel. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The interior is plain and the lip is decorated with short stamped obliques. The exterior collar was decorated with a row of short stamped obliques placed above two rows of push-pull horizontals. The neck is decorated with a single push-pull horizontal line placed above a row of stamped obliques. Vessel #3 (CSC #86) is also a Iroquois Linear vessel. It is a incipient collared vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The interior is plain and the lip is decorated with irregularly placed punctates. The exterior collar was two rows of push-pull horizontals. The neck is decorated with a at least one push-pull horizontal line.

Vessel #4 (CSC #90) is a Ontario Horizontal vessel. It is a collared vessel with a straight interior and convex exterior. The interior of the vessel is plain and the lip is decorated with incised obliques. The exterior collar was decorated with six rows of incised horizontals. The neck is decorated with a single incised horizontal placed above a row of incised obliques. Vessel #5 (CSC #251) is a Ontario Horizontal vessel. It is a collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The interior and lip of the vessel are plain. The exterior collar was decorated with three rows of incised horizontals. The neck is decorated with at least four rows of incised horizontals. Vessel #6 (CSC #167) is also a Ontario Horizontal vessel. It is a collarless vessel with a concave interior and convex exterior. The interior of the vessel is plain and the front of the lip is notched. The exterior collar was decorated with four rows of incised horizontals. The neck is decorated with at least one row of stamped obliques.

Vessel #7 (CSC #296) is a Middleport Oblique vessel. It is a collared vessel with a concave interior and straight exterior. The interior of the vessel is plain and the lip is decorated with stamped obliques. The exterior collar was decorated with a row of incised obliques placed above a single incised horizontal. The neck is decorated with at least two rows of incised horizontals.

J. Wright (1966:54) was the first to note that three pottery types dominated what is commonly referred to as the Uren substage of the Middle Ontario Iroquoian period. The Ontario Oblique, Iroquois Linear, and Ontario Horizontal rim sherd types occur in frequencies of 50 percent or more on Uren sites. This pattern has been confirmed by subsequent analyses (Dodd et al. 1990:332). At the Gimiiwaan site, these three types account for 85.7 percent of the small rim sherd assemblage. This suggests that the Gimiiwaan site was occupied during the Uren substage of the Middle Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1272-1335).

The single pipe fragment recovered from the site was a plain flared conical shaped bowl fragment. The bowl fragment represents approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the top of the bowl. The lip of the bowl is flat and quite thick.

The chipped and groundstone assemblage includes 52 debitage, 8 cores, 3 utilized flakes, 1 biface fragment, 1 side scraper and 4 groundstone artifacts. The debitage assemblage included 29 flake fragments, 19 shatter, 2 primary flakes and 2 primary decortication flakes. The

debitage material types included Balsam Lake chert (n=21), unidentified local till chert (n=16), Onondaga chert (n=11), quartzite (n=3) and chalcedony (n=1).

The biface blank fragment consists of one bifacial edge and the tip of a biface that may also have been utilized as a graver. The biface fragment had a length of 37mm, width of 26mm and a thickness of 11mm. The 4 groundstone artifacts included 3 complete celts made from chlorite schist and one small miscellaneous chlorite schist groundstone fragment. The metric attributes of the utilized flakes, cores, scraper and the complete groundstone celts are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Gimiwaan Site (AIGs-329) Utilized Flakes and Cores

Provenience	Length	Width	Thickness	Flake Type	Material	Location	Shape	Retouch Length	Comment
surface	126	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	Complete groundstone celt. Butt width of 38mm and bit width of 48mm.
surface	98	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	Complete groundstone celt. Butt width of 32mm and bit width of 43mm.
surface	142	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	Complete groundstone celt. Butt width of 36mm and bit width of 32mm.
surface	25	18	7	COR	ON	LLV	CV	16	side scraper
surface	21	17	4	BTF	ON	VD	CV	13	end scraper
surface	30	20	8	SHA	TI	LLV	CC	18	utilized flake
surface	17	10	4	SHA	TI	RLV	ST	12	utilized flake
surface	53	30	13		CH				rotated core
surface	23	12	5		ON				bipolar core
surface	29	27	16		BA				rotated core
surface	34	13	8		BA				bipolar core
surface	37	14	13		BA				bipolar core
surface	22	15	4		ON				bipolar core
surface	20	12	6		TI				bipolar core
Test pit	23	17	10		BA				bipolar core

Table Legend

Flake Type:

BTF-Biface Thinning Flake
 FRA-Flake Fragment
 PRI-Primary Flake
 SHA-Shatter
 SDE- Secondary Decortication
 PDE - Primary Decortication Flake
 COR- Core Fragment

Material:

BA-Balsam Lake
 ON-Onondaga
 UN-Unidentified
 TI-Till
 CH- Chalcedony

Retouch Location:

L-Lateral and Left
 D-Dorsal and Distal
 R-Right
 V-Ventral
 P-Proximal
 Bif -Bifacial

Retouch Shape:

ST-Straight
 CC-Concave
 CV-Convex
 IR-Irregular

Evaluation of Significance

Iroquoian village sites are considered to represent both significant archaeological resources and important planning concerns. The significance of Iroquoian village sites derives from factors such as the large size of these sites, the great abundance of artifacts, the presence of subsurface remains, and the potential for human burials.

The Gimiiwaan site very likely contains all of the attributes which typically make Iroquoian village sites among the most significant archaeological planning concerns in southern Ontario. Comparative data from other villages of similar size indicates that this site will likely contain some human burials. The results of the controlled surface collection also indicate that the site contains at least one artifact-rich midden deposit located along the southern edge of the agricultural field. This area contains a high density of surface artifacts associated with some dark organic soil. Comparisons with other similar sites indicates that this site undoubtedly contains a number of longhouses and other structures, perhaps including a palisade. Subsurface cultural remains relating to these and other settlement patterns will survive in the form of post moulds, pits and hearths. The large size of the Gimiiwaan site (2.5 ha) is also quite unusual for a village dating to this period. The average size of villages which date to the Uren substage (ca. A.D. 1275-1325) of the Middle Iroquoian period is 1.0 hectares (Dodd et al. 1990: 343). Very few of the villages occupied during this period exceed 2 hectares in size. All of these factors demonstrate that the Gimiiwaan site represents a very significant archaeological resource.

Preservation by avoidance is always the preferred option for significant archaeological sites subject to potential disturbance from development. It is recommended that this option be considered for the Gimiiwaan site. A more detailed Stage 3 assessment of the nature, extent and significance of cultural deposits within the site would require more extensive archaeological field investigations. Options for Stage 3 test excavations would include the excavation of one metre test squares to confirm the size and extent of the site, as well as the limits and relative productivity of midden deposits. This could include limited shovel test pitting or test excavations south and east of RU 4-21-2, in order to determine the southern and eastern limits of the site.

6.0 REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED ISOLATED FINDSPOTS

A total of 16 isolated precontact findspots were found during the assessment of Block D. All of the sites were found during the pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields at 3-5 metre intervals. A large area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding each findspot was pedestrian surveyed at 1 metre intervals. The location of the findspots was recorded using a hand held GPS unit. The location of all of the findspots are indicated on Figure 6.

Only one of the 16 findspots was registered because it consisted of a diagnostic artifact that could be dated to a particular period. The registered findspot is described in Table 6. Most isolated diagnostic artifacts represent artifacts that were lost or discarded after they were broken.

Isolated findspots are generally not considered to be significant archaeological sites and are not a planning concern. Stage 3 assessments are not required for this type of site, unless they represent rare artifact types, such as chipped stone tools dating to the Paleo-Indian period or ceramics dating to the Early, Middle or Woodland periods.

Table 6. Block D Registered Isolated Findspots

Site Name & Borden No.	Site Type	Location	Artifact Description
Donald Site (AIGs-331)	Isolated Projectile Point. Middle to Late Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1250-1650)	RU 5-21-8 Site is in southeastern section of a large winter weathered agricultural field, on west sloping ground overlooking a small creek tributary.	Small complete side notched Middleport Notched or Naticoke Notched projectile point. A small section of the tip is missing. The point is 36+mm in length, with a blade width of 18mm, a base width of 20mm and a thickness of 4mm. The lateral edges of the blade are straight and the base is slightly concave.

*Onondaga chert unless otherwise indicated

A total of 15 indeterminate precontact findspots were discovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Block D (Table 7). Archaeological sites consisting of isolated undiagnostic artifacts are not generally registered using the Borden designation system. The small size and undiagnostic nature of these sites indicate that they do not represent significant archaeological sites. Most of these findspots probably represent stray losses or artifacts which were discarded. Consequently, these sites are not considered to be an planning concern and do not require additional archaeological investigations.

Table 7. Block D Isolated Findspots

IF#	Artifact Types	Location
1	untypable point base fragment	RU 5-22-2
2	side scraper fragment	RU 5-22-2
3	Balsam Lake chert flake fragment	RU 5-22-2
4	1 shatter and 1 biface thinning flake	RU 5-22-2
5	shatter	RU 5-22-2
6	random core fragment	RU 5-22-2
7	flake fragment	RU 4-21-6
8	thumbnail scraper	RU 4-21-6
9	flake fragment	RU 4-21-6
10	flake fragment	RU 4-21-6
11	biface thinning flake	RU 4-21-6
12	biface thinning flake	RU 5-21-8
13	primary flake	RU 5-21-8
14	Balsam Lake chert flake fragment	RU 5-23-2
15	butt end of groundstone celt or adze- metamorphic rock	RU 5-23-2

*Onondaga chert unless otherwise indicated

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Stage 2-3 archaeological assessment of Block D of the Seaton Lands in the Town of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, has resulted in the following recommendations;

- 1) The Stage 2 assessment of all of the lands in Block D has now been completed. No additional Stage 2 assessment is required in this block.
- 2) The results of the Stage 2 assessment indicate that 17 of the 23 archaeological sites situated in Block D are isolated findspots that are not potentially significant and did not require a Stage 3 assessment. The 18 sites include the Stone Saltbox site (AIGs-21), a Iroquoian findspot; the Donald Site (AIGs-331), a Middle to Late Iroquoian findspot; and 15 indeterminate precontact findspots (IF#1-IF#15).
- 3) The Stage 3 assessment of the 6 remaining sites indicates that that 5 of the 6 sites are significant and will require either preservation or Stage 4 mitigation. The significant sites include the Kerr site (AIGs-35), a Early Iroquoian campsite; the Witter site (AIGs-295), a mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead; the Newey site (AIGs-296), a Iroquoian campsite; the Wonowin site (AIGs-329), a Middle Iroquoian village; and the Gimiiwaan site (AIGs-341), a Middle Iroquoian village. The Hoover site (AIGs-328), a indeterminate precontact campsite, is not significant and is no longer a planning concern.
- 4) Notwithstanding the above, no archaeological survey can be considered to totally negate the potential for deeply buried cultural remains, including human burials. In consequence, it is recommended that Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (905-469-8690), and the archaeological staff of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416-314-7147) should be contacted immediately if any deeply buried archaeological remains are discovered during construction. Archaeological Assessments Ltd., MCL, as well as the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, should also be notified immediately if any human remains are discovered.

Table 8. Block D Site Summary and Site Significance

SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	LOCATION	SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
			Site is Significant	Site is Not Significant
Stone Saltbox Site (AIGs-21)	Isolated Findspot. Likely Dates to Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1650)	Block D. RU 5-22-2		X
Kerr Site (AIGs-35)	Native Campsite. Early Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 900-1275)	Block D. RU 4-21-6	X	
Witter Site (AIGs-295)	Euro-Canadian homestead. (ca. A.D. 1840s – 1870's)	Block D. RU 4-21-5	X	
Newey Site (AIGs-296)	Native Campsite. Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1650)	Block D. RU 4-21-2	X	
Hoover Site (AIGs-328)	Native Campsite. Date of Occupation not known.	Block D. RU 5-21-8 Part 1		X
Wonowin Site (AIGs-329)	Native Village Middle Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1300-1350)	Block D. RU 5-23-2 Part 1 & RU 5-22-2	X	
Donald Site (AIGs-331)	Isolated Projectile Point. Middle to Late Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1275-1650)	Block D. RU 5-21-8 Part 1		X
Gimiiwaan (AIGs-341)	Native Village Middle Iroquoian (ca. A.D. 1275-1325)	Block D. RU 4-21-2	X	

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Plate 1. RU 4-20-2/3 farm building complex and scrublands (view east)



Plate 2. RU 4-21-4 scrublands (view east)



Plate 3. RU 4-20-8 Part 1, scrublands and forested areas (view north)



Plate 4. RU 5-22-2 farm building complex and corn fields (view south)



Plate 5. Block D typical field conditions between rows of mature corn (view north)



Plate 6. RU 4-20-4 field conditions (view north)



Plate 7. RU 4-21-5 disturbed area (view east)



Plate 8. RU 5-21-8 Pt.2 disturbed areas (view northwest)



Plate 9. RU 4-22-3 general field conditions (view south)



Plate 10. RU 5-20-1 general field conditions (view south)



Plate 11. RU 5-23-2 general field conditions (view southwest)



Plate 12. RU 5-21-8 general field conditions (view north)



Plate 13. RU 4-21-5 general field conditions (view west)



Plate 14. RU 4-21-6 general field conditions (view west)



Plate 15. The Kerr Site (AIGs-35) (view south)



Plate 16. The Witter Site (AIGs-295) (view north)



Plate 17. The Hoover Site (AIGs-328) (view north)



Plate 18. The Wonowin Site (AlGs-329) (view north)



Plate 19. The Wonowin Site (AlGs-329) (view east)



Plate 20. Southern Section of the Gimiiwaan Site (AlGs-341) (view south)



Plate 21. Central Section of the Gimiiwaan Site (AlGs-341) (view north)



Plate 22. Northern Section of the Gimiiwaan Site (AlGs-341) (view north)



Plate 23. The Donald Site (AlGs-331) (view north)

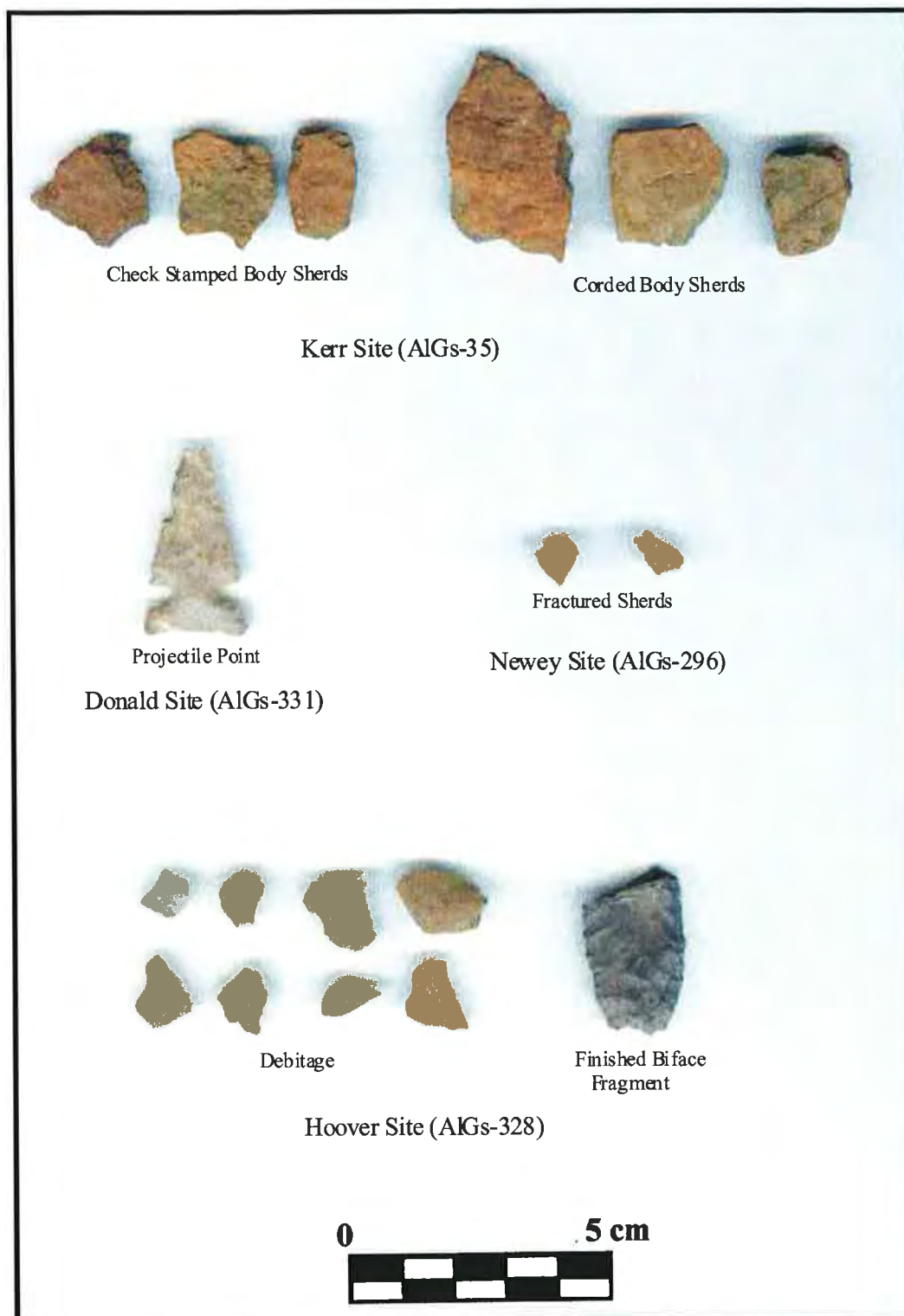


Plate 24. Kerr, Newey, Hoover and Donald Site Artifacts



Plate 25. Witter Site (ALGs-295) Artifacts



Plate 26. Wonowin Site (AIGs-329) Pipes and Chipped Stone Artifacts

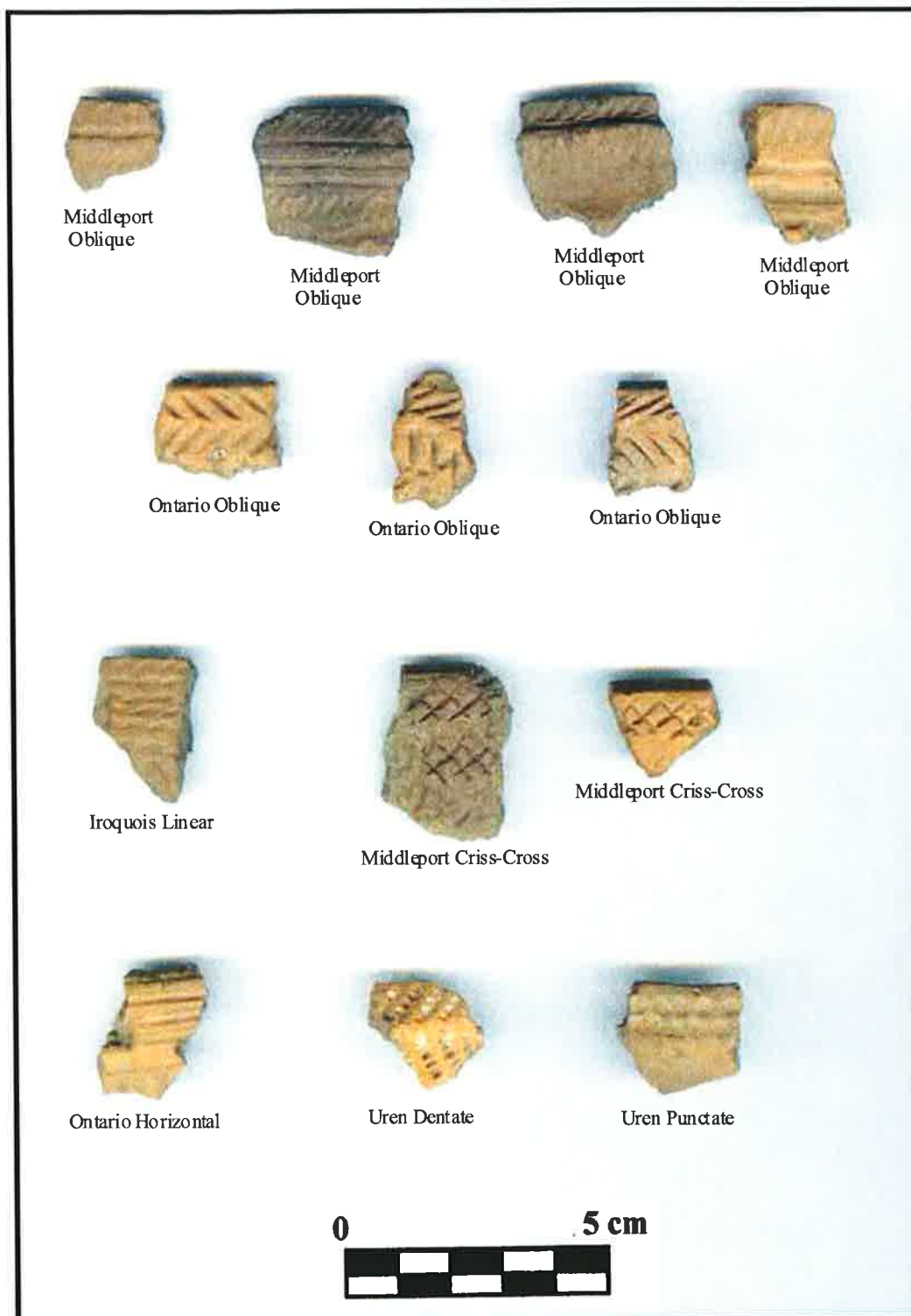


Plate 27. Wonowin Site (ALGs-329) Rim Sherds



Plate 28. Gimiwaan Site (AIGs-341) Artifacts

HISTORIC SITE ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

BRI - Brick	MOR - Mortar
FLO - Flow ware	WHI - Plain Whiteware
CRE - Creamware	
RED – Red Earthenware	IRO - Ironstone
ED - Edged ware	PA - Painted
BAN - Banded	RM - Relief Moulded
SEM - Semi-Porcelain	STO - Stoneware
TR - Transfer Printed	STP- Stamped
SP – Sponged	PPL – Pearlware
YEL - Yellow Ware	CUN - Unidentified Ceramics
PBL - Pipe Bowls	PST - Pipe Stems
GWJ - Window Glass	GBO - Bottle Glass
NUN - Unidentified Nails	NWR - Wrought Nails
NCU - Cut Nails	HNA – Horse Nail
MSC - Scrap Metal	MM - Miscellaneous Metal
PER - Personal Material	BUT – Buttons
FAU - Faunal	OTH - Other

PRECONTACT SITE ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

FSH - Fractured Sherd	BSH - Body Sherd
RSH - Rim Sherd	SSH - Shoulder Sherd
NSH - Neck Sherd	PIP - Pipes
FRA - Flake Fragments	BTF - Biface Thinning Flakes
SHA - Shatter	PRI - Primary Flakes
PDE - Primary Decortication Flakes	SDE - Secondary Decortication Flakes
BIF - Bifaces	PRO - Projectile Points
COR - Core	SCR - Scrapers
UTI - Utilized Flakes	GRA - Gravers
DRI - Drills	GRO - Groundstone
ROU - Roughstone	

KERR SITE (AIGs-35) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FSH	BSH	TOTALS
Surface	13	1	14
240N 95E	3		3
240N 100E	1	1	2
240N 105E	1	1	2
245N 95E	5		5
245N 105E	10	3	13
TOTALS	33	6	39

WITTER SITE (AIGs-295) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	BRI	MOR	RED	STO	WHI	IRO	BAN	PPL	ED	PA	SP	TR	ST	YEL	SEM	CUN	PST	PBL	GWJ	GBO	GTA	GLA	GBU	NUN	NWR	NCU	NWI	MSC	MM	BUT	MIS	PER	FAU	TOTAL
Test Pits			13	1	10			1	1	2	1	4		1		5		1	10	1						18	4	1				1	2	78
194N 95E			10		4	41		1		1	1	1		1		4				6			1	2		1		1					3	78
195N 100E					1	3	1			1	1	1			1				1	2		1	2		2						2		19	
200N 90E			21	1	26	1	6	7	7	10	7	1	1	1		19	2	2	5	2		1		9		5	1			2		18	155	
200N 100E	1		4	1	21		1	1			1	1	1		11		1		3				1		4			2				1	55	
200N 104E	1		3		7	1				1	1	3		3		5				1					3	1	10	2					42	
204N 95E			13		2	6		2	2		1	1	2		51			15	10				3	9		19	4	1					140	
205N 100E			13		12		1			4	1	1			17			25	3				2	2	1	0	1	3			1		93	
209N 69E			7															1															10	
209N 75E			34	2	1				1			4		3	1	1		3	3							15	1	4			4		77	
209N 80E			17		9			1	1			2		1		6			5	5		1		4	1	15	1	3		1	11		84	
209N 85E	5		75		7	1	1			1	2	2		3		5		1		2				6		15	1	2					129	
210N 90E	2	1	31		17	80		3		8				8		8		14	6				2	7		78	6	5	1	2		1	252	
210N 95E			11		2	9		1						4		17			24	8			28	16		82	3	3	1	1	3	2	215	
210N 100E			51		21	1	7							18		5	1		59	36		7	2	0	1	9	16	2		2		10	252	
215N 95E			3		7	4									6			5	1				3	3	1	52			1				86	
215N 100E		1	9		6			1						1		6			10				3			5	2	1			1		46	
219N 94E	1				2					2						1										1							7	
220N 100E														2											1	1		1					5	
TOTALS	10	2	315	7	162	118	17	18	14	28	15	21	2	38	1	168	3	5	177	89	1	10	44	67	5	333	1	52	29	3	7	8	53	1623

HOOVER SITE (AIGs-328) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FRA	BTF	BIF	TOTALS
Surface	1	2	1	4
300N 95E	1			1
300N 100E	3			3
300N 105E		1		1
305N 100E	6	2		8
305N 105E	2			2
310N 100E		1		1
TOTALS	13	6	1	20

WONOWIN SITE (AIGs-329) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FSH	BSH	RSH	NSH	PIP	FRA	BTF	SHA	PDE	SDE	PRO	BIF	SCR	COR	UTI	GRA	GRO	FAU	TOTALS
Surface	167	2	5	2	4	29	10	21		2	1	1	1	11	4	3	1	5	269
315N 215E	16					2		1											19
320N 215E	51		3	1		1		1						1					58
325N 205E	15							1										1	17
325N 225E	20		1			1		2											24
330N 215E	35	2						2										1	40
335N 225E	7																	2	9
345N 215E	17							1											18
345N 225E	74				2	2								1				3	82
345N 235E	48					1	2	2							1			1	55
350N 225E	152	2	4		4	6		2									1	13	184
350N 230E	183	1	5	1	4	9		4										17	224
350N 235E	97		2	1	1	3								1				4	109
354N 242E	49					4		1											54
355N 205E	9																	1	10
355N 215E	34				1			5										3	43
355N 225E	231	3	3	2	4	4		3										15	265
355N 230E	431	5	6	2	3	22		4						1				46	520
355N 235E	371	1	5	2	2	7		5						1				28	422
360N 225E	18					2	1												21
360N 230E	230	5	5	1	2	4		3										32	282
360N 235E	153		2			5		1										15	176
365N 215E	10							1											11
365N 225E	9												1	1				1	12
365N 235E	42	1			2	4		1										3	53
375N 215E	5																		5
375N 225E	14																	1	15
380N 190E	8																		8
380N 200E	9				1	3		1										2	16
380N 210E	4													1					5
385N 200E	48		1			1												1	51
385N 225E	18		1	1															20
390N 180E	8					1												1	10
390N 185E	48				1	1												1	51
390N 190E	40		2	1		2		1											46
390N 195E	55	1	2	2		5		1						1				3	70
390N 200E	82		2			3		3										1	91
390N 205E	27	1	1			2		1	1										33
390N 215E	10				1	3													14
395N 190E	32		3			1			1					1				1	39
395N 195N	47		1			1		2		1				1	1				54
395N 200E	86	1			1	4		2										3	97
395N 205E	51		1			2		3			1							2	60
400N 200E	75				1	4		1											81
404N 199E	72		1			2												4	79
TOTALS	3208	25	56	16	34	141	13	76	2	3	2	1	2	21	6	3	2	211	3822

GIMIWAAN SITE (AIGs-341) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FSH	BSH	RSH	NSH	PIP	FRA	SHA	PRI	PDE	BIF	SCR	COR	UTI	GRO	TOTALS
Surface	226	18	18	3	1	29	17	2	2	1	2	7	2	4	332
Test Pits	53	1					2					1			57
TOTALS	279	19	18	3	1	29	19	2	2	1	2	8	2	4	389