

**THE STAGE 2-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF BLOCK G, PART OF LOTS 22, 23, 24, & 28,  
CONCESSION 4, AND PART OF LOTS 23, 24, 25, 26, 27  
& 28, CONCESSION 5, SEATON LANDS,  
CITY OF PICKERING,  
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF DURHAM  
AAS 04-07**



**C.I.F. PO-13-90**

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AAS 04-07**

Submitted to

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

and

**The Ministry of Culture**

Prepared by

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## **SUMMARY**

This report details the rationale, methods and results of a Stage 2-3 archaeological resource assessment of Block G 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 G, which is 442 acres in size.

Block G consists almost entirely of active agricultural lands, along with some scrublands. The Stage 2-3 assessment was conducted between August and November, 2004 and April and July, 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 25 archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and include 14 indeterminate precontact findspots, 4 indeterminate precontact campsites, 2 Iroquoian findspots, one Early Iroquoian cabin site, one Middle Iroquoian campsite, one Middle to Late Iroquoian camp or cabin site, one Middle Archaic findspot and one mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead.

Eight of the sites were considered to be potentially significant and were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment. Stage 3 controlled surface collections and in most cases, Stage 3 test excavations, have been carried out at the Willems site (AIGs-109), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Kitigan site (AIGs-308), a Early Iroquoian cabin site; the Subtelny site (AIGs-332), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Skidmore site (AIGs-333), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Little Lowdown site (AIGs-334), a Middle Iroquoian campsite; the Lowdown site (AIGs-335), a Middle to Late Iroquoian camp or cabin site; the Gerry site (AIGs-339), a indeterminate precontact campsite; and the Frederick Smith site (AIGs-340), a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead.

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that 6 of these 8 sites are significant and will require either preservation or Stage 4 mitigation. The Willems site (AIGs-109), the Subtelny site (AIGs-332), 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 G 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 G.

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 G covers an area of 442 acres and is located in the central section of the Seaton lands south of Highway 407 between Sideline 22 and Sideline 28, on both sides of Whitevale Road (Figures 1 and 2). Block G is comprised of Part of Lots 22, 23, 24, & 28, Concession 4, and Part of Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28, Concession 5, Geographic Township of Pickering, now in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham.

Block G 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 G

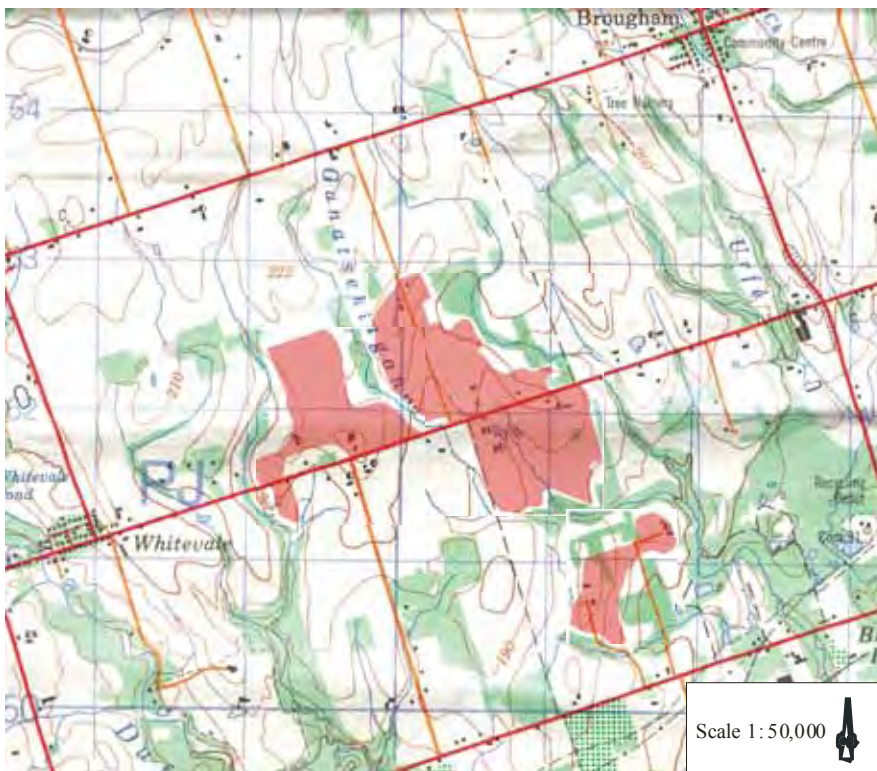


Figure 2. Location of Block G



Ganatsekiagon Creek, several of its tributaries, as well as some tributaries of West Duffins Creek cross through the block. All 442 acres of Block G are comprised of open gently undulating 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 most of Block G had a moderate to high potential for archaeological sites. The Stage 1 assessment indicated that prior to this study there was one previously registered archaeological site and 3 potentially unregistered sites situated in Block G (Table 1: Figures 5 and 6).

**Table 1.** Registered and Unregistered Sites in Block G

Site Name	Site Type	Researcher	Location
Willems (AIGs-109)	Indeterminate Precontact Campsite	Spittal (1978)	RU 4-22-2 Parcel 5
IV-23 Tool Homestead	Euro-Canadian homestead	Dillon (1995)	RU 4-23-1
IV-24	Possible Precontact	Spittal 1978 Map	RU 4-24-1
V-23	Possible Precontact	Dillon (1993)	RU 5-24-5

The Willems site (AIGs-109) is a indeterminate precontact campsite located in RU 4-22-2 on the North Half of Lot 22, Concession 4. The Willems site was registered by Spittal (1978), during his Urban Stage One Archaeological Survey project. One of the three unregistered sites (V-23) 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. A local farmer reported finding some native artifacts in this section of RU 5-24-5.

One of the three landfill candidate sites (EEIO) was located south of Whitevale Road between Sideline Road 26 and the unopened portion of Sideline Road 22 and included a portion of Block G. A 17 acre area in RU 4-23-1 was pedestrian surveyed at 5-10 metre intervals in 1993 as part of the partial archaeological assessment of this potential landfill site (Dillon 1993). Shovel test pitting around an original stone house referred to as the Tool Homestead on Lot 23, Concession 4 (RU 4-23-1) produced some Euro-Canadian artifacts dating to the 1850's. However, the site was not registered and was referred to as unregistered site IV 23. The architecture of the Tool house suggests that it dates to the 1840's (HSWND 1994 V2: Id. #17). Consequently, the artifacts recovered from the test pits are probably associated with the stone house.

The third unregistered site (IV-24) was noted on a map produced by Spittal (1978), indicating that a native artifact may have been found by a local farmer in this section of RU 4-24-1. Spittal (1978) directed the Urban Stage One Archaeological Survey, which involved the archaeological survey of 900 hectares in the southeastern portion of the Seaton lands, including some areas of Block G. 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 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 G, had a high potential for 19<sup>th</sup> 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 G may some Euro-Canadian archaeological sites which date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Section 5.0 of this report will describe the Stage 3 assessment of one site dating to this period.



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

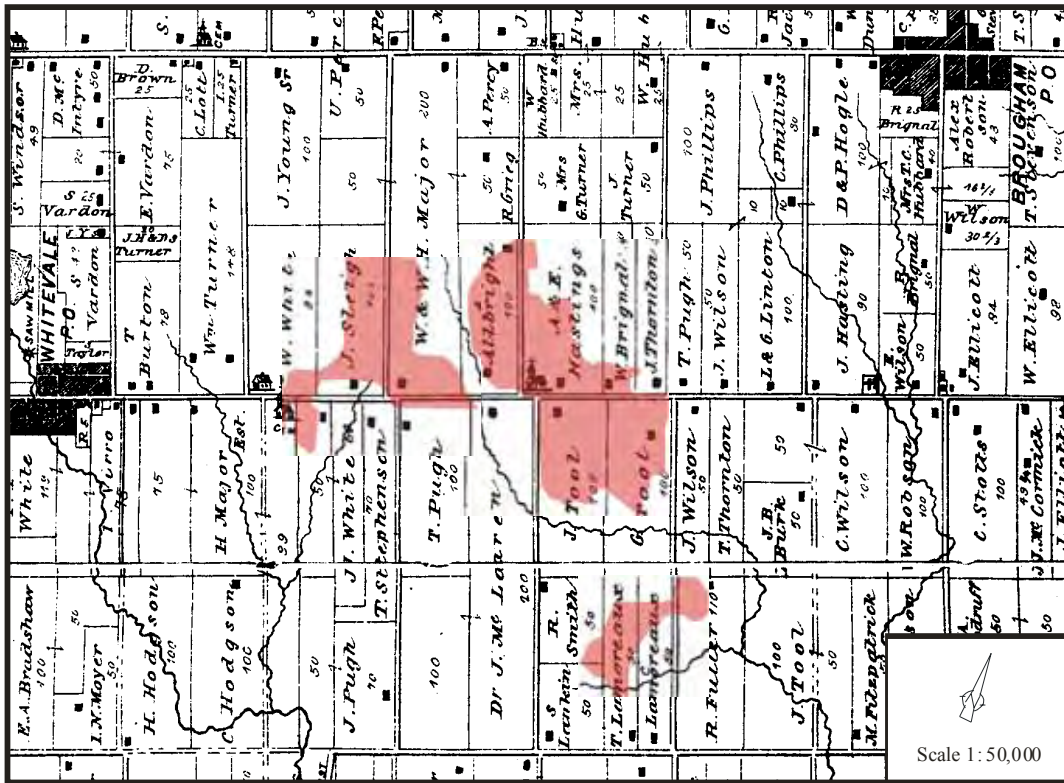


Figure 4. 1877 Historical Atlas Map of Pickering Township Showing the Location of Block G

## 4.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Survey Methods and Coverage

The Stage 2 field assessment of Block G was conducted between August and November, 2004 and April and June, 2005. Block G is organized into different parcels of land which have a “RU” designation based upon their lot and concession number, and leaseholder agreements. The RU designations were also used to designate each individual parcel within Block B 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 vast majority of Block G 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

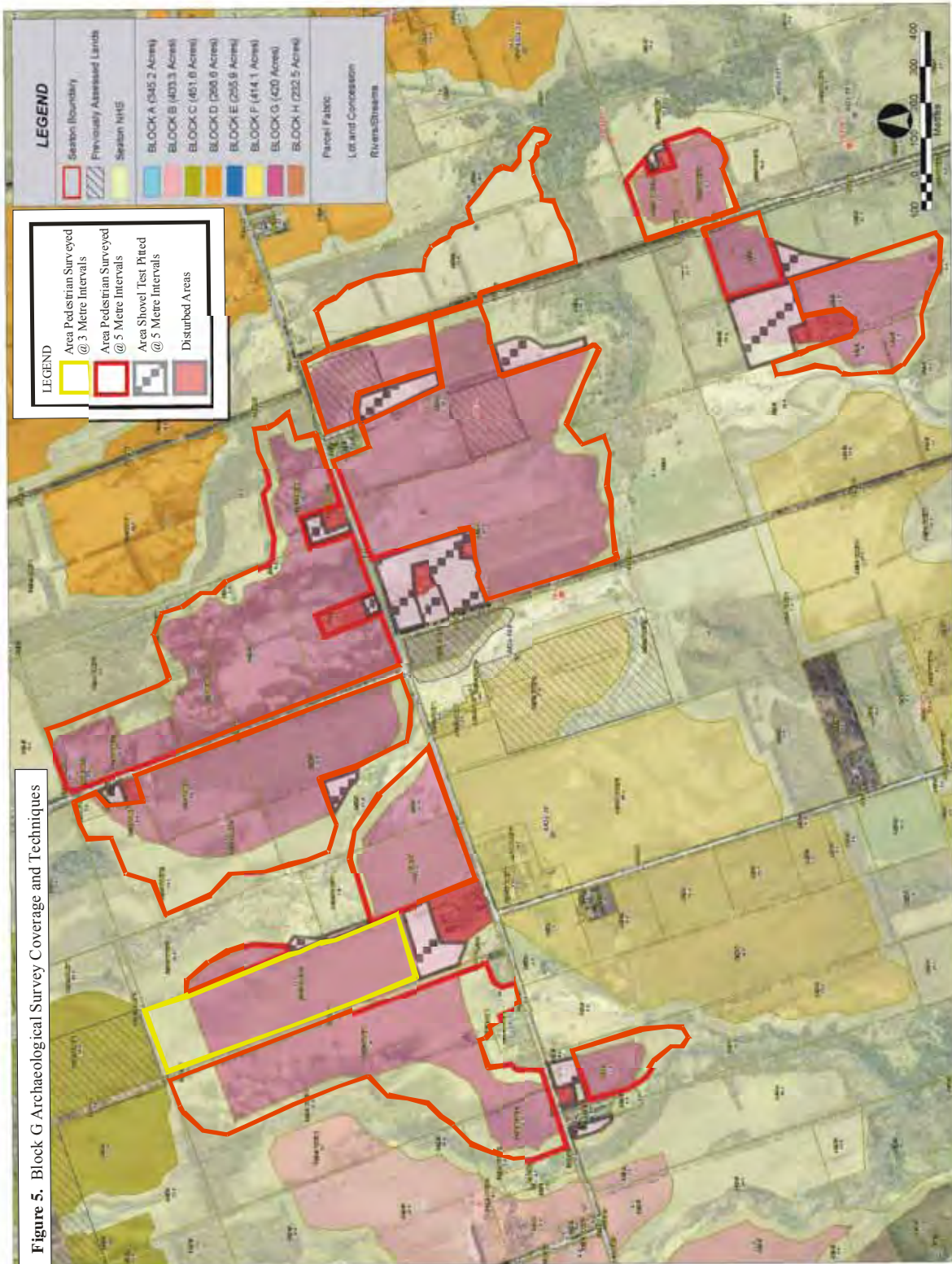
pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals after the soya bean crop had been harvested from them and the fields ploughed. Many of these fields were winter weathered and had excellent visibility. Finally, other fields were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals in June of 2005 after they had been replanted in young corn or soya bean. In most cases, the pedestrian survey of ploughed fields was expanded beyond the boundaries of Block G to the natural edges of the ploughed fields. As a result, a total of 495.7 acres were surveyed.

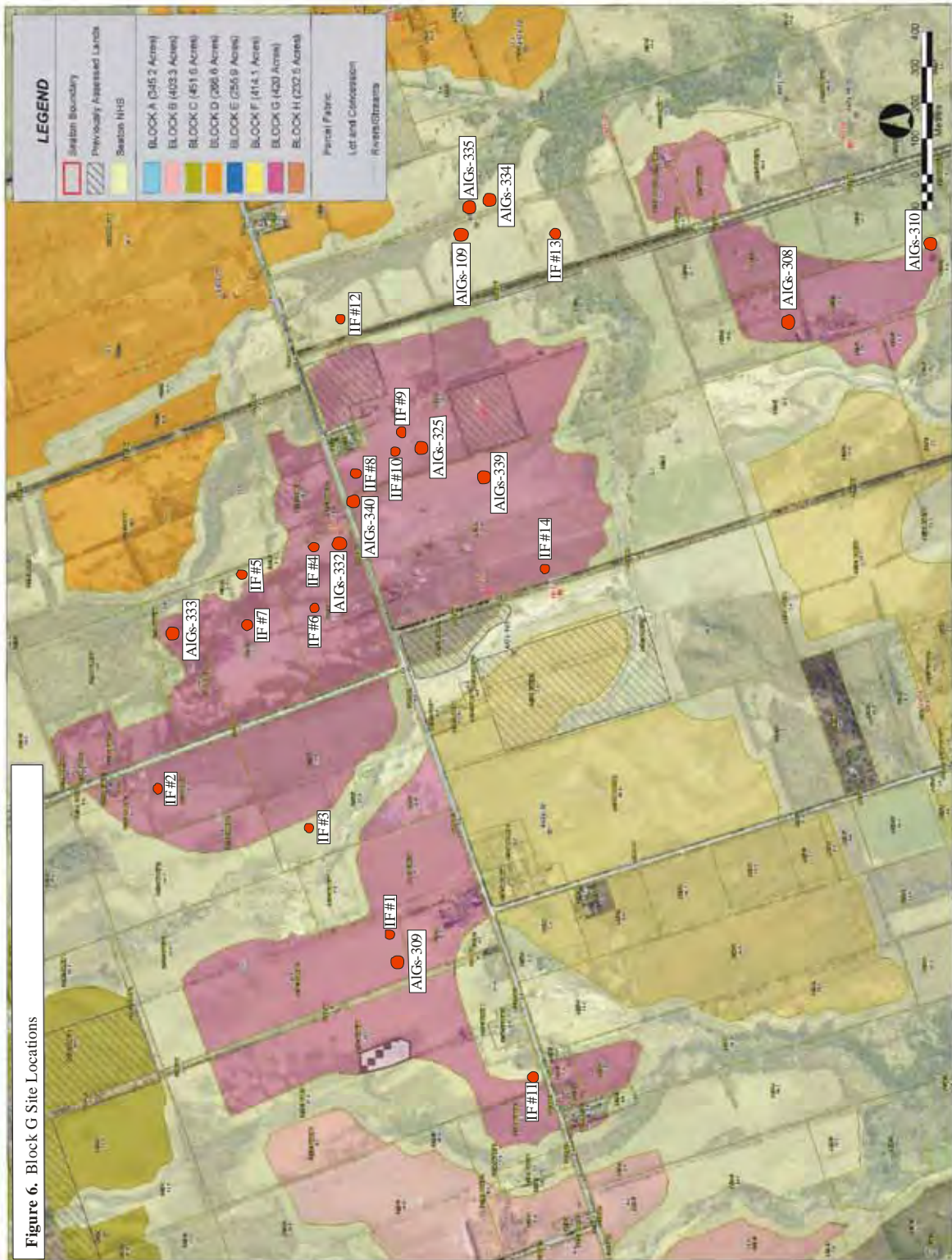
Areas of obvious disturbance associated with the farm building complexes, houses and driveways were not shovel test pitted. Scrublands and overgrown meadowlands which could not be ploughed were all shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Each test pit measured about 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and 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 24 new archaeological sites were discovered during the course of the assessment and include the Kitigan site (AIGs-308), a Early Iroquoian cabin site; the Subtelny site (AIGs-332), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Skidmore site (AIGs-333), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Little Lowdown site (AIGs-334), a Middle Iroquoian campsite; the Lowdown site (AIGs-335), a Middle to Late Iroquoian camp or cabin site; the Gerry site (AIGs-339), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Frederick Smith site (AIGs-340), a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead; the Covent site (AIGs-309), a Iroquoian findspot; the Small Pond (AIGs-310), a Iroquoian findspot; the Desson site (AIGs-325), a Middle Archaic findspot; and 14 indeterminate precontact findspots (Figure 6).

In addition to the 24 new sites, one previously registered site was investigated. The general location of the Willems site (AIGs-109), a indeterminate precontact campsite, was relocated and subjected to a Stage 3 assessment. Unregistered site IV-23 consisted of some positive test pits associated with the Tool House, an farmhouse located in RU 4-23-1 which dates back to the 1840's. The house was occupied well into the twentieth century. The area surrounding this abandoned house has been extensively disturbed and no longer has any archaeological potential. Unregistered Site V-23 was relocated and registered as the Subtelny site (AIGs-332). Unregistered site IV-24 could not be relocated. All of these sites are described in more detail in the following sections of this report.





**TABLE 2.** Block G Conditions, Survey Techniques and Results

<b>Ru No.</b>	<b>Size (Surveyed)</b>	<b>Survey Date</b>	<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Survey Technique</b>	<b>Results</b>
4-22-2/ Parcel 5	16.0 (21.5)	05/05	Units contains five small winter weathered fields situated on a low lying terrace overlooking a creek to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AIGs-109 IF #12 & 13
4-22-4/ Parcel 5	1.9 (5)	05/05	Units contains a small winter weathered field situated on a low lying terrace overlooking a creek to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AIGs-334 AIGs-335
4-22-5 (Pt.1)	2.7	06/05	Western edge of small recently ploughed field and farm building complex	Undisturbed areas pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-22-5 (Pt.2a)	3.7 (4.5)	06/05	Small recently ploughed field with level terrain.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-22-5 (Pt.2b)	6.2 (7)	06/05	Small recently ploughed field with level terrain.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-23-1	58.3 (61.5)	05/05	A large unit containing 3 winter weathered agricultural fields and 2 additional fields which were recently ploughed. Topography is level with a gentle slope down to the south and southeast. Stone foundation of the Tool House (ca. 1840's) is associated with some scrublands in the central section of this unit.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AIGs-325 IF #8, 9, 10 & 11
4-23-2	24 (25.6)	09/04	The southern 2/3 of this unit contains a large field recently planted in winter wheat. The northern 1/3 is an area of open scrub. The property is high in the north part and slopes down to the southeast corner. There is a residence, driveway and farm building complex in the central part of this unit.	Scrublands shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Ploughed area pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AIGs-308 AIGs-310
4-23-3	9.7 (10)	11/04	Unit contains a field recently planted in winter wheat immediately west of Sideline 22. Land is high along the west edge and slopes down to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-24-1	61.9 (63.5)	12/04	Large unit containing several fields, livestock paddock, scrublands and a farm building complex. The property has level terrain along the western edge then gently slopes down towards a small watercourse which bisects the unit.	Scrublands and livestock paddock shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Pedestrian survey of ploughed fields at 5 metre intervals.	AIGs-339 AIGs-340 IF #14
4-24-2	2.9 (6.1)	11/04	Small unit containing a field recently planted in winter wheat. It is high in the southeast corner and slopes down toward a watercourse in the northwest.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-24-3	2.4 (3.3)	11/04	Small unit containing a field recently planted in winter wheat. The property is high in the centre and slopes down to the west and east. It overlooks a creek valley to the southwest.	Pedestrian surveyed mature corn fields at 3 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-26-3	17.8	10/04	Unit contains a corn field that gently slopes from the west down to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.

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

4-28-1	5.5 (8.5)	11/04	Unit contains the northwestern part of a field recently planted in winter wheat. The property has high ground along the north edge and slopes down towards the southeast.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-28-3	1.4	09/04	Small unit containing scrublands situated between two private residences. Property has high ground along the north edge then slopes down to the south.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-28-4	0.7	09/04	Small unit of scrublands immediately west of the Whitevale Cemetery. Unit gently slopes down to the west.	Shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
4-28-5	0.5	09/04	Small residential lot.	Undisturbed areas shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-23-2 (Pt.1)	10.2 (12.0)	05/05	Unit consists of 3 small winter weathered fields. The ground is level with a gentle slope down to the northeast.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-23-2 (Pt.2)	1.1	09/04	Small residential lot and southwestern corner of a winter weathered field.	Undisturbed areas shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Field pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-24-2	22.2 (23)	04/05	Large unit that contains portions of 3 winter weathered fields. Ground is high and rolling in the centre with gentle slopes down to the east and west.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	IF #5 & 7
5-24-5	24.4 (25)	04/05	Large unit that contains portions of 2 winter weathered fields and a farm building complex. The ground is high in the centre and gently slopes down to the east and west.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. Undisturbed areas shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-332 IF #4 & 6
5-24-6 (Pt.1)	10 (11)	04/05	Unit contains portions of 2 winter weathered fields with gentle, rolling topography.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AlGs-333
5-24-6 (Pt.2)	0.9	09/04	Small residential lot containing a demolished structure. Ground is high and flat, but there are gravel, pavement and topsoil mounds throughout.	Completely disturbed.	Nothing found.
5-24-6 (Pt.3)	9.8 (13.7)	04/05	Unit contains 2 winter weathered fields that have high ground along the west end, sloping down to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-24-6 (Pt.4)	0.7	09/04	Small unit containing scrublands. Eastern half disturbed, contains mounds of topsoil and gravel.	Undisturbed areas shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-25-7	26.9	10/04	Unit contains the a large section of two recently ploughed fields. The property is high in the northwest corner and west half and it slopes down towards the southeast. Some scrublands in southwestern section of unit.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. Scrublands shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	IF #3
5-25-7	6.4 (8.6)	05/05	Small triangular shaped field recently planted in soya bean. Watercourse to the east.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-25-8 (Pt.1)	16.3	10/04	Unit contains 3 recently ploughed fields and an open scrub area in the northeast corner associated with a barn. The property is high along the north edge and it slopes down towards the south.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. Undisturbed scrublands shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	IF #2



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

5-25-8 (Pt.2a)	8	10/04	Unit contains a corn field on high ground overlooking a low wet area to the west.	Mature corn field pedestrian surveyed at 3 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-25-8 (Pt.2b)	8	10/04	Unit contains the southeast corner of a corn field. It is on high level ground.	Mature corn field pedestrian surveyed at 3 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-25-8 (Pt.3)	0.6	09/04	Small residential lot.	Completely disturbed.	Nothing found.
5-26-1	8.1	09/04	Partially disturbed scrublands and a farm building complex.	Undisturbed scrublands shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-26-3 (Pt.1)	17.8 (19)	05/05	Small rectangular shaped field recently planted in soya bean. Watercourse to the northeast.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-26-3 (Pt.2)	33.9 (36.6)	10/04	Unit contains the southern 2/3 of a large corn field and a small section of a recently ploughed field. The property is high along the western edge and slopes down to the east.	Mature corn field pedestrian surveyed at 3 metre intervals. Recently ploughed field pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	AIGs-309 IF#1
5-27-3 (Pt.1)	36.5 (50.1)	05/05	This large unit contains portions of 2 winter weathered fields. The southern and eastern edges are high ground which slope downward towards a tributary in the northwest.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	IF #11
5-27-3 Part 1/ Parcel 3	3.1	05/05	Northern half of winter weathered field. Overlooks small watercourse to the north.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-28-4 (Pt.2)	6.3 (9.2)	05/05	This small unit contains one winter weathered field with high ground in the southeast corner, sloping down to the west.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
5-28-4 Part 2/ Parcel 3	1.0	05/05	Northeastern section of small winter weathered field. Overlooks small watercourse to the north.	Pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals.	Nothing found.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>442</b> <b>*(495.7)</b>				

\*actual area surveyed

## 5.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 THE WILLEMS SITE (AIGs-109)

#### Location and Description

The Willems site is a indeterminate precontact campsite. The date or period of occupation of this site is not known. The site is situated in the eastern section of Block G in RU 4-22-2, Parcel 5, 540 metres south of Whitevale Road and 185 metres east of the unopened road allowance for Sideline 22, in the North Half of Lot 22, Concession 4 (Figure 6). The 1978 site record form describes the site location as being in the northeastern corner of the fourth agricultural field situated south of Whitevale Road. The field is situated on a low terrace which overlooks a tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek. The tributary is located 45 metres east of the site.

### History of Investigations

The Willems site was registered by Spittal (1978) during his Urban Stage One Archaeological Survey project. The site was found in 1978 during the pedestrian survey of a ploughed field. Four Onondaga chert flakes were found spread over a 50m<sup>2</sup> area. No additional work was conducted at the site at that time.

In order to determine the potential significance of this site, we conducted a Stage 3 assessment in May and July, 2005. The field where the site is located had been ploughed last fall and was winter weathered. Visibility was excellent. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at 1 metre intervals. Unfortunately, no surface artifacts were found in the general area where the site was located. As a precaution, we conducted limited Stage 3 test excavations at the site on July 8, 2005. A temporary datum (300N 100E) was established and a total of 6 one metre square test units were then excavated at 10 metre intervals across the suspected site area site (Figure 7). 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 sterile. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 22-29 centimeters.

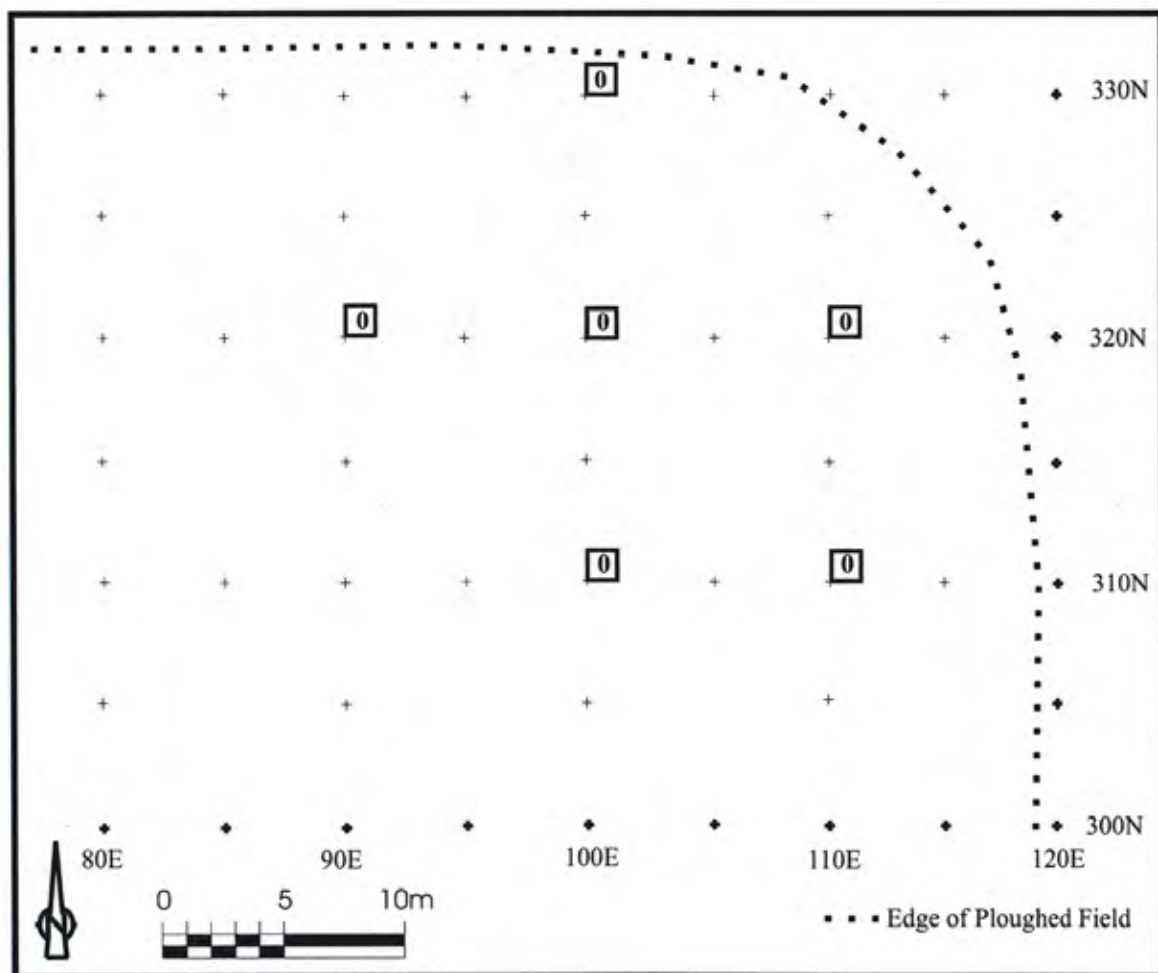


Figure 7. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Willems Site (AlGs-109)

### **Evaluation of Significance**

The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the Willems 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. Despite ideal conditions, no surface artifacts were found at the site and all of the test units that were excavated were sterile. The negative results of the Stage 3 assessment 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 the Willems site.

## **5.2 THE KITIGAN SITE (AIGs-308)**

### **Location and Description**

The Kitigan site is a 0.14 hectare Early Iroquoian cabin site occupied ca. A.D. 900-1250. The site is located in the southeastern section of Block D, 1,300 metres south of Whitevale Road and 315 metres west of Sideline Road 22, in RU 4-23-2 (Figure 6). The site is situated in the South Half of Lot 23, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering. The site is located on level terrain in the southwestern section of a overgrown meadowland area. A barn is located 20 metres west of the site. A tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek is situated 145 metres west of the site. Maximum site dimensions are 45 metres north-south by 30 metres east-west.

### **History of Investigations**

This site was discovered on September 22, 2004 while this area was being shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Two small ceramic sherds were 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 May 24-30, 2005. A temporary datum (200N 100E) was established beside the location of the positive test pit. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of 42 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site (Figure 8). All of the soils from each square were screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Thirty-four of the 42 test units were positive and had artifact densities ranging between 1-39 artifacts per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 25-36 centimeters, indicating that this area used to be cultivated.

### **Artifact Descriptions**

A total of 226 artifacts were recovered from the Kitigan site during the course of the Stage 3 assessment. The artifact assemblage consists of 203 small fractured ceramic sherds, 5 body sherds, 1 rim sherd, 1 pipe bowl and 16 chipped stone artifacts.

The single rim sherd recovered from the site was collarless with a slightly convex exterior and a concave interior. The exterior was decorated with a row of stamped obliques, as was the neck area. The lip and the interior were also decorated with dentate stamped obliques.

The body sherds include 4 that have a plain surface treatment and one which is check stamped. It was noted that 3 of the 177 fractured ceramic sherds were decorated on the exterior with two or more parallel rows of dentate stamps. The dentate stamped rim sherd, the presence of dentate stamping on 3 fractured sherds, along with the check stamped body sherd, suggests that the Kitigan site dates to the Early Iroquoian period.

The pipe bowl fragment represents about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the top half of a conical shaped bowl with a rounded lip. The exterior surface of the bowl is quite rough and is randomly decorated with some short linear stamped or punctated impressions.

The chipped and groundstone assemblage includes 14 debitage and 2 cores. The debitage assemblage included 6 flake fragments, 3 shatter, 2 biface thinning flakes, 2 primary decortication flakes and 1 primary flake. The debitage includes a dark grey to black local till chert (n=7), Onondaga chert (n=5) and Balsam Lake chert (n=2). Both of the cores are bipolar cores made from a black coloured local till chert. One bipolar core has a length of 22mm, a width of 12mm and is 8mm thick. The other bipolar core has a length of 25mm, a width of 12mm and is 8mm thick.

### **Evaluation of Significance**

The size of the Kitigan site (0.13 ha) and the nature of its artifact assemblage, indicate that it is an Early Iroquoian cabin or special purpose site occupied ca. AD. 900-1275. The site probably represents a seasonally occupied special purpose cabin site which was used for hunting and/or gathering, or for the tending of agricultural fields.

Early Iroquoian settlement-subsistence patterns varied though time and space across Southern Ontario. Fox (1976) suggested that Early Iroquoian settlement-subsistence patterns in southwestern Ontario near Lake Erie consisted of inland villages and small fishing camps along the Lake Erie Shore. Kapches (1982) suggested a similar pattern in south-central Ontario with the winter occupation of villages, spring use of fishing camps, summer planting of crops along with fishing, hunting and gathering in the fall, followed by a return to the village in winter. A more detailed analysis of Early Iroquoian sites in southwestern Ontario by Williamson (1990) has provided a clearer understanding of Early Iroquoian settlement-subsistence patterns. Early Iroquoian communities on the Caradoc Sand Plain utilized a mixed settlement-subsistence system involving long term occupations of villages in order to grow and harvest corn, along with seasonally occupied fishing, hunting and gathering camps (Williamson 1990). While portions of the village population would be dispersed at different times of the year for various subsistence related activities, the adoption of corn agriculture allowed the entire community to congregate in the village for the winter.

Special purpose Early Iroquoian sites are extremely rare in the prehistoric record for south-central Ontario. Consequently, the Kitigan site is considered to be a significant archaeological resource and a planning concern. The site has a strong potential for subsurface remains, and may contain artifact-bearing topsoil deposits of concern for mitigation. It is recommended that if the site can not be avoided by future development, that it be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve the extensive block excavation of a series of 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.

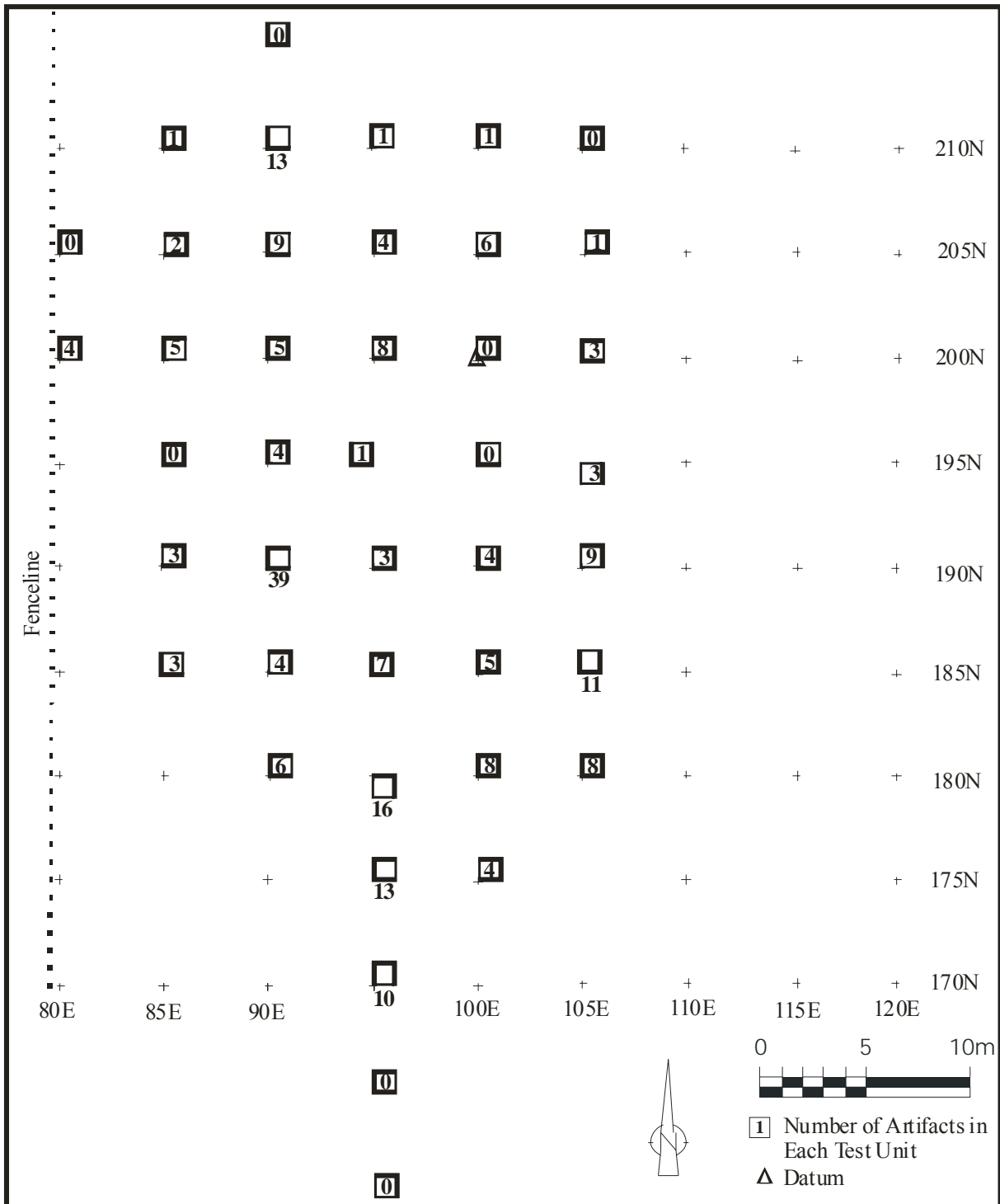


Figure 8. Results of Stage 3 Assessment of the Kitigan Site (AIGs-308)

### **5.3 THE SUBTELNY SITE (AIGs-332)**

#### **Location and Description**

The Subtelny site is a indeterminate precontact campsite. The date or period of occupation is not known for this site. The site is located on the South Half of Lot 24, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 30 metres north of Whitevale Road and 370 metres east of Sideline 24 (Figure 6). The site is located in RU 5-24-5 in the southeastern corner of an agricultural field on level ground. A tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek is located 30 metres southwest of the site. Site dimensions are 12 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. The site is located very close to a unregistered site listed as V-23. V-23 was 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. A local farmer reported finding some native artifacts in the southeastern corner of RU 5-24-5.

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 9 artifacts from 9 artifact stations (Figure 9).

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from July 18-19, 2005. A temporary datum (300N 100E) was established near the centre of the site. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of nine 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. Only four of the test units were positive and had artifact densities ranging between 1-2 artifacts per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 19-25 centimeters.

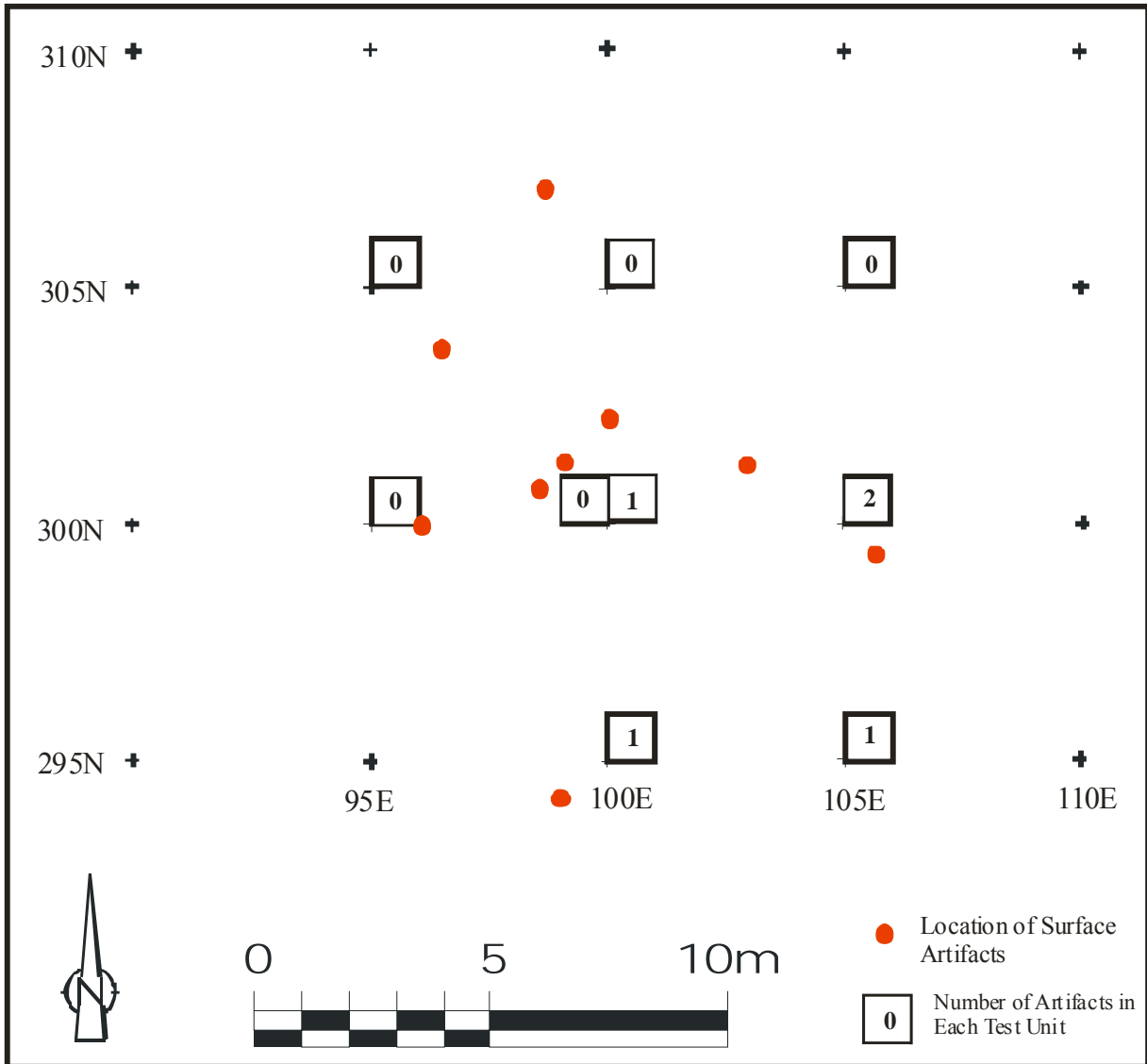
#### **Artifact Description**

A total of 14 chipped lithic artifacts were recovered from the site including 8 flake fragments, 4 biface thinning flakes, one utilized flake, and one end scraper. Most of the artifacts were made from Onondaga chert. One biface thinning flake was made from Collingwood chert. The end scraper was made from a Onondaga chert flake fragment and was 31mm in length, with a width of 21mm and a thickness of 7mm. Steep unifacial retouch was located along the dorsal distal and right lateral dorsal surfaces and was convex in shape with a length of 23mm.

#### **Evaluation of Significance**

The results of the Stage 3 test excavations indicate that the Subtelny site is a small indeterminate precontact campsite. The Stage 3 assessment indicates that the site does not represent a significant archaeological resource and is not a planning concern. The lack of any artifacts in

most of the test units indicates that the 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 9.** Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Subtelny Site (AIGs-332)

## **5.4 THE SKIDMORE SITE (AIGs-333)**

### **Location and Description**

The Skidmore site is a indeterminate precontact campsite. The date or period of occupation is not known. The site is located on the South Half of Lot 24, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 550 metres north of Whitevale Road and 290 metres east of Sideline 24 (Figure 6). The site is located in RU 5-24-6, Part 1, in the northern section of a small agricultural field on level ground. A tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek and some low lying poorly drained lands are located 55 metres east of the site. Site dimensions are 41 metres north-south by 44 metres east-west.

### **History of Investigations**

This site was discovered in May, 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 55 artifacts from 55 artifact stations (Figure 10).

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from July 28-August 4, 2005. A temporary datum (300N 100E) in the southeastern section of the site. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of 31 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site (Figure 10). 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 had artifact densities ranging between 1-13 artifacts per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 23-29 centimeters.

### **Artifact Description**

A total of 203 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the site and include 186 debitage, 7 biface fragments, 5 cores, 1 drill, 1 graver, 1 utilized flake, 1 scraper and 1 groundstone artifact. Almost all of the artifacts were made from Onondaga chert. Three pieces of debitage were made of Balsam Lake chert. The debitage assemblage includes 102 flake fragments, 56 shatter, 26 biface thinning flakes, 1 primary flake and 1 secondary decortication flake.

The 7 biface fragments include 1 biface blank midsection, 3 biface blank fragments, 1 finished biface midsection, 1 finished biface fragment, and 1 shaped biface fragment. Finished bifaces have thin fine flaking, while biface blanks have some thinning and shaped bifaces have no biface thinning. The random cores are quite large and have tabular cortex. The attributes of the cores, bifaces, scraper, drill, utilized flake and graver are listed in Table 3.

The drill fragment is from the narrow blade section of a bifacially worked drill. The groundstone artifact may be the bit end of a small narrow celt or possibly part of a flaker used for the flint knapping. It was made from a sedimentary rock and is cylindrical in shape with a plano-convex cross section and is 40mm in length, 13mm wide and 8mm thick.



**Table 3.** Skidmore Site (AIGs-333) Utilized Flakes and Cores

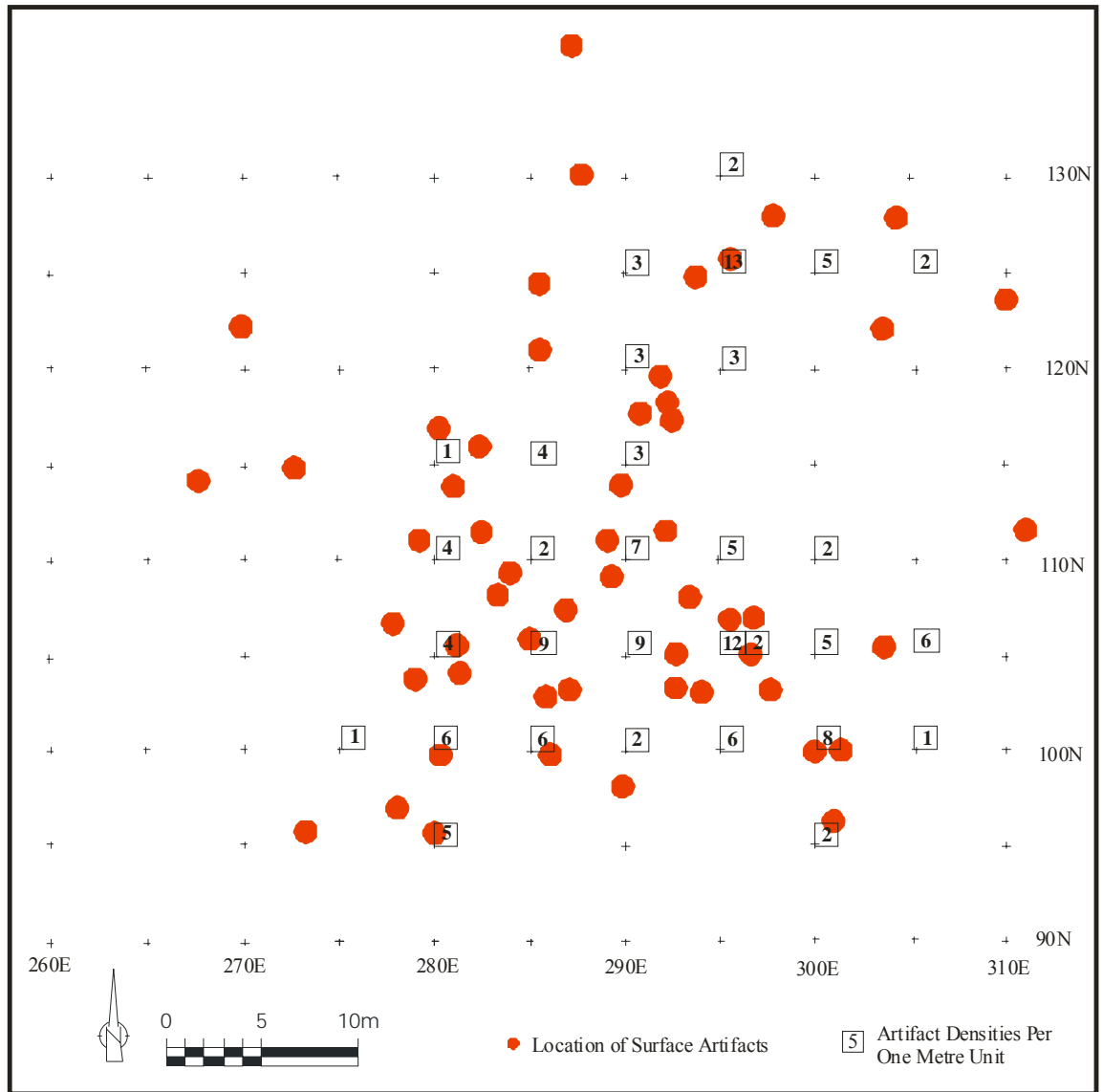
Provenience	Length	Width	Thickness	Flake Type	Material	Location	Shape	Retouch Length	Comment
Surface	51	45	17	FRA	ON	DD	CV	37	large end scraper
						RLD	ST	16	
Surface	36	32	8	PRI	ON	RLD	PT	11	graver
						LLD	CC	15	
Surface	42+	62	16		ON				large biface blank midsection
Surface	20+	25	6		ON				small finished biface midsection
Surface	14+	55+	21		ON				biface blank fragment
Surface	44+	27+	9		ON				biface blank fragment
Surface	57	35	26		ON				random core
Surface	60	30	26		ON				random core
Surface	35	32	26		ON				random core
Surface	96	42	27		ON				random core
Surface	80	41	25		ON				random core
115N 280E	33+	50+	16		ON				large shaped biface fragment
105N 301E	32+	22+	7		ON				biface blank fragment
105N 301E	26+	18+	6		ON				finished biface fragment
100N 300E	20	14	6		ON				drill fragment
110N 290E	22	12	5	FRA	ON	RLD	CV	14	utilized flake

**Table Legend**

Flake Type:	Material:	Location:	Shape:
BTF-Biface Thinning Flake	BA-Balsam Lake	L-Lateral and Left	ST-Straight
FRA-Flake Fragment	ON-Onondaga	D-Dorsal and Distal	CC-Concave
PRI-Primary Flake	UN-Unidentified	R-Right	CV-Convex
SHA-Shatter		V-Ventral	IR-Irregular
SDE- Secondary Decortication		P-Proximal	
PDE - Primary Decortication Flake		Bif -Bifacial	

**Evaluation of Significance**

Although no diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the site, the results of the Stage 3 assessment suggest that the Skidmore site is a significant archaeological resource and a planning concern. A number of formal tools were recovered, and some of the test units did contain a sufficient quantity of artifacts to indicate that the site should be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. The nature of the artifact assemblage indicates that the site was used for the production of large bifaces from Onondaga cores which were brought to the site. This type of Onondaga biface production site is quite rare in this region of southern Ontario where Onondaga chert had to be imported. There is a strong possibility that the site will contain some diagnostic artifacts which could date the site to a specific period. Consequently, it is recommended that if the Skidmore site can not be avoided by future development, that it be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve the block excavation of a series of one metre units across the areas of the site which contain a relatively high density of ploughzone artifacts.



**Figure 10.** Results of Stage 3 Assessment of the Skidmore Site (AIGs-333)

## **5.5 THE LITTLE LOWDOWN SITE (AIGs-334)**

### **Location and Description**

The Little Lowdown site is a Middle Iroquoian campsite occupied ca. A.D. 1275-1400. The site is located on the North Half of Lot 22, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 630 metres south of Whitevale Road and 220 metres east of unopened road allowance for Sideline 22 (Figure 6). The site is located in RU 4-22-4 (Parcel 5) along the eastern edge of a small agricultural field on level ground. The field is situated on a large low terrace which overlooks a tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek. The tributary is located 55 metres northeast of the site.

### **History of Investigations**

This site was discovered in May, 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. The surface scatter consisted of a ceramic rim sherd fragment and a flake fragment located less than 1 metre apart from each other (Figure 11).

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from July 7-8, 2005. A temporary datum (200N 100E) was established beside the two surface artifacts. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of 7 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. Three of the 7 test units were positive and contained one artifact each. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 23-29 centimeters.

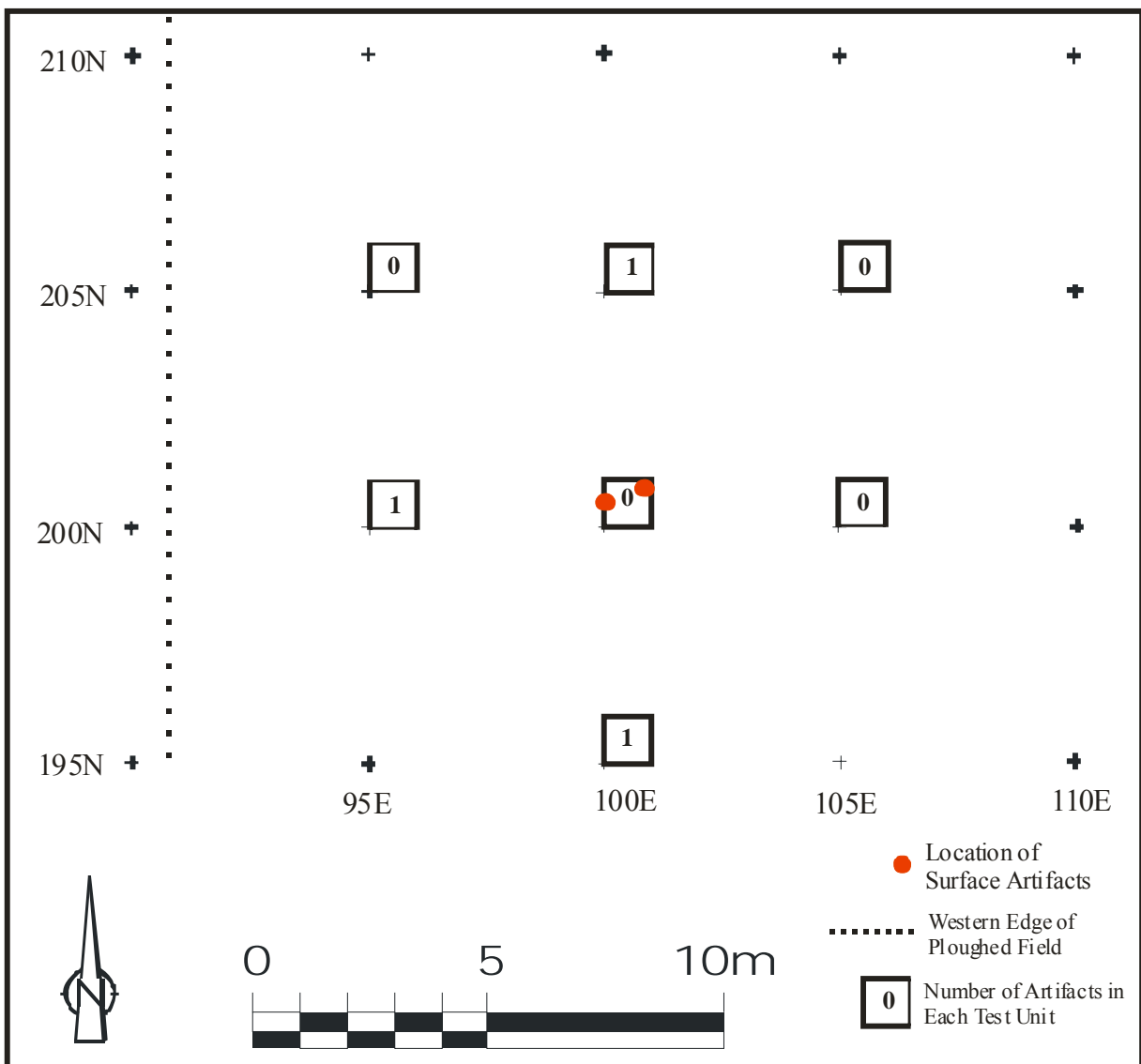
### **Artifact Description**

A total of 5 artifacts were recovered as a result of the Stage 3 assessment and included one ceramic rim sherd fragment, one fractured sherd, and 3 chipped lithics. The rim sherd fragment is missing its neck. The exterior collar is decorated with a stamped criss-cross motif placed above a single push-pull horizontal line. The lip is decorated with stamped obliques and the interior is plain. This appears to be a Middleport Criss-Cross rim sherd, which is most common on sites dating to the Middle Iroquoian period. The small chipped lithic assemblage included 1 flake fragment, 1 biface thinning flake and 1 piece of shatter. All of the chipped lithics were made from Onondaga chert.

### **Evaluation of Significance**

The contents and size of the Little Lowdown site indicates that it is an Middle Iroquoian campsite which was occupied for a relatively short period of time. The site probably represents a temporary campsite which was used for hunting and/or gathering activities. The Little Lowdown site is considered to be a significant archaeological resource and is a planning concern. Middle Iroquoian campsite are a relatively rare site type and are often difficult to identify due to their small size and low density of artifacts. Consequently, the examination of

this type of site can make a significant contribution to our understanding of Middle Iroquoian settlement-subsistence patterns. The low density of artifacts in the test units indicates that the block excavation of additional one metre units is not warranted for this site. However, Middle Iroquoian campsites have some potential for subsurface features or post moulds. It is recommended that if the site can not be avoided by future development, that it be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve stripping the topsoil from the site with a gradall and shovel shining the surface of the subsoil in an attempt to identify any potential subsurface settlement patterns, such as post moulds and features. Any potential subsurface features and post moulds must then be recorded and excavated.



**Figure 11.** Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Little Lowdown Site (AIGs-334)

## **5.6 THE LOWDOWN SITE (AIGs-335)**

### **Location and Description**

The Lowdown site is a Middle to Late Iroquoian camp or cabin site occupied ca. A.D. 1275-1650. The site is located on the North Half of Lot 22, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 565 metres south of Whitevale Road and 225 metres east of unopened road allowance for Sideline 22 (Figure 6). The site is located in RU 4-22-4 (Parcel 5) along the northeastern edge of a small agricultural field on level ground. The field is situated on a large low terrace which overlooks a tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek, which is located 25 metres northeast of the site. A break in slope runs along the eastern edge of the site and leads down to a low lying area associated with the watercourse. Site dimensions are 25 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west.

### **History of Investigations**

This site was discovered in May, 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. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 7 artifacts from 7 artifact stations (Figure 12).

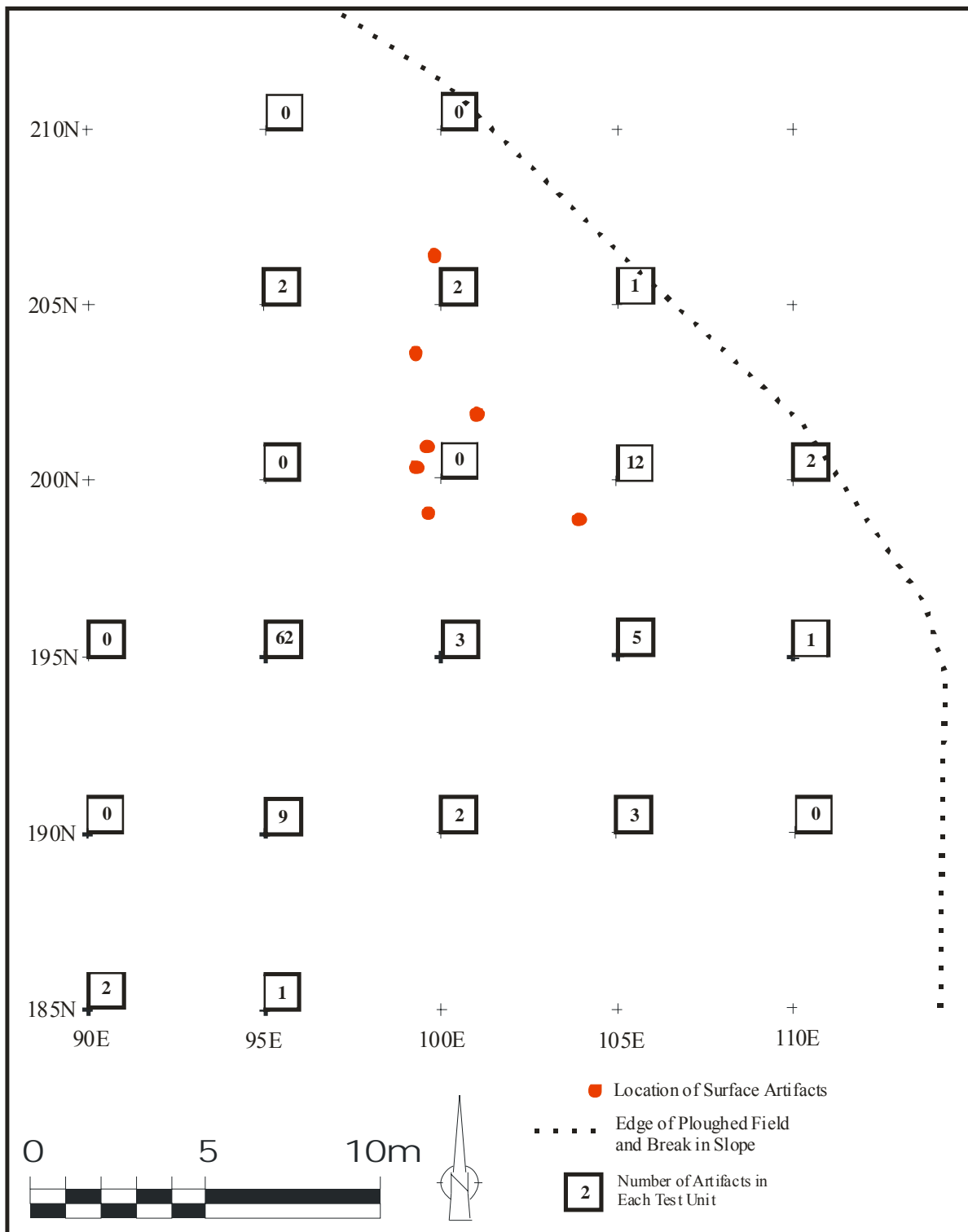
Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from July 11-14, 2005. A temporary datum (200N 100E) near the centre of the surface scatter. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of 21 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site. All of the soils from each square were screened through 6 mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. Fourteen of the 21 test units were positive and contained 1-62 per one metre unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 19-25 centimeters. The unit which contained the largest number of artifacts (195N 95E) contained a probable feature. The partially exposed ovate feature had mottled dark brown fill and was located in the northwestern corner of the unit. Feature type could not be determined.

### **Artifact Description**

A total of 114 artifacts were recovered from the Lowdown site as a result of the Stage 3 assessment and includes 101 fractured ceramic sherds, 5 body sherds, 1 rim sherd fragment, and 7 chipped lithics. The rim sherd fragment consisted of the lip and upper rim area. The base of the rim and the neck are missing. The lip and interior are plain while the exterior is decorated with at least one incised horizontal line. The rim is too fragmented to identify to type. All of the five body sherds are plain and likely come from the same vessel. The small ceramic assemblage suggests that the site dates to the Middle or Late Iroquoian period.

The 7 chipped lithics include 4 flake fragments, 1 biface thinning flake, 1 piece of shatter and one side scraper. Half of the debitage sample was made from Onondaga chert. One flake fragment was Balsam Lake chert, while 1 shatter and 1 flake fragment were made from a local till chert. The side scraper was made from a dark black local till chert flake fragment and was

23mm in length, with a width of 16mm and a thickness of 7mm. Steep unifacial retouch was located along the left lateral dorsal surface and was convex in shape with a length of 19mm.



**Figure 12.** Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Lowdown Site (AIGs-335)

### **Evaluation of Significance**

The Lowdown site has been tentatively identified as a Middle to Late Iroquoian camp or cabin site. This site probably represents a seasonally occupied special purpose site which was used for hunting and/or gathering, or for the tending of agricultural fields. Special purpose Middle to Late Iroquoian sites are relatively rare in the prehistoric record for south-central Ontario. Consequently, the Lowdown site is considered to be a significant archaeological resource and a planning concern. The site has a strong potential for subsurface remains, and may contain artifact-bearing topsoil deposits of concern for mitigation. It is recommended that if the site can not be avoided by future development, that it be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve the extensive block excavation of a series of 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.

## **5.7 THE GERRY SITE (AIGs-343)**

### **Location and Description**

The Gerry site is an indeterminate precontact campsite. The date or period of occupation of this site is not known. The site is located on the North Half of Lot 24, Concession 4 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, 370 metres south of Whitevale Road and 385 metres east of Sideline 24 (Figure 6). The site is located in RU 4-24-1 in the eastern section of a fairly level agricultural field on a slight rise. A seasonally active tributary of Ganatsekiagon Creek is located just 15 metres west of the site. Site dimensions are metres 20 north-south by 17 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. The field had been used to grow hay for a number of years and was ploughed for the assessment. At the time of the survey the field was well 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 23 artifacts from 23 artifact stations (Figure 13).

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from July 8-10, 2005. A temporary datum (300N 100E) was established in the northeastern section of the site. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of 12 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. All of the test units were positive and contained 1-13 chipped lithic artifacts per unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 25-32 centimeters.

### Artifact Description

A total of 87 chipped lithic artifacts were recovered from the site including 3 scrapers, 1 biface fragment, 1 core, and 82 pieces of debitage. The debitage assemblage included 47 flake fragments, 22 biface thinning flakes, 12 pieces of shatter and one primary flake. All of the artifacts were made from Onondaga chert. The scrapers, biface, and the core are described in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Gerry Site (AIGs-332) Scrapers, Biface, and Core

Provenience	Length	Width	Thickness	Flake Type	Material	Location	Shape	Retouch Length	Comment
Surface	36	30	8	-	ON	-	-	-	biface blank base fragment
Surface	32	30	10	FRA	ON	DD	CV	28	end scraper
295N 95E	30	25	6	FRA	ON	DD	CV	26	end scraper
285N 85E	41	28	10		ON				rotated core
295N 91E	40	19	9	FRA	ON	LLD	CV	10+	side scraper fragment

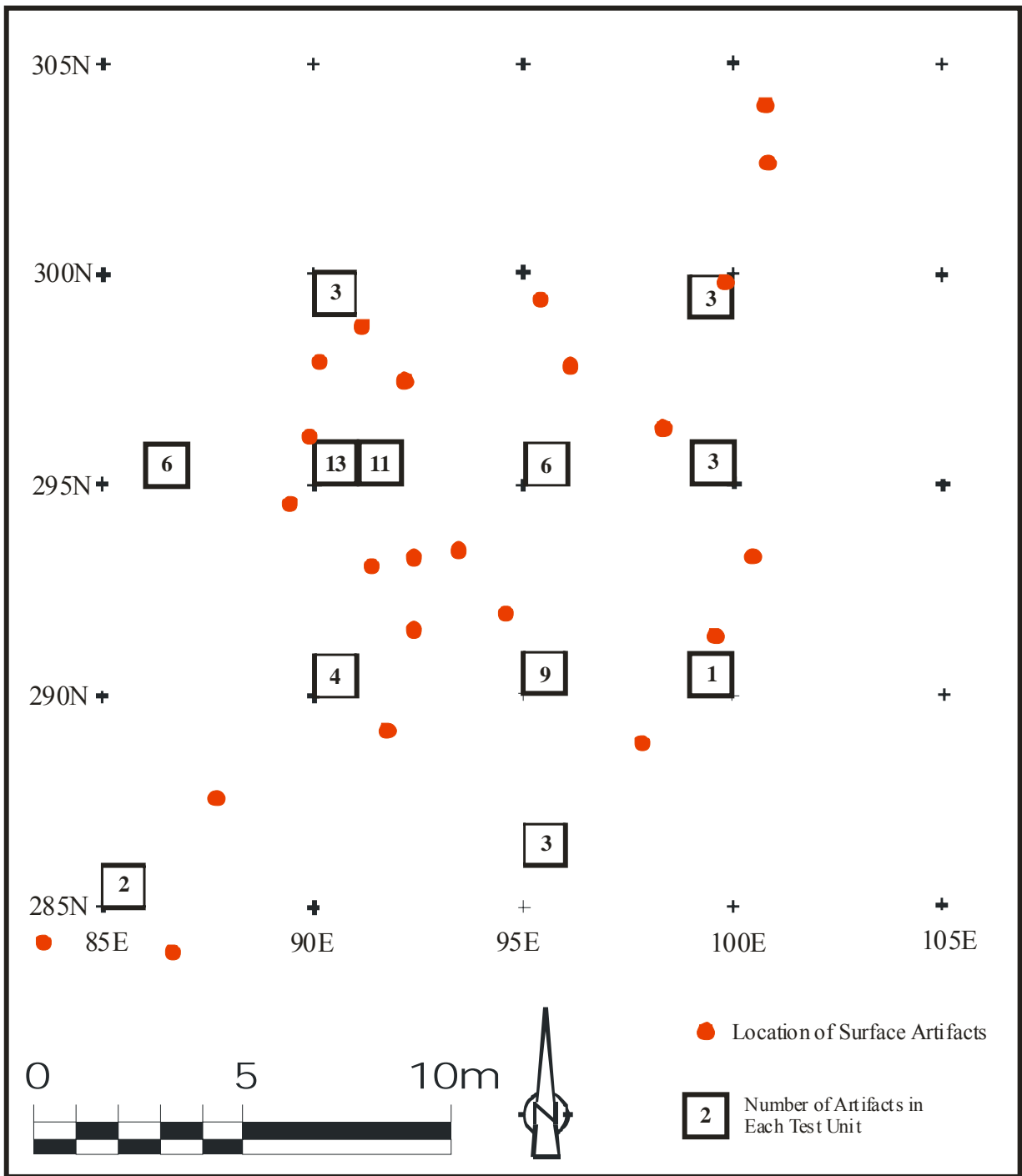
#### Table Legend

Flake Type:	Material:	Location:	Shape:
BTF-Biface Thinning Flake	BA-Balsam Lake	L-Lateral and Left	ST-Straight
FRA-Flake Fragment	ON-Onondaga	D-Dorsal and Distal	CC-Concave
PRI-Primary Flake	UN-Unidentified	R-Right	CV-Convex
SHA-Shatter		V-Ventral	IR-Irregular
SDE- Secondary Decortication		P-Proximal	
PDE - Primary Decortication Flake		Bif -Bifacial	

### Evaluation of Significance

The results of the Stage 3 test excavations indicate that the Gerry site is a small indeterminate precontact camp. The Stage 3 assessment indicates that the site does represent a significant archaeological resource and is a planning concern. The relatively high density of artifacts in some of the test units and the presence of some formal tools indicates that this site does have some potential for providing valuable archaeological data. Consequently, it is recommended that if the Gerry site can not be avoided by future development, that it be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. This would involve the block excavation of a series of one metre units across the site in areas which contain a relatively high density of ploughzone artifacts.





**Figure 13.** Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Gerry Site (AIGs-339)

## **5.8 THE FREDERICK SMITH SITE (AIGs-340)**

### **Location and Description**

The Frederick Smith site is a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead located in the central section of Block G in RU 4-24-1, immediately south of Whitevale Road and 440 metres east of Sideline 24 (Figure 6). The site is located in the North Half of Lot 24, Concession 4 in the northeastern corner of a long rectangular agricultural field. The site is situated on level terrain on a slight rise of land. Maximum site dimensions are 45 metres north-south by 30 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. The field had been used to grow hay for a number of years and had recently been ploughed for the assessment and had excellent visibility. 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 50 artifacts from 50 artifact stations (Figure 14).

Our Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at the site from July 20-21, 2005. A temporary datum (300N 100E) was established north of the site. A five metre grid system was then established and a total of 9 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. All of the test units were positive and contained 6-45 artifacts per unit. All of the test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 25-29 centimeters.

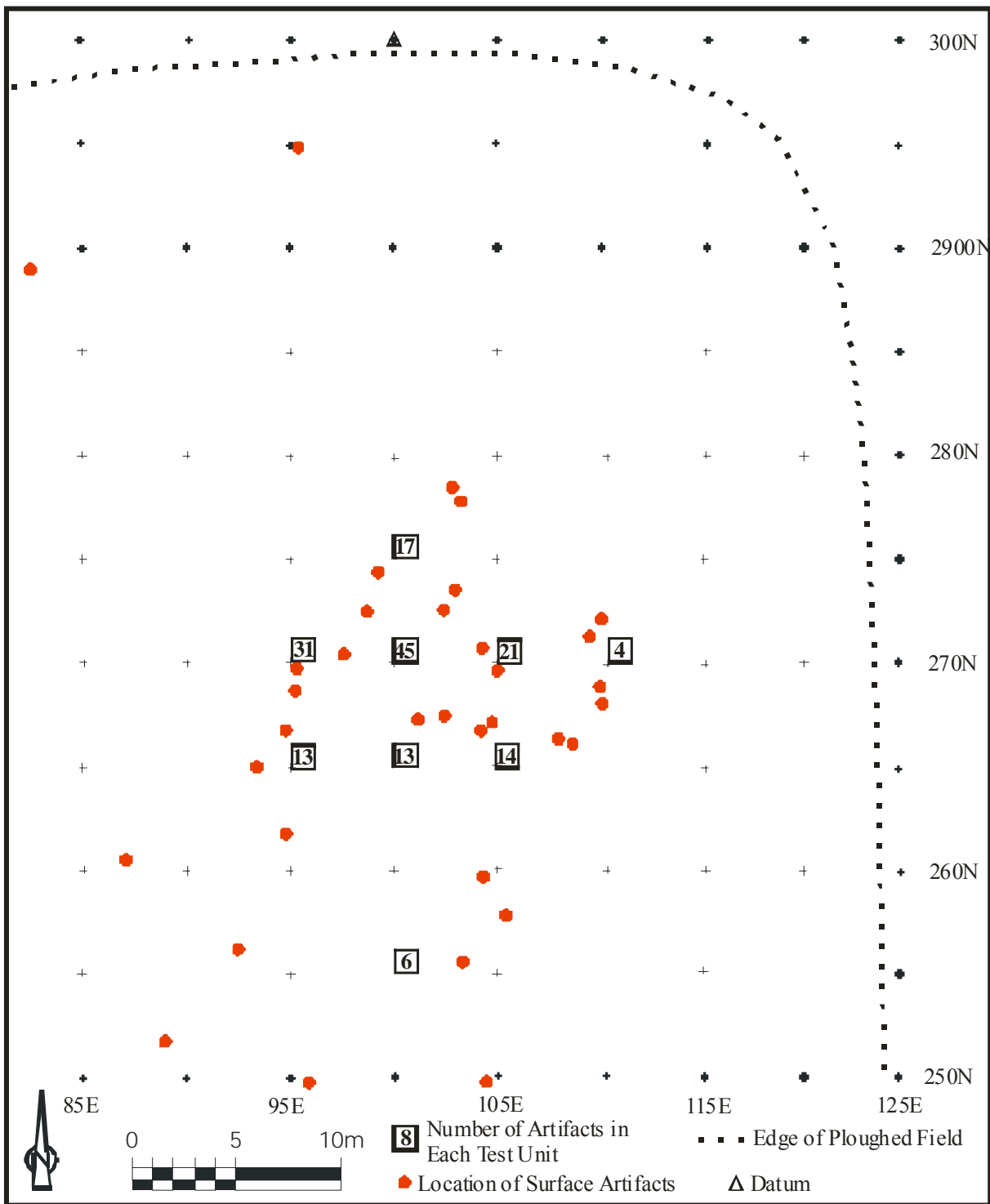
### **Artifact Descriptions**

A total of 214 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 3 assessment and include household ceramics (71%: n = 152), architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (16.8%: n = 36), household glass (8.4%: n = 18), personal material (2.8%: n = 6) and faunal material (0.9%: n = 2).

#### ***Ceramics***

The most common ceramic within the ceramic assemblage is whiteware (n= 88: 57.9%), followed by transfer printed ware (n= 17: 11.2%), hand painted ware (n= 16: 10.5%), red earthenware and ironstone (each at n = 10: 6.6%), unidentified ceramics (n= 6 : 3.9%), flow ware (n = 2: 1.3%), and banded ware, sponged ware and stamped ware (each at n = 1: 0.7%).

The four red earthenware sherds recovered from the site include seven unglazed sherds and three sherds glazed dark brown. Red earthenwares were produced in Ontario throughout the nineteenth century.



**Figure 14.** Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Frederick Smith Site (AIGs-340)

**Table 5.** Frederick Smith Site (AIGs-339) Artifact Assemblage

<b>COMPONENT/CATEGORY</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Household Ceramics</b>		
Red Earthenware	10	
Whiteware	88	
Ironstone	10	
Banded Ware	1	
Flow Ware	2	
Hand Painted Ware	16	
Sponged Ware	1	
Transfer Printed Ware	17	
Stamped Ware	1	
Ceramics, Unidentified	6	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>71.0</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD GLASS</b>		
Bottle Glass	18	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS &amp; HARDWARE</b>		
Cut Nails	7	
Wire Nails	1	
Unidentified Nails	2	
Window Glass	21	
Scrap Metal	4	
Miscellaneous Metal	1	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>PERSONAL MATERIAL</b>		
Pipe Stems	1	
Buttons	1	
Coins	1	
Slate	3	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>FAUNAL MATERIAL (Bone)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>214</b>	

The transfer printed wares from the site exhibit some variety of colour. There are five greyish-black, five polychrome of blue and purple, four blue, two grey, and one brown. All transfer printed sherds are on whitewares. Generally sites with a diversity of colours in the transfer printed ceramics can be dated from the 1830's to 1850's. (Kenyon 1991:10). Brown transfer printed wares were available until 1860, and again during the 1880's .

The 16 sherds of hand painted ware are all blue in colour. Blue painted wares were common during the first half of the nineteenth century. One sherd of sponged ware was recovered from the site, and is finely sponged blue. Sponged ware was popular from 1840 to 1870 (Kenyon 1991:6). There is one sherd of stamped ware with an unidentifiable motif in red and green. Stamped ceramics are first found in Ontario in the 1840's, and remained in production throughout the nineteenth century and beyond. There is one sherd of banded ware in the ceramic assemblage. It has thin medium blue bands on white. Banded ware is found on sites

dating throughout the nineteenth century. Two sherds of flow blue were found at the site. Flowing blue ceramics are found in Ontario after 1845 (Kenyon 1991:10).

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the site indicates that it was occupied between the 1840's and 1860's. The 17 transfer printed ceramics are in at least four different colour types including one polychrome. These may be dated to the period of the 1830's to 1860 or even later in the nineteenth century. There are ten sherds of ironstone in the assemblage which can be dated after 1845. Ironstone was very popular in the 1860's to 1870's (Kenyon 1991:7). Flowing blue ceramics are also dated beginning in 1845. Sponged ware is dated from 1840 to 1870, and stamped wares from the 1840's onwards.

#### ***Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware***

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site includes 21 sherds of window glass, seven cut nails, one wire nail and two unidentified nails. There were also four pieces of miscellaneous scrap metal. One item of miscellaneous metal is identified as a wire fencing connector as depicted in Kenyon (1980). According to Kenyon wire fencing was introduced to Ontario in the late nineteenth century.

#### ***Household Glass***

The 18 pieces of bottle glass recovered from the site include 11 olive sherds, four aqua sherds, and three colourless sherds.

#### ***Personal Items and Utensils***

The personal items recovered from the site include one plain white pipe stem fragment, 1 coin, 1 button and 3 pieces of slate. The coin measures 2.5 cm. in diameter with "ONE CENT 1859" surrounded by a maple leaf motif, on one side, and "VICTORIA.DEI.GRATIA REGINA.CANADA" around a profile of Queen Victoria on the other side. There is a fragment of a black glass button with four holes in the center. Glass buttons were most common in the second half of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1980). There were also three slate board fragments.

#### ***Faunal Remains***

Two pieces of faunal bone were recovered from the site.

#### **Background Research**

This site is located in the North Half of Lot 24, Concession 4. Land Title records indicate that the original crown patent for the 200 acre parcel which is comprised of all of Lot 24, Concession 4 was issued to Kings College in 1828, who then sold the N½ of the lot where the site is located to William Splatt in 1845. In 1847 William Splatt sold this parcel to Edward Major who then sold it to Samuel Smith in 1850. In 1860 Samuel Smith sold the NE ¼ of the lot where the site is located to Frederick Smith. In 1862 Frederick Smith sold this parcel to John Tool, who also purchased the NW¼ of the lot in 1867. The N½ of the lot remained in the Tool family into the early twentieth century.

Tremaine's 1860 Map of Ontario County confirms that in 1860 Samuel Smith owned the N½ of the lot and lived in a residence located over 200 metres west of the location of the archaeological site (Figure 3). No residence is shown where the site is located. This is not surprising since the Tremaine Map often only illustrated the location of the residences of the more prominent landowners, and did not include any homesteads that had been abandoned prior to 1860. By 1877, John Tool owned the N½ of the lot and lived in a residence located in the northwestern section of the lot that still stands today (Figure 4).

The 1861 Agricultural and Personal Census confirms that Frederick Smith owned the NE ¼ of the lot where the site is located. At that time, Frederick Smith was a 23 year old bachelor who lived in a 1½ storey frame house. The Frederick Smith site likely represents the location of that homestead, which Frederick Smith only occupied for a few years in the early 1860's.

### **Evaluation of Significance**

The date of the occupation of the Frederick Smith site, combined with the potential for subsurface remains, indicates that this site represents a significant archaeological resource and is a 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 subsurface features such as root cellars, refuse pits, etc.

## **6.0 REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED ISOLATED FINDSPOTS**

A total of 17 isolated precontact findspots were found during the assessment of Block G. 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.

Of the 17 findspots, three were registered because they consisted of diagnostic artifacts that could be dated to a particular period. The registered findspots are described in Table 5. 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 extremely rare artifact types, such as chipped stone tools dating to the Paleo-Indian period.

A total of 14 indeterminate precontact findspots were discovered during the Stage 2 assessment of Block G (Table 6). 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 6.** Block G Registered Isolated Findspots

Site Name & Borden No.	Site Type	Location	Artifact Description
Covent (AIGs-309)	Isolated Groundstone Celt. Likely dates to the Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1650).	RU 5-26-3 Part 2. The site is located in the southwestern section of a large corn field on a narrow ridge that runs north-south through the field.	Complete groundstone celt made from chlorite schist. The celt is 146mm in length, with a bit width of 58mm, a butt width of 46mm and a thickness of 35mm. The midsection of the shaft is concave and represents the location where the celt was hafted.
Small Pond (AIGs-310)	Isolated Groundstone Celt. Likely dates to the Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1650).	RU 4-23-2. The site is located in the southeastern corner of a ploughed field on gently sloping ground overlooking a natural pond to the east.	Groundstone celt made from chlorite schist. A small portion of the bit end is fragmented. The celt is 103mm in length, with a bit width of 40mm, a butt width of 33mm and a thickness of 16mm.
Desson (AIGs-325)	Isolated Projectile Point. Middle Archaic Period (ca. 6500-5000 B.P.)	RU 4-23-1. Site is located near the eastern edge of a large ploughed field on ground that gently slopes to the south.	Complete medium sized side notched Otter Creek projectile point. The point is 40mm in length, with a blade width of 20mm, a base width of 21mm and a thickness of 9mm. The lateral edges of the blade and the base are convex in shape.

\*Onondaga chert unless otherwise indicated

**Table 7.** Block G Isolated Findspots

IF#	Artifact Types	Location
1	Balsam Lake chert graver	RU 5-26-3 Part 2
2	Balsam Lake chert random core	RU 5-25-8 Part 3
3	2 flake fragments	RU 5-27-3
4	Balsam Lake chert utilized shatter	RU 5-24-5
5	Balsam Lake chert random core	RU 5-24-2
6	utilized flake fragment	RU 5-24-5
7	utilized biface thinning flake	RU 5-24-2
8	utilized biface thinning flake	RU 4-23-1
9	biface blank midsection	RU 4-23-1
10	flake fragment	RU 4-23-1
11	Balsam Lake chert flake fragment	RU 5-27-3 Part 1
12	flake fragment	RU 4-22-2
13	biface thinning flake	RU 4-22-2
14	finished biface tip	RU 4-24-1

\*Onondaga chert unless otherwise indicated

## **7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The results of the Stage 2-3 archaeological assessment of Block G 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 G 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 25 archaeological sites situated in Block G are isolated findspots that are not potentially significant and did not require a Stage 3 assessment. The 17 sites include the Covent site (AIGs-309), a Iroquoian findspot; the Small Pond (AIGs-310), a Iroquoian findspot; the Desson site (AIGs-325), a Middle Archaic findspot; and 14 indeterminate precontact findspots (IF#1-IF#14).
- 3) The Stage 3 assessment of the 8 remaining sites indicates that that 6 of the 8 sites are significant and will require either preservation or Stage 4 mitigation. The significant sites include the Kitigan site (AIGs-308), a Early Iroquoian cabin site; the Skidmore site (AIGs-333), a indeterminate precontact campsite; the Little Lowdown site (AIGs-334), a Middle Iroquoian campsite; the Lowdown site (AIGs-335), a Middle to Late Iroquoian camp or cabin site; the Gerry site (AIGs-339), a indeterminate precontact campsite; and the Frederick Smith site (AIGs-340), a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Willems site (AIGs-109), a indeterminate precontact campsite; and the Subtelny site (AIGs-332), also a indeterminate precontact campsite; are not significant and are 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 G Site Summary and Site Significance

SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	LOCATION	SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
			Site Is Significant	Site is Not Significant
Willems (AIGs-109)	Native Campsite. Date of Occupation not known.	Block G RU 4-22-2 (Parcel 7)		X
Kitigan (AIGs-308)	Early Iroquoian Cabin site. Early Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1250).	Block G RU 4-23-2	X	
Covent (AIGs-309)	Isolated Groundstone Celt. Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1650).	Block G RU 5-26-3 Part 2.		X
Small Pond (AIGs-310)	Isolated Groundstone Celt. Early, Middle or Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 900-1650).	Block G RU 4-23-2.		X
Desson (AIGs-325)	Isolated Projectile Point. Middle Archaic Period (ca. 6500-5000 B.P.)	Block G RU 4-23-1.		X
Subtelny (AIGs-332)	Native Campsite. Date of Occupation not known.	Block G RU 5-24-5		X
Skidmore Site (AIGs-333)	Native Campsite. Date of Occupation not known.	Block G RU 5-24-6 Part 1	X	
Little Lowdown (AIGs-334)	Middle Iroquoian campsite. Middle Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1275-1400).	Block G RU 4-22-4 (Parcel 7)	X	
Lowdown (AIGs-335)	Middle to Late Iroquoian Camp or Cabin site. Middle to Late Iroquoian period (ca. A.D. 1275-1650).	Block G RU 4-22-4 (Parcel 7)	X	
Gerry (AIGs-339)	Native Campsite. Date of Occupation not known.	Block G RU 4-24-1	X	
Frederick Smith (AIGs-340)	Euro-Canadian Homestead (ca. A.D 1840's -1860's)	Block G RU 4-24-1	X	

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**Plate 1.** RU 5-25-8 Part 2, corn field (view northeast)



**Plate 2.** RU 5-25-7, general field conditions (view north)



**Plate 3.** RU 5-25-8 Part 1, general field conditions (view south)



**Plate 4.** RU 5-25-8 Part 3, disturbed area (view east)



**Plate 5.** RU 4-23-3, general field conditions (view east)



**Plate 6.** RU 4-23-2, general field conditions (view south)



**Plate 7.** RU 4-24-2, Part 2 , general field conditions (view north)



**Plate 8.** RU 4-28-1, general field conditions (view north)



**Plate 9.** RU 4-23-2, scrublands (view north)



**Plate 10.** RU 4-28-3, scrublands (view southeast)



**Plate 11.** RU 5-23-2 Part 2, disturbed area (view northeast)



**Plate 12.** RU 5-23-2 Part 1, disturbed area (view northeast)



**Plate 13.** RU 5-24-5, disturbed area  
(view north)



**Plate 14.** RU 4-23-1, Tool House ca. A.D.1845 (view east)



**Plate 15.** RU 5-26-1, disturbed area (view southwest)



**Plate 16.** RU 4-28-5, disturbed area (view west)



**Plate 17.** RU 4-24-1, disturbed area (view south)



**Plate 18.** RU 5-24-5, disturbed area (view north)



**Plate 19.** RU 4-24-1, general field conditions (view northeast)



**Plate 20.** RU 5-25-7, general field conditions (view west)



**Plate 21.** RU 5-24-5, general field conditions (view north)



**Plate 22.** RU 5-24-6, general field conditions (view northeast)



**Plate 23.** RU 4-22-2, general field conditions (view east)



**Plate 24.** RU 5-27-3, general field conditions (view north)



**Plate 25.** RU 4-23-1, general field conditions (view south)



**Plate 26.** RU 5-23-2, general field conditions (view north)



**Plate 27.** RU 5-27-3, general field conditions (view south)



**Plate 28.** Stage 3 Test Excavations at the Willems Site (AIGs-109)  
(view east)



**Plate 29.** Stage 3 Test Excavations at the Kitigan Site (AIGs-308) (view north)





**Plate 30.** The Subtelny Site (AIGs-332) (view east)



**Plate 31.** The Skidmore Site (AIGs-333) (view northeast)



**Plate 32.** The Little Lowdown Site (AIGs-334) (view south)



**Plate 33.** The Lowdown Site (AIGs-335) (view east)



**Plate 34.** The Covent Site (AIGs-309) (view northwest)  
(site was planted in corn last year)



**Plate 35.** The Small Pond Site (AIGs-310) (view west)



**Plate 36.** The Deeson Site (AIGs-325) (view east)  
(field was ploughed at time of survey last year)



**Plate 37.** Kitigan and Subtleny Site Artifacts



**Plate 38.** Skidmore Site (AIGs-333) Artifacts



Plate 39. Little Lowdown, Lowdown and Gerry Site Artifacts



**Plate 40.** Frederick Smith Site (AIGs-340)



**Plate 41.** Covent, Small Pond and Desson Site 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
GWI - 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	



KITIGAN SITE (AIGs-308) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FSH	BSH	RSH	PIP	FRA	BTF	SHA	PRI	PDE	COR	TOTALS
Test Pit #1	2										2
170N 95E	10										10
175N 95E	12		1								13
175N 100E	4										4
179N 95E	11	2			1	1			1		16
180N 90E	6										6
180N 100E	8										8
180N 105E	6	1			1						8
185N 85E	3										3
185N 90E	2								1	1	4
185N 95E	6							1			7
185N 100E	4						1				5
185N 105E	11										11
190N 85E	2				1						3
190N 90E	36	2		1							39
190N 95E	2				1						3
190N 100E	4										4
190N 105E	9										9
194N 105E	3										3
195N 90E	3									1	4
195N 94E	1										1
200N 80E	1				1	1	1				4
200N 85E	4				1						5
200N 90E	5										5
200N 95E	8										8
200N 105E	2						1				3
205N 85E	2										2
205N 90E	9										9
205N 95E	4										4
205N 100E	6										6
205N 105E	1										1
210N 85E	1										1
210N 90E	13										13
210N 95E	1										1
210N 100E	1										1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>226</b>

SUBTELNY SITE (AIGs-332) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FRA	BTF	SCR	UTI	TOTALS
Surface	5	2	1	1	<b>9</b>
295N 100E		1			<b>1</b>
295N 105EE	1				<b>1</b>
300N 100E	1				<b>1</b>
300N 105E	1	1			<b>2</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>

SKIDMORE SITE (AIGs-332) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FRA	BTF	SHA	PRI	SDE	BIF	SCR	COR	UTI	GRA	GRO	DRI	TOTALS
Surface	26	9	13	1		4	1	5		1			<b>60</b>
95N 280E	4		1										<b>5</b>
95N 300E	2												<b>2</b>
100N 275E			1										<b>1</b>
100N 280E	1	1	4										<b>6</b>
100N 285E	2		3		1								<b>6</b>
100N 290E	1	1											<b>2</b>
100N 295E	2	1	3										<b>6</b>
100N 300E	4		3									1	<b>8</b>
100N 305E	1												<b>1</b>
105N 280E		1	3										<b>4</b>
105N 285E	6		3										<b>9</b>
105N 290E	5	1	3										<b>9</b>
105N 295E	7	2	3										<b>12</b>
105N 300E	3	1	1										<b>5</b>
105N 301E						2							<b>2</b>
105N 305E	2		4										<b>6</b>
110N 280E	3	1											<b>4</b>
110N 285E	2												<b>2</b>
110N 290E	5								1		1		<b>7</b>
110N 295E	3	1	1										<b>5</b>
110N 300E	2												<b>2</b>
115N 280E						1							<b>1</b>
115N 285E	2	2											<b>4</b>
115N 290E	2		1										<b>3</b>
120N 290E	2		1										<b>3</b>
120N 295E			3										<b>3</b>
125N 290E			3										<b>3</b>
125N 295E	10	2	1										<b>13</b>
125N 300E	4	1											<b>5</b>
125N 305E	1	1											<b>2</b>
130N 295E		1	1										<b>2</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>203</b>

LITTLE LOWDOWN SITE (AIGs-334) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FSH	RSH	FRA	BTF	SHA	TOTALS
Surface		1	1			2
195N 100E				1		1
200N 95E	1					1
205N 100E					1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

LOWDOWN SITE (AIGs-335) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FSH	BSH	RSH	FRA	BTF	SHA	SCR	TOTALS
Surface	6			1				7
185N 90E	2							2
185N 95E	1							1
190N 95E	8		1					9
190N 100E	2							2
190N 105E	3							3
195N 95E	55	5		2				62
195N 100E	2						1	3
195N 105E	4					1		5
195N 110E	1							1
200N 105E	12							12
200N 110E	2							2
205N 95E	2							2
205N 100E	1				1			2
205N 105E				1				1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>114</b>

GERRY SITE (AIGs-339) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	FRA	BTF	SHA	PRI	SDE	PRO	SCR	BIF	COR	UTI	GRO	FAU	TOTALS
Surface	10	5	5	1			1	1					23
285N 85E	1								1				2
286N 95E	1	2											3
290N 90E	4												4
290N 95E	5	3	1										9
290N 99E	1												1
295N 86E	3	3											6
295N 90E	7	2	4										13
295N 91E	7	2	1				1			0			11
295N 95E	3	2					1						6
295N 99E	1	1	1										3
299N 90E	2	1											3
299N 99E	2	1											3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>87</b>

FREDERICK SMITH SITE (AIGs-340) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

UNIT	RED	WHI	IRO	PA	BAN	FLO	SP	TR	STP	CUN	PST	GW	GB	NCU	NWI	NUN	MSC	MM	OTH	FAU	TOTAL	
Surface	4	21	6	6				6			1	3	3									50
255N 100E	2	2					1	1														6
265N 95E	2	7						2		1		1										13
265N 100E		6				1							2				2		1	1		13
265N 105E		6							1	4			1			1	1					14
270N 95E		4	3	1									13	4	2		1		2	1		31
270N 100E	1	24		2	1			5				2	3	4	1	1				1		45
270N 105E	1	9		4		1		1					3	1						1		21
270N 110E		2	1					1														4
275N 100E		7		3				1		1		2	2					1				17
Totals	10	88	10	16	1	2	1	17	1	6	1	21	18	7	1	2	4	1	5	2		214