

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the  
Proposed Development of 3225 Fifth Concession  
Draft Plan of Subdivision 18T-87096  
Within Part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5  
In the Geographic Township of Pickering  
Former County of Ontario  
Now in the City of Pickering  
Regional Municipality of Durham  
Ontario

Project #: 345-PI8332-21  
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)  
PIF#: P1059-0074-2021

Original Report

May 2, 2022

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *869547 Ontario Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed draft plan of subdivision 18T-87096, within lands municipally addressed as 3225 Fifth Concession (Concession Road 5), City of Pickering, Regional Municipality, Ontario. This property will be the subject of the report documented herein and referred to as the “study area.” The study area is located within parts of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Former County of Ontario.

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area due to the presence of Carruthers Creek and known 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian settlement, as well as close proximity to a historic road.

Stage 2 AA property survey resulted in the identification of two historic Euro-Canadian artifact collections (H1 and H2) and one lithic artifact findspot (P1). Of these, only **H1 (AIGs-508)** is considered to be of further cultural heritage value of interest and therefore will require a Stage 3 AA prior to development impacts. Being a site dating mostly to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, **H2 (AIGs-509)** is determined to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest; therefore, no further work is recommended for this site. **P1**, being an isolated and non-diagnostic artifact, is also determined to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest; therefore, no further work is recommended for this findspot.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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# 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)* (2011), are as follows:

### STAGE 1:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;

### STAGE 2:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

## 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *869547 Ontario Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA of the Draft Plan of Subdivision 18T-87096, within lands municipally addressed as 3225 Fifth Concession (Concession Road 5), City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (**see Appendix A – Map 1**). This property, henceforth referred to as the "study area," measures approximately 17.9 hectares in size, and is legally described as Part 1 of Plan 40R-25092. The property is encompassed within Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Pickering, former County of Ontario.

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *869547 Ontario Inc.* on May 13, 2021.

## 1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historical mapping. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites found primarily along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads.
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	- Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
<b>ARCHAIC</b>		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indians; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shafts; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; introduction of copper tools by Shield Archaic culture in Northern Ontario; oral traditions of the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) claim descent from ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods.
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic)
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	- Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic). - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
<b>WOODLAND</b>		
Early	ca. 800 BC to AD 1	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched projectile points (Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen)</li> <li>- Vanport Point projectile points (Couture)</li> <li>- Snyder Point projectile points</li> <li>- Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
<b>Late Woodland</b>		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>The north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); their territory extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories.</p> <p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Ontario: Princess Point culture, which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors, and hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord-roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity between Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p>



Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two primary Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear, some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</li> <li>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Algonquian-speaking groups (e.g., Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga, etc.) maintain stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral, Petun), who continued to establish settlements in southern Ontario according to <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p> <p>Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and Huron-Wendat to the east; Huron-Wendat “villages are distributed in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville and north in a triangular area bounded on the Northeast by the Trent River system, and on the west roughly by the Niagara escarpment” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); within this large area, Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); Scugog Carrying Place Trail (or Scugog Trail) “linked Lake Scugog with Lake Ontario to the south and Lake Simcoe to the northwest” through the southern townships of the County of Ontario (Karcich, 2013 p.32); Toronto Carrying Place Trail along Humber River and Rouge River connecting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe; longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; TRCA, 2007, p.9; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p>

### 1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	Algonquian-speaking groups (e.g., Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga, etc.) continue to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral ( <i>Attiewandaron</i> ) in the Niagara Peninsula; intermarriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg often wintered with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of the <i>Michi Saagig</i> “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in southern Ontario at this time; French arrival into Ontario; extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Recollect missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245).
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally residing south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with other Iroquois groups as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec, in southwestern Ontario and in America; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages included Ganatsekwyagon at the mouth of the Rouge River; European fur trade and exploration continues (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700	Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017) to southern Ontario in the 1690s; Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were driven out by the Anishinaabeg and returned to their homelands south of the Great Lakes though some remained in parts of Southern Ontario; the term ‘Mississauga’ was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind; the Mississauga also settled in the basin of Lake Scugog, north of the study area (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, 2021; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).

Period	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris signed in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97).
Early British Administration and Early Euro-Canadian Settlement	ca. AD 1770s to 1800s	American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891; Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2020).

### 1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period

#### 1.3.3.1 British Land Treaties

In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with representatives of certain Anishinaabe groups to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe in what is sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” or the “Johnson-Butler Purchase.” The documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction did not include an exact description of the area surrendered, and these irregularities resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe invalidating the surrender. The Williams Treaties of 1923 provided for the last surrender of a substantial portion of the territory that had not been given up to government that included the Township of Pickering (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.xlviii; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017; Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107;).

#### 1.3.3.2 Township of Pickering

The Township of Pickering, initially known as Township No. 9, then given the name Edinburgh, was first surveyed in 1791 by Augustus Jones. The township was primarily settled after Asa

Danforth completed the construction of Kingston Road (now Durham Highway 2), a commuter road from Ancaster to Kingston, which was two rods wide to accommodate horses and built a safe distance from the lake shore. The first settler in the township was William Peak, a trader and interpreter who settled at the mouth of Duffins Creek. The first influx of settlers into the township dates from the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the southeastern portion of the township was settled by Quakers from the eastern United States, specifically, those that came with Timothy Rogers. After helping settle numerous Quakers in Newmarket, Rogers returned to Vermont and brought over several more Quaker families and helped settle them south and east of Duffins Creek (Farewell, 1907, pp.11-13; Wood, 1911, pp.16-18).

Settlement continued with the timber boom, as the Township of Pickering was characterized by rolling hills covered in hardwood trees with little pine intermixed. By 1846, of the total 74,660 acres within the Township of Pickering, 63,061 acres were taken up and 24,551 acres were under cultivation. Population numbers increased from 3,752 inhabitants in 1842 to 6,385 inhabitants in 1850, demonstrating the prosperity of the Township of Pickering at this time. The Township of Pickering was considered one of the best settled townships in the County of Ontario and contained a number of fine farms. The economic centres were Audley and Duffins Creek (later Pickering Village) (Smith, 1846, p.146; J.H. Beers & Co., 1877; p.ix; Murison, 1970, p.3; Nisbet, 1995, p.18).

With the continuation of settlement along the north shore of Lake Ontario, the lake itself became a highway of communication and exports. At Frenchman's Bay, the natural enclosed harbour was proposed as a location for a commercial harbour that was believed to rival the port at Liverpool, England. In the 1840s, the Pickering Harbour Company was formed for the development and management of the harbour. By 1845, a channel was opened along the gravel bar that enclosed the harbour, and within a few years, Pickering Harbour, or Port of Liverpool, was a busy port exporting pine logs, timber and agricultural products (Wood, 1911, pp.163-164).

In 1875, the Pickering Harbour was improved which allowed for the export of large quantities of barley grown in the Township of Pickering to the United States. During the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Township of Pickering experienced an economic slump, where mills and small businesses closed and much of its population emigrated to other parts of Canada (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877; Wood, 1911, p.166; Nisbet, 1995, p.19).

#### *1.3.3.3 Village of Kinsale*

Kinsale, located at the intersection of present-day Highway 7 and Kinsale Road/Audley Road in the Geographic Township of Pickering, is located north of the study area. By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a post office (opened 1856), a saddlery, a harness maker, a carriage maker, a wagon maker and a school had been established in Kinsale (McKay, 1961, p.119; Wood, 1911, p.168). By 1873, the population stood at about 90 (Crossby, 1873, p.160; LAC, 2021).

### 1.3.4 Documented Past Land Use

#### 1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area's potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely the *Carruthers Creek State of the Watershed Report* published by the TRCA in 2002, and three historic maps: the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario*, J.H. Beers & Co.'s 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*, and C.E. Goad's 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County* (**see Maps 2-4**).

The study area encompasses the southern parts of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Pickering. The history of the southern half of Lot 4 was specifically recounted in the TRCA's 2002 *Carruthers Creek State of the Watershed Report* (p.16) thusly:

*"The only land owner along the length of Carruthers Creek who held the original Crown Patent for any length of time was James Coffin.*

*"He received the patent for Lot 4, Concession 5 in August 1799. The farm was left to his son, William Coffin, who sold the south half to Lawrence Heyden in 1845. It was purchased in 1861 by William Stephenson, a man who seems to have had financial misfortunes. The land exchanged hands twice during the 1870s and Stephenson was the owner once again in 1881. He took out a mortgage for \$2400 with Joseph Cawthra in 1881 upon which he defaulted in his payments. In 1888 Cawthra exercised power of sale and sold the farm to Albert Asa Post. Unfortunately Post also defaulted on a mortgage and the Ontario Loan and Savings Company sold to Charles H. Pilkey in 1896. Subsequent owners to 1922 were John A. O'Connor (1912), Theo A. McGillivray (1914), Otilia K. Morrissey (1920) and Joseph Quinlan (1922)."*

In the 1860 *Tremaine's Map*, the study area is depicted as encompassing the southern portions of the properties of Lawrence Hayden (south half of Lot 4, Concession 5) and the Estate of the late Asa Post (south half of Lot 3, Concession 5). While no structures were illustrated within or in close proximity of the study area, the Carruthers Creek's tributaries and the present-day Sideline 4 roadway were depicted (**see Map 2**).

In J.H. Beers & Co.'s 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* the study area was identified as encompassing portions of the properties of W[illiam] Stevenson [Stephenson] (south half of Lot 4, Concession 5) and A. Post (south half of Lot 3, Concession 5). Two structures were depicted within the study area: the residence of W. Stevenson just west of the Carruthers Creek tributary, and one of A. Post's residences near the southeast corner of the study area (**see Map 3**).

The 1895 *Atlas of Ontario County* by C.E. Goad only gives information on landowners and does not depict private structures. By this time A[lbert] A[sa] Post had taken over the southern halves of both Lots 3 and 4 in Concession 5 of Pickering Township (**see Map 4**).

In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homesteads, as well as the proximity of present-day Sideline 4, archaeological potential can be established.

#### *1.3.4.2 Land Use History for the South Half of Lot 4, Concession 5*

Extensive archival research was conducted for the core portion, which lies within the south half of Lot 4, Concession 5 (L4C5), in accordance with the *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G and *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Homesteads Draft Technical Bulletin* (MHSTCI, 2014). The review of available archival data pertaining to L4C5 was conducted via various online resources, which include: *Abstract Land Indexes, Land Petitions of Upper Canada, Township Papers, Census Records, Tax Assessment Rolls* and *County Directories*. Raw archival data from the *Abstract Land Indexes* and the *Tax Assessment Rolls* are presented within **Appendix C** as **Tables C1** and **C2** respectively.

#### **SUMMARY**

The Crown Patent for all 200 acres of L4C5 was initially obtained by James Coffin in 1799. James Coffin passed away in 1838, and his son William later sold the S½ of L4C5 to Lawrence Heydon in 1845. Lawrence Heydon was a resident of the Township of Whitby and eventually relocated to the Township of York by 1850. He was listed as a non-resident in the *Tax Assessment Rolls* on the S½ of L4C5 from 1851 and 1861; no tenants were listed on the S½ of L4C5 during Lawrence Heydon's ownership. In 1861, Lawrence Heydon sold the S½ of L4C5 to William Stephenson who arrived from England in 1850 and had been residing as a tenant on the south half of nearby Lot 3, Concession 6 at the time of purchase. and resided there until ca. 1867.

The first known direct occupation on the property dates to ca. 1863. The *Tax Assessment Rolls* indicate that in the 1860s the S½ of L4C5 was divided into two parcels: a one-acre part occupied by labourers Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864) and Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869) and a 99-acre part owned by William Stephenson, who moved in to the property only ca. 1867.

William Stephenson resided in the S½ of L4C5 until 1885 (*see Map 3*); he moved to Orillia five weeks before his death. John Cawthra gained owned the property from 1885 to 1888, but there is no indication that he or anyone lived on the property. In 1888, John Cawthra sold the S½ of L4C5 to Albert Asa Post, the owner of the neighbouring south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5. From 1889 to 1899, the south 100 acres of L4C5 was combined with the south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5 (*see Map 4*). Albert Asa Post's tenants — Michael Byron (ca. 1889) and Patrick O'Grady (ca. 1891-1895) — appear to have lived on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 6, and merely used the S½ of L4C5 as additional farmland and did not settle there.

In 1896, the south halves of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 were sold to Charles Henry Pickey, who retained ownership until 1914. He was listed in the 1901 *Census Record* in a one-storey, seven-room wood dwelling located on L4C5. This dwelling is likely the structure depicted within the 1914 military topographic map; it stood until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (*see Map 5*).

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of the study area to the year 1914 is presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of the South Half of Lot 4, Concession 5 up to 1914

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
<b>All of Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario – 200 acres</b>		
1799-1838	James Coffin	Vacant
	<p>* James Coffin obtained the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of L4C5. This was registered in the <i>Abstract Land Index</i> on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1799.</p> <p>* According to the <i>Township Papers</i>, James Coffin, an esquire and United Empire Loyalist, received the location ticket for all 200 acres of L4C5 (as well as an additional 400 acres of Lots 3 and 6, Concession 5) on an unlisted day (Township Papers, Pickering: film 1398870 Items 1-899).</p> <p>* Between 1797 and 1818, James Coffin petitioned for land in the Town of Newark (now the Niagara-on-the-Lake) and in the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings (Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865: Coffin, James: Bundle C 3, Petition 165, 203; C 4, Petition 16, microfilm, C-1648; Bundle C11, Petition 159, microfilm C-1652). It appears that at the time of his first petition on the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1797, James Coffin noted he arrived in Lower Canada and joined the British military at the commencement of the American War. He resettled in Upper Canada; however, his request for land was denied since he was only a resident due to his military duty and only when he became “an actual &amp; bona fide settler in the Province in his private character, his petition [would] be attended to.” By the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1797, he petitioned for and received land in the Town of Newark.</p>	
<b>South Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario – 100 acres</b>		
1838-1845	William Coffin	Vacant
	<p>* Only one individual was listed on L4C5 in Walton’s 1837 <i>Toronto &amp; Home District Commercial Directory</i>: John Clarke (p.119); from later documents he is known to have occupied the north half of L4C5. The division of L4C5 into north and south halves therefore likely occurred even before 1838 (see below).</p> <p>* In 1838, William Coffin, the executor of James Coffin, sold the north 100 acres of L4C5 to John McDonell (or McDonald). Two years later, the north 100 acres of L4C5 was sold to John Clarke, who was a resident of the Township of Pickering (Instrument and Deeds, no. 16616 &amp; 17949: film 179191). The south half was retained by the Coffin family; it very likely remained unoccupied.</p>	
1845-1861	Lawrence Heydon	Vacant
	<p>* In March of 1845, William Coffin (who was a resident of the City of Montreal), the heir of law of the late James Coffin (formerly of the City of Quebec), sold the south 100 acres of L4C5 to Lawrence Heydon of the Township of Whitby for £105 (Instrument and Deed, no.24549: film 179192).</p>	



Date	Owner	Occupant(s)						
		<p>* According to J.E.C. Farewell's 1907 <i>County of Ontario: Short Notes as to the Early Settlement and Progress of the County</i>, "in 1821 'the four Irishmen' arrived from Ireland. They were John Borlase Warren, William Warren, Laurence Hayden and O'Callaghan Holmes. They were County of Cork men and they entered into an agreement to emigrate to Canada and carry on in partnership agricultural pursuits. They settled north of Hamers' Corner. Messrs. J. B. Warren, Hayden and Holmes were commissioners of the Court of Requests for Whitby and Reach...Mr. Hayden is said to have been the first Roman Catholic who settled in South Ontario [county]. At the time of his death, he was the chief clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto" (Farewell, 1907, pp.22-23).</p> <p>* Only one individual was listed on L4C5 in Brown's 1846 <i>Toronto-City and Home District Directory</i>: John Clarke (p.58). L[awrence] Hayden was listed on Lot 34, Concession 1 in the Township of Whitby (p.108). Additionally, he was listed on Lot 35, Concession 1 in the Township of Whitby in Walton's 1837 <i>Toronto &amp; Home District Commercial Directory</i> (p.156), indicating that he did not settle on L4C5.</p> <p>* Only the Personal Schedule of the 1851 <i>Census Record</i> is available for Part 1 of Pickering Township (containing the eastern portion, i.e. Lots 1 to 18), preventing direct identification of individuals and the lands they occupied (1851 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Part 1: microfilm c-11742).</p> <p>* Only one individual is listed on L4C5 in Rowsell's 1850-1 <i>City of Toronto and County of York Directory</i>: John Clarke (p.68). Lawrence Heydon was listed as a gentleman who lived on Yonge, near Carleton Street (p.60), indicating he did not occupy the property.</p> <p>* The first available <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i> for the Township of Pickering dates to 1852. From this time to 1862, the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> were segregated into Residents and Non-Residents (the latter contained in several pages towards the end of the roll). All entries were then organized by Concession, then Lot. From 1852 to 1861, Lawrence Heydon was listed as a non-resident and owner of the south 100 acres of L4C5. During this time, no tenants (or occupants) were listed on the south 100 acres of L4C5; the resident of the north half was John Clarke.</p> <p>* In the 1860 <i>Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario</i> Lawrence Hayden is identified as the owner of the south half of L4C5, and no structures are depicted within the property (<i>see Map 2</i>).</p> <p>* Only one farm is enumerated in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i>: that of John Clarke, who occupied the north 100 acres of L4C5 (1861 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No.3, p.26, line 5: microfilm c-1057). - The owner of the south half, Lawrence Hayden, was listed in Enumeration District No. 3 in the Township of York (south east part). He was a 57-year-old from Ireland who was a clerk of the borough. He listed with his 50-year-old wife, Barbara and their three adult children: Barbara (b.1832), Judith (b.1834) and Lawrence (b.1835) (1861 Census Record, Township of York, Personal Census, Enumeration District No.3, p.125, lines 1-6: microfilm c-1090).</p>						
1861-1886	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1465 815 1499">William Stephenson (1861 to 1872)</td> <td data-bbox="821 1465 1424 1499" rowspan="2">1-acre parcel: Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864) Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1499 815 1533">Barbara Heydon (1872 to 1873)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1533 815 1566">Joseph Davids (1872 to 1881)</td> <td data-bbox="821 1566 1424 1600" rowspan="2">99-acre parcel: William Stephenson (ca. 1867 to 1885)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1566 815 1600">William Stephenson (1881 to 1885)</td> </tr> </table>	William Stephenson (1861 to 1872)	1-acre parcel: Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864) Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869)	Barbara Heydon (1872 to 1873)	Joseph Davids (1872 to 1881)	99-acre parcel: William Stephenson (ca. 1867 to 1885)	William Stephenson (1881 to 1885)	<p>* In September of 1861, Lawrence Heydon (who was noted be of the City of Toronto) and his wife Barbara, sold the south 100 acres of L4C5 to William Stephenson (of the Township of Pickering) for £1,000 (Instrument and Deed, No.17398: film 179195). William Stephenson and his wife, Ann Jessie, mortgaged £900 from Lawrence Heydon (Instrument and Deed, No.17369: film 179195).</p>
William Stephenson (1861 to 1872)	1-acre parcel: Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864) Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869)							
Barbara Heydon (1872 to 1873)								
Joseph Davids (1872 to 1881)	99-acre parcel: William Stephenson (ca. 1867 to 1885)							
William Stephenson (1881 to 1885)								



Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		<p>- William Stephenson was a Methodist Preacher from Yorkshire, England. He was married to his first wife, Catherine Archbutt 1830 and together they had eight children. William and Catherine Stephenson, along with their children, arrived in Canada in about 1843. Catherine Archbutt died during the 1849 cholera epidemic, and William Stephenson married Catherine's sister, Sarah. Their marriage was brief, likely due to her death, and William Stephenson married a third time, to Ann Jessie Davids (Ancestry [username: Oublieh], 2021).</p> <p>* William Stephenson was listed on Lot 8, Concession 2 of Pickering Township in Rowsell's 1850-1 <i>City of Toronto and County of York Directory</i> (p.74).</p> <p>* William Stephenson [Stevenson] was enumerated in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i> on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 6 (1861 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No.2, p.24, line 4: microfilm c-1057). Since William Stephenson was not listed in any land transactions in the <i>Abstract Land Indexes</i> for Lot 3, Concession 6, he was likely only a tenant on that property. He was a 52-year-old farmer from England who lived with his 41-year-old wife, Jessie, their three children (Samuel, Charles and Jessie), 15-year-old Arthur Bloomfield, 45-year-old Edmond Stevenson, and George Coats, a 28-year-old labourer (1861 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Personal Census, Enumeration District No.2, p.32, lines 5-12: microfilm c-1057).</p> <p>* From 1863 to 1867, two parcels were enumerated in the <i>Tax Assessment Records</i> in the south 100 acres of L4C5: a one-acre parcel occupied by Lee Hudson (years: 1863) and Jacob Winters (years 1865, 1867) and a 99-acre parcel owned by William Stephenson. During this time, William Stephenson was listed as a householder (or tenant) on 98 acres of Lot 4, Concession 6 that was owned by David L. Reid.</p> <p>* Three individuals are listed on L4C5 in Conner &amp; Coltson's 1869-70 <i>County of Ontario Directory</i>: James D. Clark, a freeholder; William Stephenson, a freeholder; and Jacob Winter, a labourer and householder (pp.137, 147, 149). James D. Clark was located on the north 100 acres of L4C5, leaving the remaining two as occupants of the south half.</p> <p>* Two individuals are enumerated on L4C5 in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i>: Phoebe Clark (John Clark's widow) on the north 100 acres of L4C5, and William Stephenson on the south 100 acres of L4C5 (1871 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Schedule No.4, Division No.3, p.2, line 6; p.8, line 10: microfilm C-9973/4).</p> <p>- William Stephenson was listed as a 64-year-old farmer from England who lived with his 52-year-old wife, Jessie, and their two children: Charles (b.1858) and Jessie (b.1860). Of the 100 acres of land occupied, 60 acres were improved (of which 20 acres were in pasture and one acre was in gardens/orchards). He farmed wheat, peas, beets, potatoes, turnip, hay and hops. He was also listed as owning one dwelling house, and one barn/stable (1871 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Division No.3, p.7, lines 10-13, microfilm C-9973/4).</p> <p>* Lawrence Heydon passed away in 1868 (Find A Grave, 2011) and at the time of his death, William Stephenson had not completed his mortgage payments. Consequently, likely to settle Lawrence Heydon's estate, a quit claim was issued in 1872 returning the south 100 acres of L4C5 to his widow Barbara Heydon. Barbara Heydon sold the south 100 acres to Joseph Davids (resident of the City of Toronto, and probably a relative of William Stephenson's wife Ann Jessie) for \$2,200. A subsequent mortgage for \$2,850 was taken out between Joseph Davids and two trustees (William R. G. Elwell of the City of London, England and William H. Rae of the Town of Plymouth, England) appointed under the marriage settlement of John Cawthra and his present wife, Elizabeth Jane. This mortgage was assigned to John Cawthra in 1874 (Instrument and Deeds, No.1185, 1383: film 179189; No.1384, 2238, film: 179199). During this time, William Stephenson continued to live on the south 100 acres of L4C5.</p> <p>* From 1867 to 1885, William Stephenson was listed on the south 100 acres of L4C5 where the total value of real and personal property increased from \$1,900 in 1869 to \$3,100 in 1882. William Stephenson owned cows, sheep, hogs and horses.</p>

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		<p>* Two individuals are listed on L4C5 in Crawford's 1876 <i>Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Ontario</i>: John W. Clark and William Stephenson (pp.158, 160).</p> <p>* In the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario</i> the south half of Lot 4 was identified as the property of W. Stevenson [William Stephenson], whose farmstead was located on the west side of the Carruthers Creek (<i>see Map 3</i>).</p> <p>* In November of 1881, Joseph Davids sold the south 100 acres of L4C5 to William Stephenson for \$4,000. To afford this increase in property value, he took out two mortgages: one for \$2,400 from John Cawthra and a second for \$900 with Joseph Davids (Instrument and Deeds, No.4461, 4462, 4463).</p> <p>* Three individuals are listed on L4C5 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-85 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i>: Aaron Parkins (a freeholder), Charles Stephenson (a tenant) and William Stephenson (a freeholder) (pp.68, 70). Aaron Parkins is known to have purchased the north 100 acres of L4C5 in 1880. Charles was a son of William Stephenson and was listed as a tenant to his father in the 1884 <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>.</p> <p>* William Stephenson died on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1885. His obituary published in the <i>Pickering News</i> noted that he was a resident near Kinsale until five weeks before his death when he moved to Orillia. He was a local preacher associated with the Methodist church and was described as, "always exemplary in his habits and conduct, consequently was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances" (Pickering Central Library, 2001).</p> <p>* Four individuals are listed on L4C5 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-87 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i>: Wm. Barker (a tenant), Aaron Parkins (a freeholder), Charles Stephenson (a tenant) and William Stephenson (a freeholder) (pp.88, 97,99-100). This resource was likely compiled a year earlier before William Stephenson's passing.</p>
1885-1888	Cawthra family	Vacant
		<p>* After William Stephenson's passing, the ownership of the south 100 acres of L4C5 passed to the Cawthra Family. Between 1886 and 1889, Elizabeth Jane Cawthra, her son Henry and their land agent, Thomas Williams, was listed in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> on the south 100 acres of L4C5. All three individuals were listed as non-residents of Pickering Township and residents of Toronto.</p> <p>* No tenants were listed on the south 100 acres in L4C5 in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> from 1885 to 1888 suggesting the south part of L4C5 was vacant.</p>
1888-1896	Albert Asa Post	Vacant
		<p>* In October of 1888, Joseph Cawthra issued a conveyance to Albert Asa Post for the south 100 acres of L4C5 for an unspecified value (Instrument and Deed, No.7041). Albert Asa Post was the owner of the south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5 beginning in ca. 1865.</p> <p>* Only one individual was listed on L4C5 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i>: Aaron Parkins (a freeholder) (p.81); he is known as the occupant of the north half of L4C5. [Albert] A[sa] Post was listed in Lot 8, Concession 4 (p.81); the south half of L4C5 was vacant.</p> <p>* From 1889 to 1895, the south 100 acres of L4C5 was combined with the south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5 in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>. The resulting 200-acre property was farmed by tenants of Albert Asa Post: Michael Byron (ca. 1889) and Patrick O'Grady (ca. 1891 to 1895). Both resided on neighbouring Lot 3, Concession 5, while the south half of L4C5 remained unoccupied.</p> <p>* Patrick O'Grady is listed in the 1891 <i>Census Record</i> as a 50-year-old farmer from Ireland who lived with his 50-year-old wife, Elizabeth and their four children: Mary, Margaret, Catharine and William in a one-and-a-half-storey, seven-room wood house (1891 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Division A, p.29, lines 8-13, microfilm T-6358).</p>

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
1896-1914	Charles Henry Pickey	Charles Henry Pickey
<p>* Albert Asa Post defaulted on his mortgage (TRCA, 2002, p.16), resulting in the Ontario Loan and Savings Company conveying the south halves of both Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 (totalling 200 acres) to Charles Henry Pickey for \$3,000 in 1896 (Instrument and Deed, No. 8322, 8336, 8367, 8763, 8770: film 1723813).</p> <p>- Charles H. Pickey (also spelled Pilkey) and his wife mortgaged \$2,500, which was discharged after all payments had been made in 1914 (Instrument and Deed, No.8771: film 1723813).</p> <p>* Charles H[enry] Pickey was listed in the ca.1896 to 1899 <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> as a 40-year-old farmer of 200 acres that included the south halves of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5. During this time, the total value of real and personal property decreased from \$3,500 in 1897 to \$3,000 in 1899.</p> <p>* Two farms are listed on L4C5 in the 1901 <i>Census Record</i>: Aaron Parkins on 100 acres of the north half, and Charles H. Pickey on 200 acres that included land in Lot 3, Concession 5. It should be noted that his address was erroneously flipped to read as Lot 5, Concession 4.</p> <p>- C[harles] Henry Pickey is listed as a 42-year-old farmer from Ontario who lived with his 38-year-old wife, Mary, and their seven children: Ethel, Robert, Florence, Mable, Charles, Eva and Herbert. Charles H. Pickey was listed as owning 200 acres of L4C5 where a one-storey, seven-room wood dwelling, and two barns/stables/outbuildings were located (1901 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Enumeration District No.6, pp.4-5, lines 44-50, 1-2, microfilm t-6487). The dwelling is likely the one depicted in the first military topographic map of the area which was published in 1914 (<i>see Map 4</i>).</p> <p>* In 1914, Charles H. Pickey sold the south halves of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 to Theodore A. McGillivray for \$2,500 (Instrument and Deed, No.13505).</p>		

#### 1.3.4.3 Post-1900 Land Use

To facilitate further evaluation of the established archaeological potential within the study area, a detailed review of 20<sup>th</sup> century topographic maps, along with aerial imagery and orthophotographs from 1954, 2002, 2008, 2016 and 2017 (*see Maps 5-6*) was undertaken.

For the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century much of study area was depicted as cleared (presumably used as cultivated or pastoral land), except for the northeast section and the valley of the Carruthers Creek, which were wooded. The dwelling built by Charles Henry Pickey was razed and later replaced by a larger rural residence closer to the creek sometime before 1972 (*see Map 5*); this newer house, in turn, was razed ca. 2016 (*see Map 6*). The amount of cleared land within the study area shrunk throughout the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, having become more wooded/vegetated until the early 2000s, when the eastern and southwest sections were once again cleared (*see Maps 5-6*). By 2016 the construction of a segment of Fifth Concession roadway (adjacent to the southeast section of the study area) was underway; this road segment, along with a new north-south gravel driveway in the southwest section of the study area, was completed in 2017 (*see Map 6*).

#### 1.3.5 Present Land Use

The study area is categorized as Country Residential land under the City of Pickering’s Official Plan (City of Pickering, 2018).

## 1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

### 1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Neither the Regional Municipality of Durham nor the City of Pickering have an AMP.

### 1.4.2 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a designated or listed cultural heritage resource (City of Pickering, 2021b). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (City of Pickering, 2021b; MHSTCI, 2019). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (OHT, 2018). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

### 1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer churches or early cemetery (OGS, 2021; OGS – Durham Region, 2021).

Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### 1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits. One archaeological site has been registered within one kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI, 2021) (*see Table 4*).

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Time Period, Affinity	Type
AlGs-9	Waltham	Late Woodland, Iroquoian	Village

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that the only known archaeological site is not located within a 300-metre radius of the study area, this feature does not contribute to establishing archaeological potential.

#### 1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Two reports were identified (*see Table 5*):

Table 5: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details & Recommendations
<b>Previous assessments tied to current development project:</b>			
ASI, 2008	Stage 1-2 AA	Exact study area	Stage 1-2 AA for the Draft Approved Plan 18T-87096. Stage 1 background research identified archaeological potential based on the presence of Carruthers Creek and documented 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouses. However, no archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 field survey. The subject property was recommended to be considered free from further archaeological concern. It must be noted that some portions of the study area were considered disturbed and not subjected to survey; it was within these portions that the H1 (AlGs-508) and H2 (AlGs-509) sites were encountered.
<b>Previous assessments tied to other development projects:</b>			
ASI, 2011	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses study area	Stage 1 AA for the Carruthers Creek Flood Management and Analysis Class EA. The broader EA study area encompasses the current subject property, which was determined to generally retain archaeological potential due to the

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details & Recommendations
			presence of Carruthers Creek, documented 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouses and the Sideline 4 roadway. Stage 2 AA was recommended for lands exhibiting archaeological potential.

### 1.4.8 Physical Features

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

#### 1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is located within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred yards to about eight miles. This lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The Iroquois Plain is represented by the former lake bottom that has been smoothed by wave action or lacustrine deposits, and features of its old shoreline. The plain, cut in previously deposited clay and till, is partly floored with sand deposits; from Scarborough to Trenton the plain widens until the old beach is six and one-half miles inland from the present shore of Lake Ontario. The old shoreline is well marked by bluffs or gravel bars while immediately below is a strip of boulder pavement and sandy off-shore deposits which vary in width. Poorly drained, this coarse sandy soil is not very productive. Prior to 1930, until 1940, the Iroquois Plain was a general farming area, with a tendency for horticulture and growth of canning crops. Since the Second World War, the remaining farms have become larger while much of the land has been put to urban uses (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.190-196).

#### 1.4.8.2 Soil Type and Topography

Three native soil types are found within the study area: Brighton sandy loam, Tecumseth sandy loam and Bottom Lands. Brighton sandy loam encompasses the portion of the study area west of the Carruthers Creek, while Tecumseth sandy loam can be found east of the creek. Bottom Lands is found within the creek valley itself. A summary of their characteristics is presented in **Table 6** (Agriculture Canada, 1979).

Table 6: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography and Surface Stoniness
Brighton sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Calcareous sand	Good	Level to gently undulating and very few stones
Bottom Lands	Alluvial	Recent alluvial deposits	Variable	Level and variable

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Soil Materials	Drainage	Topography and Surface Stoniness
Tecumseth sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Calcareous sand	Imperfect	Nearly level and very few stones

The topography within the study area is gently rolling, with the exception of the Carruthers Creek valley which consists of a generally flatter valley floor flanked by steep slopes. The elevation measures between 133 to 152 metres above sea level.

#### 1.4.8.3 Hydrological Features

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). Given that the Carruthers Creek bisects the study area, this contributes to establishing archaeological potential.

#### 1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within a rural area south of the hamlet of Kinsale. The study area encompasses open scrubland and grasslands, a segment of the wooded Carruthers Creek valley, and woodlots.

#### 1.4.10 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on June 7-8 and June 29-July 1, 2021. The weather and lighting conditions — which varied from overcast with light precipitation to clear and sunny; with daily temperature highs of 21 to 28°C — permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and was conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

## 1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.



## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*, published by the *MHSTCI*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided as **Map 7** within **Appendix A**, and **Map S-1** within **Section 1.0** of the attached **Supplementary Document**.

A selection of photographs taken in the field is presented within **Appendix D**, and their locations and orientations are provided in **Map 8** within **Appendix A**. Photographs associated with fieldwork on the encountered archaeological sites are presented within **Section 2.0** of the attached **Supplementary Document**; their locations and orientations are presented as **Map S-2** within **Section 1.0** of the attached **Supplementary Document**.

### 2.1 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Visible disturbances encountered within the study area include the two extant gravel driveways and the gravel pad associated with the former residential structure within the western half of the study area (*see Images 1-4*).

The disturbances identified above would have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area; therefore, the systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.14 hectares or 0.8% of the study area.

### 2.2 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: low-lying and permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of low or no archaeological potential include the course of the Carruthers Creek and its tributary, and associated valley slopes (*see Images 5-13*). The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low or no archaeological potential classification.

Physical features of no archaeological potential amounted to approximately 2.13 hectares or 11.9% of the study area.



## 2.3 Pedestrian Survey

A portion of the northwest section of the study area, consisting of open grassland, was able to be subjected to ploughing despite not having been ploughed in recent decades. It was therefore subjected to a pedestrian survey (*see Images 14-15*) as per *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. This form of survey involves systematically walking the ploughed area, and mapping and collecting any artifacts found on the ground surface. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing and was subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements. Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed areas were tested at survey transects spaced at five-metre intervals, in accordance with *Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6* of the *2011 S&G*.

Approximately 0.95 hectares or 5.3% of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre transect intervals.

During the pedestrian survey, a lithic artifact was encountered (*see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds*). Upon encountering the initial artifact, survey intervals were reduced to one metre over a minimum 20 metre-radius around the find to determine whether it was an isolated find or part of a larger scatter (*see Supplementary Document – Section 2.0, Image S1*). However, no additional artifacts were encountered. The sole artifact was collected, and the GPS coordinates of its location was recorded, per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 7-9* of the *2011 S&G*; it was designated as **P1**.

## 2.4 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of wooded and shrubbed areas, and open grass- and scrublands that were too rocky to be subjected to ploughing. Per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these portions were subjected to test pit survey (*see Images 16-23*), given that ploughing was not viable owing to extensive vegetation, high rock content, and/or no recent history of ploughing.

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. Per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G* the test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern and at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Test pits were excavated to within one metre of built structures and disturbances, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance. All test pits were backfilled.

Approximately 14.68 hectares, or 82%, of the study area was subjected to shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals, resulting in the excavation of approximately 5,900 test pits ranging in depth from 15 to 25 centimetres.

During the test pit survey, Euro-Canadian artifacts were encountered in two different areas, designated **H1** and **H2** (*see Section 3.0*). Once the initial artifacts were encountered, test pit excavation continued on the grid to determine how many additional test pits were positive (per 2011 S&G, *Section 2.1.3, Standard 1*). As the level of cultural heritage value was uncertain through continued survey on the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3 AA, intensified survey coverage was undertaken, in accordance with *Section 2.1.3, Standard 2* of the 2011 S&G. The intensified survey involved the excavation of eight additional test pits around a positive test pit at each site, wherein the distance between test pits was reduced to a maximum of 2.5 metres within the intensified area; the intensified survey also involved the excavation of a one-square-metre test unit over the following specific positive test pits: TP 1 at H1 and TP 3 at H2 (*see Supplementary Document – Section 2.0, Images S2-S3*).

Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 7* of the 2011 S&G, all artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit or test unit, and their GPS coordinates were recorded.

## 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Catalogues of the artifacts from all the sites are provided within **Appendix E**. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided in **Appendix C** as **Images 25-27**. Maps detailing the location of the sites are provided within **Section 1.0** of the **Supplementary Document** as **Map S-1**.

A Trimble GeoExplorer handheld GPS device was employed, and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data. Detailed site location information is provided within **Section 3.0** of the **Supplementary Document**.

An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix F**. All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 345-PI8332-21-ST2-01.

### 3.1 H1 (AIGs-508)

A total of 58 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from nine positive test pits and one one-metre x one-metre (1m x 1m) test unit during test pit survey at H1. The artifacts were found in a wooded area along the west margin of the study area. This area was considered disturbed in the previous property assessment and therefore not subjected to systematic survey (ASI, 2008). However, no signs of disturbance were evident in maps and aerial images (*see Maps 5-6*) and in the site's soil during fieldwork. The test pits and test unit were found in an area that roughly measures 20 metres long (NW-SE) and 15 metres wide (NE-SW).

All of the encountered artifacts at H1 were collected, and the GPS readings of their locations were recorded. As a collection of ten or more 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts within at least a 10-metre radius, H1 was registered with the *MHSTCI* under the Borden number **AIGs-508**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b.* of the *2011 S&G*.

### 3.2 H2 (AIGs-509)

A total of 466 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from twelve positive test pits and one 1m x 1m test unit during test pit survey at H2. The artifacts were found within the open field west of Carruthers Creek. This area was considered disturbed in the previous property assessment and therefore not subjected to systematic survey (ASI, 2008). However, no signs of disturbance were evident in maps and aerial images (*see Maps 5-6*); during fieldwork the only evidence of disturbed fill was observed in test pits close to the gravel road. The test pits and test unit were found in an area that roughly measures 40 metres long (E-W) and 15 metres wide (N-S).

All of the encountered artifacts at H2 were collected, and the GPS readings of their locations were recorded. As a collection of ten or more 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts within at least a 10-metre radius, H2 was registered with the *MHSTCI* under the Borden number **AIGs-509**, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b.* of the *2011 S&G*.

### **3.3 P1**

One lithic artifact was recovered from one findspot during pedestrian survey of the northwest field. The findspot was designated P1. The sole artifact was collected, and the GPS coordinate of its location was recorded.

## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 H1 (AIGs-508)

The Stage 2 AA at H1 yielded a total of 58 Euro-Canadian artifacts from one test unit (n=26) and nine positive test pits (n=32). The assemblage is domestic in nature and may be assigned a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, with occupation likely spanning at least one decade on either side of 1850. No distinctly pre-ca. 1840 or distinctly post-ca. 1870 material, including any more modern intrusive garbage, was noted during this stage of investigation. The collection is a highly fragmented one and none of the artifacts showed evidence of fire exposure.

A modified version of the “Classification System for Historical Collections” (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all artifact data. Four different classes were identified for the site as a whole (*see Table 7*). A photograph of a representative sample of artifacts is provided in **Appendix C** as **Image 25**.

Table 7: H1 (AIGs-508) Artifacts by Class

Class	Frequency
Architectural	7
Faunal	2
Foodways	42
Unidentified	7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>58</b>

#### 4.1.1 Architectural Class

The seven artifacts in the Architectural Class represent the Nails (n=2) and Window Glass (n=5) Groups.

##### *Nails Group*

The test unit yielded one incomplete and one 2 3/4" machine cut (1790-1890s) nails. Both were identifiable as “modern” machine headed ones, a type available from ca. 1830 to ca. 1890. No earlier wrought (ca. 17<sup>th</sup> century-early 19<sup>th</sup> century) or hand headed cut (1790-ca. 1825) nails (Nelson, 1968; Phillips, 1994; Wells, 1998), or any later wire drawn ones (most common post-1880s onward) (Horn, 2005) were encountered at all.

##### *Window Glass Group*

Four of the five window pane glass sherds came out of the test unit, the exception being excavated from Test Pit (TP) 9. The glass is clear (n=4) to pale green (n=1) in colour and ranged in thickness ranged from 1.35 millimetre (mm) to 2 mm. Prior to ca. 1850, window pane glass was, on average, 1.55 mm or under (Kenyon, 1980a; Weiland, 2009), and two of the fragments in this collection fall into this range. The remaining three are thicker than 1.55 mm. With a suggested mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for this site’s occupation, a combination of both thin and thick glass would be expected.

As sheet technology improved throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a trend towards thicker, and ultimately stronger glass and larger windows. This trend halted when automation and governmental regulations standardized window thickness between 1910 and 1930. A pane thickness of 2.29 mm has been the standard for modern, single-strength window glass since 1924 (Pacey, 1981). The abundance of other, more datable artifacts in archaeological collections, such as the ceramics and container glass, generally precludes the need to use window pane glass as a chronological tool, but it does help suggest a date of roughly when a site may have first been occupied.

#### 4.1.2 Faunal Class

The Bone Group (n=2) of this class includes two indeterminate mammal bone fragments both found in TP 5.

#### 4.1.3 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class (n=42) comprises 72.41% of the total assemblage (n=58), with food related artifacts retrieved from all nine test pits (n=25) and from the test unit (n=17). The artifacts in this class are related to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages. The Foodways Class is one of the most diagnostic classes on historic sites, and generally the most ubiquitous, and is ultimately relied on quite heavily to determine the time frame for a site's occupation. This class is made up entirely of ceramic wares, with both kitchen/utilitarian wares (n=11) and finer tablewares (n=31) present.

##### *Ceramic Utilitarian Wares Group*

Utilitarian wares are the bulkier, generally non-white wares meant for use kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house as opposed to the dining room. The 11 sherds found here are on two different ware types. The prevalent one is coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979), with a count of nine sherds(n=9). Coarse earthenware vessels are ubiquitous across sites in Southern Ontario, and were readily available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining two are on yellowware (1840-1930s) (Collard, 1967; Gallo, 1985). Canadian crockery sellers began advertising "yellow" wares from about 1840 onward, but they did not reach prominence until 1870, and diminished after 1900. By 1930, it had virtually disappeared.

##### *Ceramic Tablewares Group*

Ceramic tablewares are generally identified as the cream or white bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting.

Three different whiteware types were identified amongst the 32 sherds found here. They include, in order of sherd frequency, refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) (n=27), ironstone (late 1840s-early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Wetherbee, 1980) (n=3), and soft paste porcelain (post-1792, British made) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984) (n=1). Neither one of the two earliest whiteware types, creamware (ca. 1760-late 1840s) (Miller, 1991; Noel Hume, 1972) or pearlware

(ca. 1780-ca. 1840) (Kenyon, 1980b; Kenyon, 1991; Jouprien, 1980) (n=23), were encountered, nor was any later semi-porcelain (mid-1880s-mid-20<sup>th</sup> century) (Godden, 1979; Kenyon, 1991).

By ca. 1830, refined white earthenware had largely replaced both creamware and pearlware, and was the most common ware type between ca. 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller, 2000). At least 18 of them display a slight blue tint in the glaze (ca. 1820-ca. 1860) (Burke, 1982). Refined white earthenware continued to be made throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is still produced today.

Ironstone came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s, and three gray/blue hued (late 1840s-1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980) fragments were found in the test unit. Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It only became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s, however, it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991).

The single porcelain sherd is also from the test unit. British potteries began to experiment with porcelains during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, but these finer wares were never as important in the Canadian market as the earthenwares due to their high cost and fragility. There was, however, still a decided demand for it by the upper class. After the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, cheap porcelain wares from the potteries of both Great Britain and the Continent came to Canada in increasing quantities, and, though old distinctions relaxed, earthenware still dominated the Canadian market (Collard, 1967). The prevalence of refined white earthenware on this site supports the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date assigned to its core collection.

Over half (n=17) of the tableware sherds (n=31) were undecorated, and the remaining 14 display some form of decoration. Five of the latter were mostly exfoliated with only a little bit of colour present, and their decorative type indeterminate. The other nine represent three different decorative types. They include, in order of sherd frequency, common under glaze transfer printed (1783 onward) (Kenyon, 1995) (n=5), sponged (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller, 1991) (n=3), and edged (mid-1770s-ca. 1890s, most common 1790-1860) (Maryland Conservation Lab, 2015b; Miller and Hunter, 1990) (n=1) wares. A number of the sherds exhibit additional temporally diagnostic attributes that merit further discussion as they help contribute to the dating of the site.

### Transfer Printed Wares

The under glaze common printed wares produced during the 1780s to 1820s period were primarily blue ones, but they only became a relatively common sight on Upper Canadian tables around 1810, appearing largely as teawares. It was not until the following decade that other blue printed dinnerwares came into widespread use, and not until the 1830s that new colours were introduced (Kenyon, 1991; Majewski and O'Brien, 1984). The five transfer printed sherds in this assemblage are all on refined white earthenware bodies, with three printed in blue (1750 onward), by far the most popular colour, and two in black (ca. 1829 onward, popular to ca. 1850, revives ca. 1900 (Collard, 1967; Kenyon, 1991; Loftstrom and Tordoff, 1982). Transfer wares

reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon, 1995). No flown transfer prints (ca. 1844-1920s, most popular late 1840s-1850s, revives late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries) (Collard, 1967; Lofstrom and Tordoff, 1982), a premium priced ware, were found.

Two of the blue printed sherds from TP 6 and the test unit are plate forms printed in the infamous and ubiquitous *Willow* pattern. Though this pattern had been developed by English potters in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s and appeared only as dinner wares. By 1814, this pattern was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available (Miller, 1991). The pattern continues to be made to this day. The two black printed vessel sherds are both from the initial period of this colour's popularity.

### Sponged Wares

Earthenwares with sponged decorations (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller, 1991) first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century along with stamped wares (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon, 1980b). Though flatware forms such as plates do occur, most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea wares. By the mid-1840s, sponged wares were commonplace on tables in Canada West, yet by the mid-1870s, they had virtually disappeared. Sponged bowls, however, last out the century (Kenyon, 1995; Miller, 1991).

The three sponged refined white earthenware sherds excavated from TP 3, TP 8 and the test unit are sponged in blue, by far the most common colour employed though polychrome sponged wares were also popular before ca. 1850 (Kenyon, 1980b). One sherd was highly exfoliated and the other two were identifiable as being coarsely, as opposed to densely, sponged. The latter type of sponging was used throughout sponged ware's production whereas coarse sponging is seldom seen prior to 1850 (Kenyon, 1980b).

### Edged Wares

Edged earthenware was introduced in England in 1775 and was exported to North America by the 1780s. It is one of the most common decorative types used on tablewares from North American archaeological contexts dating between 1790 and 1860 and is found predominantly on plates and platters (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015a; Miller and Hunter, 1990). Edged wares continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s but, after this date, they are not commonly found in archaeological assemblages despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Kenyon, 1995).

The test unit contained one edged refined white earthenware plate form. It is edged in blue, the most popular colour for edged wares. The second most popular colour, green, largely went out of production by the 1840s (Miller and Hunter, 1990). The sherd's rim is missing, and it was therefore not possible to determine if it comes from an evenly scalloped (ca. 1800-1840s, most common to 1830s) (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015a; Miller and Hunter, 1990), or non-scalloped (ca. 1825-1897) (n=12) (Miller and Hunter, 1990) vessel. It does, however, have curved incising (ca. 1795-1845) (Miller, 1988) in a feathered effect around its rim, resulting from



multiple brush strokes. This effect is the most common type of paint application until around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After this point, paint applied parallel to the rim in a simple, solid band became popular (1840s-end of production) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984).

#### 4.1.4 Unidentified Class

Items that could not definitively be assigned to any particular class or were unidentifiable in general as to form or function, were lumped into the Unidentified Class. The seven artifacts classed here include six completely exfoliated, coarse red earthenware fragments ceramic (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979) they may be derived from utilitarian wares or possibly from flower pots/saucers, and one tiny light aqua glass (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2021) bottle fragment of indeterminate manufacture. Given the site's mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, it is likely mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

#### 4.1.5 Conclusions

The assemblage of 58 artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 AA at H1 dates from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, from ca. 1840 and possibly into the 1860s, and likely represent the remains of a Euro-Canadian homestead. The roadside location and mid-century timeframe of H1 coincides with the documented occupation of a one-acre parcel within the south half of Lot 4, Concession 5 by William Stephenson's tenant labourers Lee Hudson (ca. 1863-1864) and Jacob Winters (ca. 1865-1869), who are the first known occupants of the southern portion of the lot.

As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the 2011 S&G, with more than 20 artifacts that pre-date 1900, this domestic site requires a Stage 3 AA.

## 4.2 H2 (AIGs-509)

The Stage 2 AA at H2 yielded a total of 466 Euro-Canadian artifacts from one test unit (n=310) and twelve positive test pits (n=156). The assemblage is domestic in nature and dates predominantly to the last quarter or so of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with at least 9.23% (n=43) of it definitively post-dating 1870. No distinctly earlier or distinctly later 20<sup>th</sup> century material, or any more modern intrusive garbage, was noted during this stage of investigation.

A modified version of the "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all artifact data. Ten different classes were identified for the site as a whole (*see Table 8*). A photograph of a representative sample of artifacts is provided in **Appendix C as Image 26**.

Well over half of the assemblage of the artifacts in the assemblage (n=466), 59.22% (n=276) showed evidence of fire exposure, and include metal (n=223), ceramic (n=23) and glass (n=30) items. The majority of the burnt artifacts are, 184 of them, are nails. The presence of burnt material may indicate that at least some of the household and kitchen garbage generated on the site, as well as architectural elements, was burned prior to its disposal.

Table 8: H2 (AIGs-509) Artifacts by Class

Class	Frequency
Activities	2
Architectural	247
Clothing	1
Faunal	2
Foodways	144
Fuel	1
Furnishings	5
Medical/Hygiene	5
Unassigned	41
Unidentified	18
<b>Total:</b>	<b>466</b>

#### 4.2.1 Activities Class

Two incomplete, machine cut, ferrous metal horseshoe nails with countersunk heads were found in TP 4 and the test unit. They belonging to the Stable/Barn Group and attest to the presence of one or more beast of burden on site used for transportation and/or field labour. Dates for the introduction of cut, as opposed to hand forged, nails vary. One (Kleist, 2021) source indicates that from mid-1700s onward, a variety of machinery was used to produce horseshoe nails, while another (Berringstall, 1998) notes that nail making machines for mass production were only patented in the mid-1850s.

#### 4.2.2 Architectural Class

##### *Construction Materials Group*

All 31 artifacts grouped here are fragments of coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979) recovered from nine test pits (n=23) and the test unit (n=8). Most (n=21) are completely exfoliated but ten were identified as likely having been made by hand. It was not until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the brick industry became highly mechanized, with bricks becoming uniform in size, shape and colour with sharply formed edges (Gurke, 1987). Not enough brick was encountered to indicate that any sort of brick walled structure ever sat on the property. The brick debris is likely derived from part of a fireplace pad and/or chimney, common in both log and wood frame construction.

##### *Nails Group*

The test unit yielded the bulk (n=134) of the 184 nails, with the rest found in three test pits, TP 3 (n=45), TP 10 (n=4) and TP 5 (n=1). All but four of the nails are burnt. The prevalent nail variety is the machine cut nail (1790-1890s), with a count of 134, and they were identifiable as “modern” machine headed ones, a type available from ca. 1830 to ca. 1890. No earlier wrought (ca. 17<sup>th</sup> century-early 19<sup>th</sup> century) or hand headed cut (1790-ca. 1825) nails (Nelson, 1968; Phillips, 1994; Wells, 1998) were encountered at all. Due in large part to a change in technology which allowed for nails to be mass produced, machine cut nails began to replace hand headed iron nails during the 1820 to 1830 period (Nelson, 1968; Phillips, 1994). Early nail varieties, however, did continue

to be used for many years beyond this time, particularly in more remote and/or rural areas (Simms, 2014).

The remaining six nails in the assemblage are later, larger wire drawn ones (most common post 1880s onward) (Horn, 2005). The transition from cut nails to wire nails took place between the 1880s to the early 1900s. Small wire nails began to be imported in small numbers into North America in the 1850s. In the United States, the manufacture of larger wire nails only started in 1873, and large-scale production did not commence until the 1880s (Horn, 2005). The presence of larger wire nails generally indicates late 19<sup>th</sup> and/or 20<sup>th</sup> century repairs, alterations and/or maintenance to existing earlier structures (Nelson, 1968), as is likely the case here. Many builders, however, still preferred using cut nails well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century since they did not split the wood on entry as wire nails were apt to do.

#### *Window Glass Group*

Four of the five window pane glass sherds came out of the test unit, the exception being excavated from TP 9. The glass is clear (n=4) to pale green (n=1) in colour and ranged in thickness ranged from 1.35 mm to 2 mm. Prior to ca. 1850, window pane glass was, on average, 1.55 mm or under (Kenyon, 1980a; Weiland, 2009), and only eight of the 32 fragments in this collection fall into this range. The other 24 are thicker than 1.55 mm. With a suggested post-ca. 1875 date for the core assemblage, a predominance of thick pane glass would be expected. At least some of the thin glass may be a reflection of the fact that since uniformity in glass thickness was difficult to attain even with the most skillful manipulation, a proportion of the thinner glass may be reflection of this common irregularity or may reflect the reuse of thin glass salvaged from an earlier household.

As sheet technology improved throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a trend towards thicker, and ultimately stronger glass and larger windows. This trend halted when automation and governmental regulations standardized window thickness between 1910 and 1930. A pane thickness of 2.29 mm has been the standard for modern, single-strength window glass since 1924 (Pacey, 1981). The abundance of other, more datable artifacts in archaeological collections, such as the ceramics and container glass, generally precludes the need to use window pane glass as a chronological tool, but it does help suggest a date of roughly when a site may have first been occupied.

#### **4.2.3 Clothing Class**

A single moulded, black glass button representing the Fasteners Group was recovered from the test unit. It is 1.4 cm in diameter with a five dot flower motif in the middle and an embedded brass plug with a wire eye loop. Glass buttons started to grow in popularity during the 1840s and were available in a wide variety of colours and shapes, with most being manufactured in Bohemia (Luscomb, 1992). Though black glass buttons were manufactured since the 1840s, it was Queen Victoria's long period of mourning over the death of her husband Prince Albert in 1861 that made them very fashionable during the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The black glass buttons made for the general public were far less expensive than the jet they were intended to simulate (Smith-Albert and Kent, 1949).

#### 4.2.4 Faunal Class

The Bone Group (n=2) of this class includes two tiny hollow long bones found in TP 2 and TP 5.

#### 4.2.5 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class (n=144) comprises 30.9% of the total assemblage (n=466), with food related artifacts retrieved from all nine test pits (n=25) and from the test unit (n=17). The artifacts in this class are related to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages. The Foodways Class is one of the most diagnostic classes on historic sites, and generally the most ubiquitous, and is ultimately relied on quite heavily to determine the time frame for a site's occupation. This class is made up of ceramic wares (n=60), with both kitchen/utilitarian wares (n=41) and finer tablewares (n=19) present, and food related glass wares (n=84). The latter includes beverage bottles (n=40), tablewares (n=36), storage containers (n=2), and indeterminate containers (n=6). Items belonging to this class were encountered in nine (n=37) of the 12 test pits and in the test unit (n=107).

### The Ceramic Assemblage

#### *Ceramic Utilitarian Wares Group*

Utilitarian wares are the bulkier, generally non-white wares meant for use kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house as opposed to the dining room. Apart from one buff bodied coarse stoneware (1849-ca. 1920, Ontario made) fragment, the remainder of the 41 utilitarian wares in this collection are on coarse earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979), with both red (n=39) and buff (n=1) bodied one's present. At least 22 of the red ones could be attributed to a single crock from the test unit (n=21) and TP 3. Coarse earthenware vessels are ubiquitous across sites in Southern Ontario, and were readily available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it is only by the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that stoneware and glass containers became common items on domestic sites. With the increased use of the latter, and the development of other ways to both store and process food, the pottery industry began to decline during the late 1880s and, by the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the major product of many potteries was the flower pot (Newlands, 1979).

#### *Ceramic Tablewares Group*

Ceramic tablewares are generally identified as the cream or white bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. One of the 19 whitewares excavated from the site is completely exfoliated and its ware type indeterminate. Roughly equal quantities of refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) and ironstone (late 1840s-early 20<sup>th</sup> century) (Wetherbee, 1980) are present amongst the remaining 18 fragments, with ten and eight sherds respectively. Neither one of the two earliest whiteware types, creamware (ca. 1760-late 1840s) (Miller, 1991; Noel Hume, 1972) or pearlware (ca. 1780-ca. 1840) (Kenyon, 1980b; Kenyon, 1991; Jouppien, 1980) (n=23), were encountered, nor was any later semi-porcelain (mid-1880s to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century) (Godden, 1979; Kenyon, 1991).

By ca. 1830, refined white earthenware had largely replaced both creamware and pearlware, and was the most common ware type between ca. 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller et al., 2000). All ten of the sherds found here are untinted (post-ca. 1840, most common after ca. 1860) (Burke, 1982). Refined white earthenware continued to be made throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is still produced today.

Ironstone came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s, and the eight recovered here are grey/blue hued (late 1840s-1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980) fragments, most (n=5) of which came out of the test pit. Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It only became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s, however, it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991).

Thirteen of the tableware sherds were undecorated, and the other six, all from the test unit, displayed some form of decoration. Two different decorative types were discernible and includes three sherds each of common under glaze transfer printed ware (1783 onward) (Kenyon, 1995) and moulded ironstone (late 1840s-early 20<sup>th</sup> century) (Wetherbee, 1980).

#### Transfer Printed Wares

The under glaze common printed wares produced during the 1780s to 1820s period were primarily blue ones, but they only became a relatively common sight on Upper Canadian tables around 1810, appearing largely as teawares. It was not until the following decade that other blue printed dinnerwares came into widespread use, and not until the 1830s that new colours were introduced (Kenyon, 1991; Majewski and O'Brien, 1984). Transfer wares reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon, 1995). The three refined white earthenware blue printed flatware sherds in this collection have an open floral/linear pattern in a bright light blue colour. The use of open space and bold new colours as seen here are typical elements of transfer printed designs during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century revival period of transferware's popularity (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Miller, 1991).

#### Moulded Wares

Moulded relief patterns were by far the most popular way of decorating ironstone. The three moulded sherds found here, however, were mostly blank and/or exfoliated, and to assign a general motif, let alone a pattern name to. By the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, few Staffordshire potters made ironstone wares, and those that did largely restricted production to either toilet wares or hotel china, not moulded patterned ones (Wetherbee, 1996).

The complete absence of some of the most common, and cheapest, types of decorated ceramics typically found on domestic sites in Ontario predating the 1870s, such as plain, hand painted, edged, sponged, stamped and slip decorated wares in the tableware assemblage supports the late initial date of occupation suggested for the study area. These wares were made throughout much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were stocked by most local stores even in the most rural of areas.

Though it is known that many of these wares continued to be made in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, few were reaching Ontario by the last quarter of this period.

### The Glass Assemblage

The test unit (n=71) and three test pits (n=13) contained food related glasswares, and they represent 58.33% (n=84) of the total Foodways Class (n=144). Prior to the introduction of mechanization into the glass industry in the 1880s and the move to fully automatic commercial production by ca. 1904 (Miller and Sullivan, 1991), glass vessels were quite expensive, and most were ultimately saved and reused several times before they were finally broken and/or discarded. The production and consumption of bottles and other container glass increased greatly from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onward due much to falling bottle prices and to the development of good and inexpensive bottle and jar closures (Adams, 2003, p.44). The fact that glasswares make up well over half of this class supports the later 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the bulk of the site's artifacts.

#### *Glass Beverage Containers Group*

All 40 of the beverage container sherds grouped here are of mould blown manufacture (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989). They belong to two very thick bodied bottles in light green (n=25) and light aqua (n=15) (pre-1920) coloured glass (Lindsey, 2021) that may once have contained some sort of carbonated beverage such as soda, mineral water, ginger beer, ale or porter as the vessel had to withstand the gaseous pressures of the product itself. Though carbonated beverages were being bottled in both glass and ceramic throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a boom in the industry for these product starting during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lindsey, 2021).

#### *Glass Storage Containers Group*

Part of a light aqua (pre-1920) (Lindsey, 2021) Mason type fruit/canning jar, a jar type with a threaded finish first patented in 1858 (Lindsey, 2021), came out of TP 9. It has a ground lip indicating that it is of mould blown manufacture (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989). The transition from hand shops to the full use of automatic machinery took place gradually in Canada, over a ten year period between 1897 and 1906, with improvements continuing to be made throughout this time. During the early part, the great majority of Canada's jars had ground lips. By the end of the period, the majority of the jars had smooth lips (Bird et al., 1971). Mason type jars are still being made today.

#### *Glass Tablewares Group*

All 36 glass tableware fragments represent pressed glassware vessels (introduced mid-1820s, in Canada by 1850s onward) (Miller et al., 2000). Pressed glassware was very popular from the 1850s until 1910, and was particularly popular in Canada from the 1870s onward. Most of the wares produced in this early period are colourless (Battie and Cottle, 2000), as are the pieces found here. Though clear bottle and container glass, generally speaking, is fairly uncommon prior to the 1870s and most common from the middle to late 1910s onward with the widespread use



of automatic bottle machines, this general dating rule does not apply to clear glass tablewares, which go back much further than was common for utilitarian containers (Lindsey, 2021).

Twenty-three of the pressed “clear” sherds from the test unit, however, belong to a pitcher which displays an amethyst tint (ca. 1875-WWI) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989), a colour which indicates that manganese dioxide was used in its manufacture. Originally clear when made, the amethyst colour is caused by prolonged exposure to the sun’s ultraviolet rays, and this type of glass is also commonly known as “solarized” glass (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, glass makers used manganese to both remove colour from glass utilitarian bottles and containers, and to add an amethyst colour to it as a decorative element, something which has been done since ancient times (Lindsey, 2021). In tableware and/or decorative glass, the lightness of the amethyst tint generally observed suggests it was used strictly as a clarifying agent (ca. 1875-WWI) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p.13), as is the case here. Much higher concentrations of manganese would have been used to create darker shades of purple, including a simulated black glass (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

#### *Unidentified Glass Containers Group*

The last six glass fragments in the Foodways Class assemblage come from indeterminate mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989) containers in light aqua (n=5) and light green (n=1) glass (pre-1920) (Lindsey, 2021).

#### **4.2.6 Fuel Class**

A single piece of coal was retrieved from TP 5. Though coal could be burned in an open hearth, it is more typically associated with the use of stoves for heat, initially for warmth and, by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, for cooking as well. It did not come into widespread use until the mid-1880s and was largely supplanted by oil and/or natural gas by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sandlos and Keeling, 2015).

#### **4.2.7 Furnishings Class**

Five clear, very thin oil lamp chimney glass fragments of indeterminate manufacture were excavated from three of the test pits. Lamp chimneys do not appear in significant quantities until the mid-1860s, after the widespread use of kerosene fuel and burners designed to be used with the chimneys (Woodhead, Sullivan and Gusset, 1984).

#### **4.2.8 Medical/Hygiene Class**

The Pharmaceutical Containers Group is represented by the five mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2021; Jones and Sullivan, 1989) glass pharmaceutical bottle fragments excavated from the test unit (n=4) and TP 5. Most (n=4) of the glass is a light aqua in colour (pre-1920), the exception being clear fairly uncommon pre-1870s, most common mid- to late 1910s onward) (Lindsey, 2021). The bottles from which these sherds are derived would probably have contained some sort of “patent medicine”. Though patent medicines were available from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and well into the 20<sup>th</sup>, they were at their height of popularity during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Wenger, 2019).

#### 4.2.9 Unassigned Class

Forty-one ferrous metal artifacts were assigned to the Miscellaneous Hardware (n=7) and Miscellaneous Material (n=34) Groups of this class which is, in general, not a particularly diagnostic one. All but four of the items came out of the test unit.

##### *Miscellaneous Hardware Group*

Four screws, a bolt, a tie bar, a washer, and three screws make up this group. The only items of temporal diagnostic interest are the screws which are slot headed, fully machine made ones (1840s onward) (Taylor, 2006).

##### *Miscellaneous Materials Group*

The miscellaneous materials found include sheet metal (n=31), wire (n=2) and strapping (n=1) fragments.

#### 4.2.10 Unidentified Class

Items that could not definitively be assigned to any particular class or were unidentifiable in general as to form or function, were lumped into the Unidentified Class. The 18 artifacts classed here include glass (n=14), ceramic (n=3), and metal (n=1) ones. The glass is either amethyst (ca. 1875-WWI) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989, p.13) (n=10), clear (fairly uncommon pre-1870s, most common mid- to late 1910s onward) (n=3) or light aqua (pre-1920) (Lindsey, 2021) in colour and of indeterminate manufacture, being melted (n=12) or shattered (n=2). The three ceramic sherds are completely exfoliated coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) ones (Newlands, 1979) that may be derived from utilitarian wares or possibly from flower pots/saucers. The last item is a thin, stamped piece of copper alloy sheet metal with "...ER/...1888" embossed on it. The number is likely a year date.

#### 4.2.11 Conclusion

The assemblage of 466 artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 AA at H2 likely represents the remains of a late period Euro-Canadian homestead dating predominantly to the last quarter or so of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its location and timeframe coincide with the documented occupation of the south half of Lot 4, Concession 5 by William Stephenson, who despite owning the property starting 1861 only began to directly settle on it ca. 1867. His homestead was depicted in the vicinity of H2 in the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (*see Map 3*). His occupation, however, was short-lived, as his farmstead appears to have been abandoned and razed ca. 1885 shortly after his death.

Though *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c* of the 2011 S&G states that, with more than 20 artifacts that likely pre-date 1900, a Stage 3 AA is required, no further investigations are recommended H2 due to the absence of any definitively pre-ca. 1870 material and the overall lateness of the majority of the artifact assemblage as a whole. As such, H2 does not represent a significant archaeological resource and may be considered sufficiently assessed.



### 4.3 P1

The sole artifact at P1 is an isolated shatter fragment manufactured from Onondaga chert (*see Image 27*). No cultural affiliation or date can be ascribed due to the non-diagnostic nature of the artifact.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. **H1 (AIGs-508):** As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c.* of the 2011 S&G, this site is considered to have cultural heritage value; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken, in accordance with the 2011 S&G, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the archaeological site documented in this assessment.

The primary goal is: to determine any patterning within the site; to ensure that a larger artifact sample is generated; and to determine the site's extent within the study area limits. The Stage 3 AA must commence with the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site, followed by test unit excavation.

The Stage 3 AA should include the excavation of a series of one-metre by one-metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, to gather a larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the 2011 S&G). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that a site will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the 2011 S&G.

All test units must be excavated into five centimetres of subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

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

2. **H2 (AIGs-509):** Due to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century date of this site, this site is determined to have been sufficiently assessed and is considered to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore no further work is recommended for this site.

3. **P1:** Due to the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of this find, it is considered to be of low cultural heritage value or interest. No further work is recommended for this findspot.

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

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MHSTCI*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the *Registrar of Cemeteries* at the *Ministry of Government and Consumer Services*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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## 7.3 Map Imagery Sources

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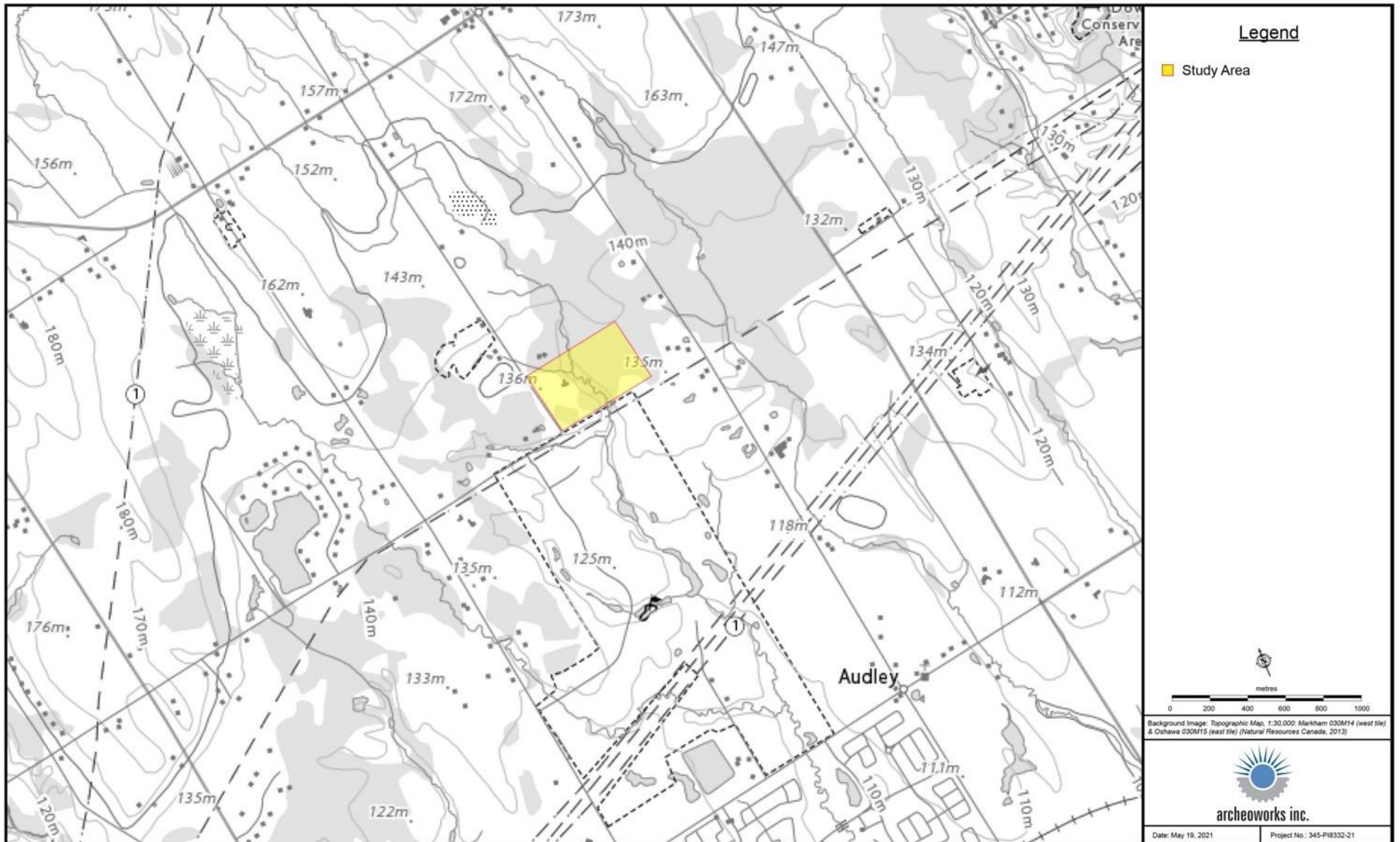
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MAP AND DATA LIBRARY, 1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario

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## APPENDICES

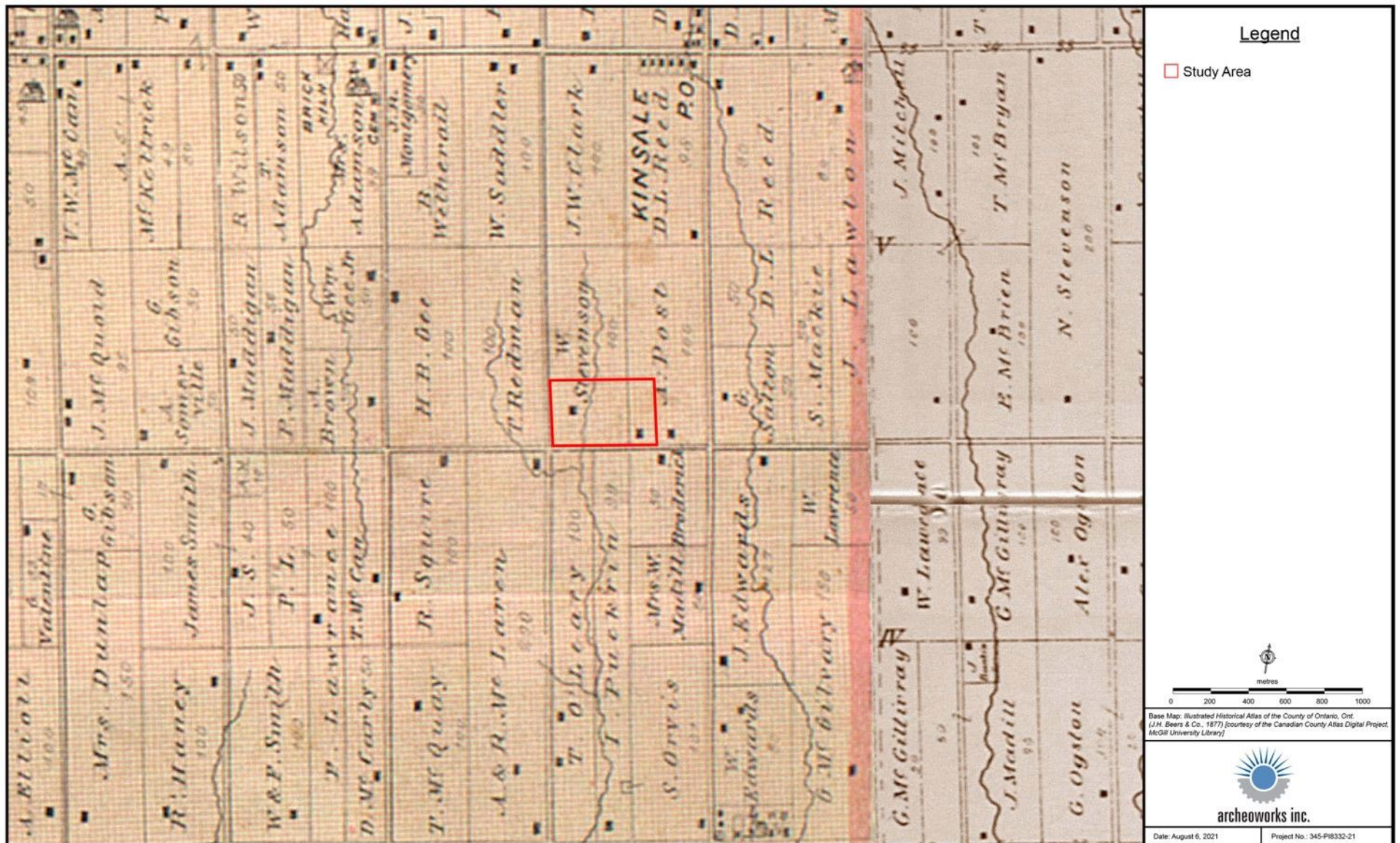
## APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: Topographic map section identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.





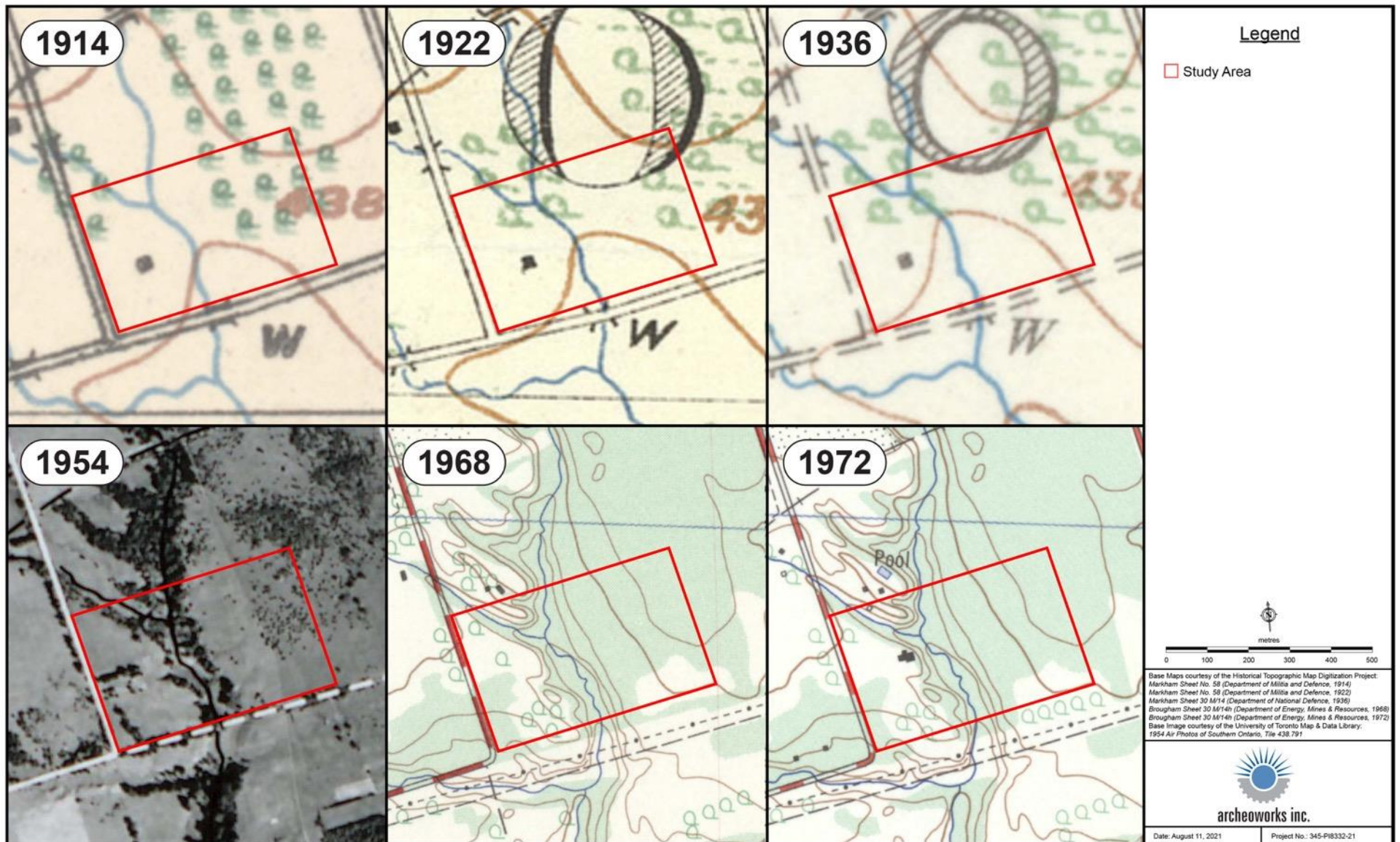


Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (courtesy of the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library).



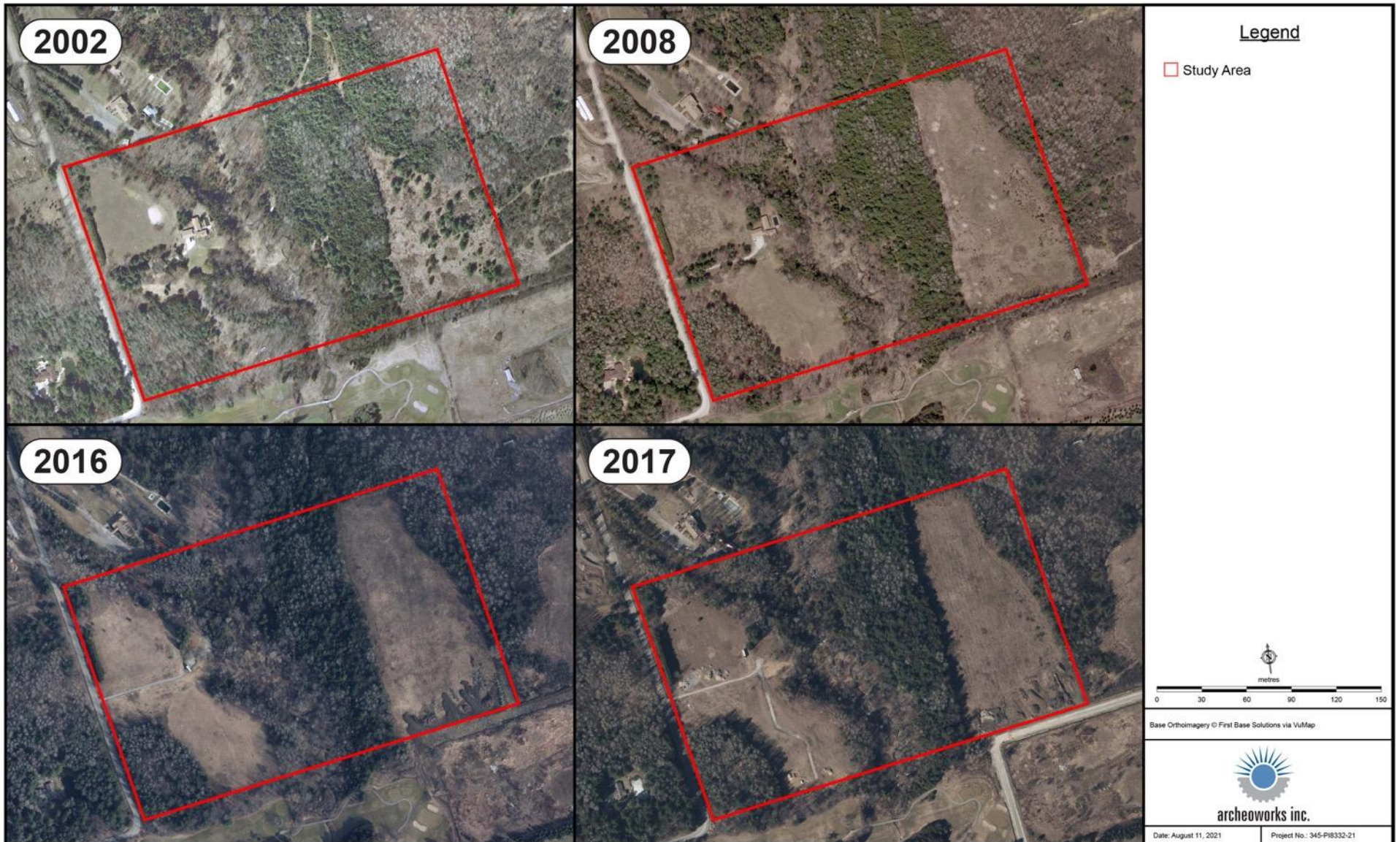






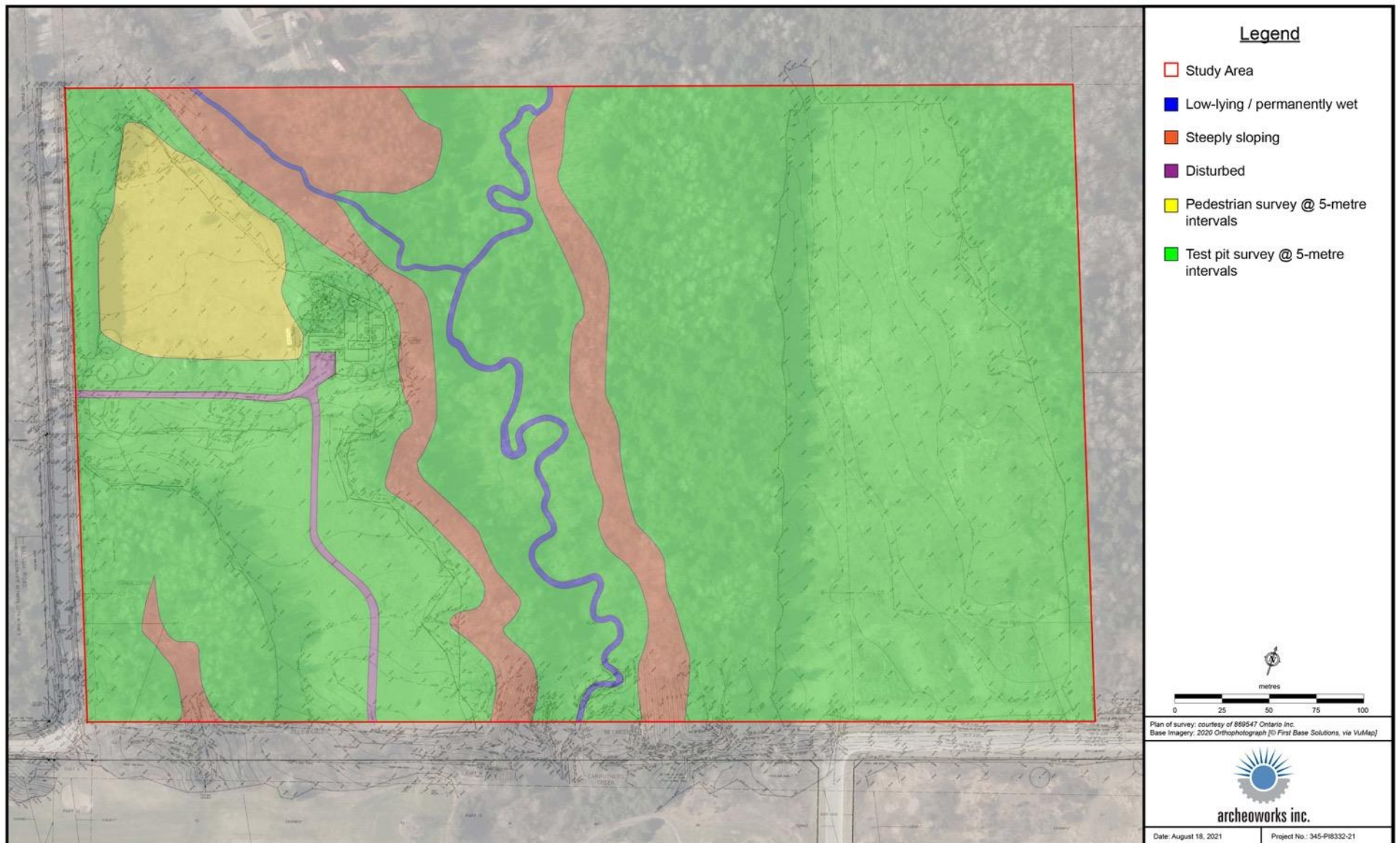
Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within topographic maps published in 1914, 1922, 1936, 1968 and 1972 (courtesy of the Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project), and a 1954 aerial photograph (courtesy of University of Toronto Map & Data Library).





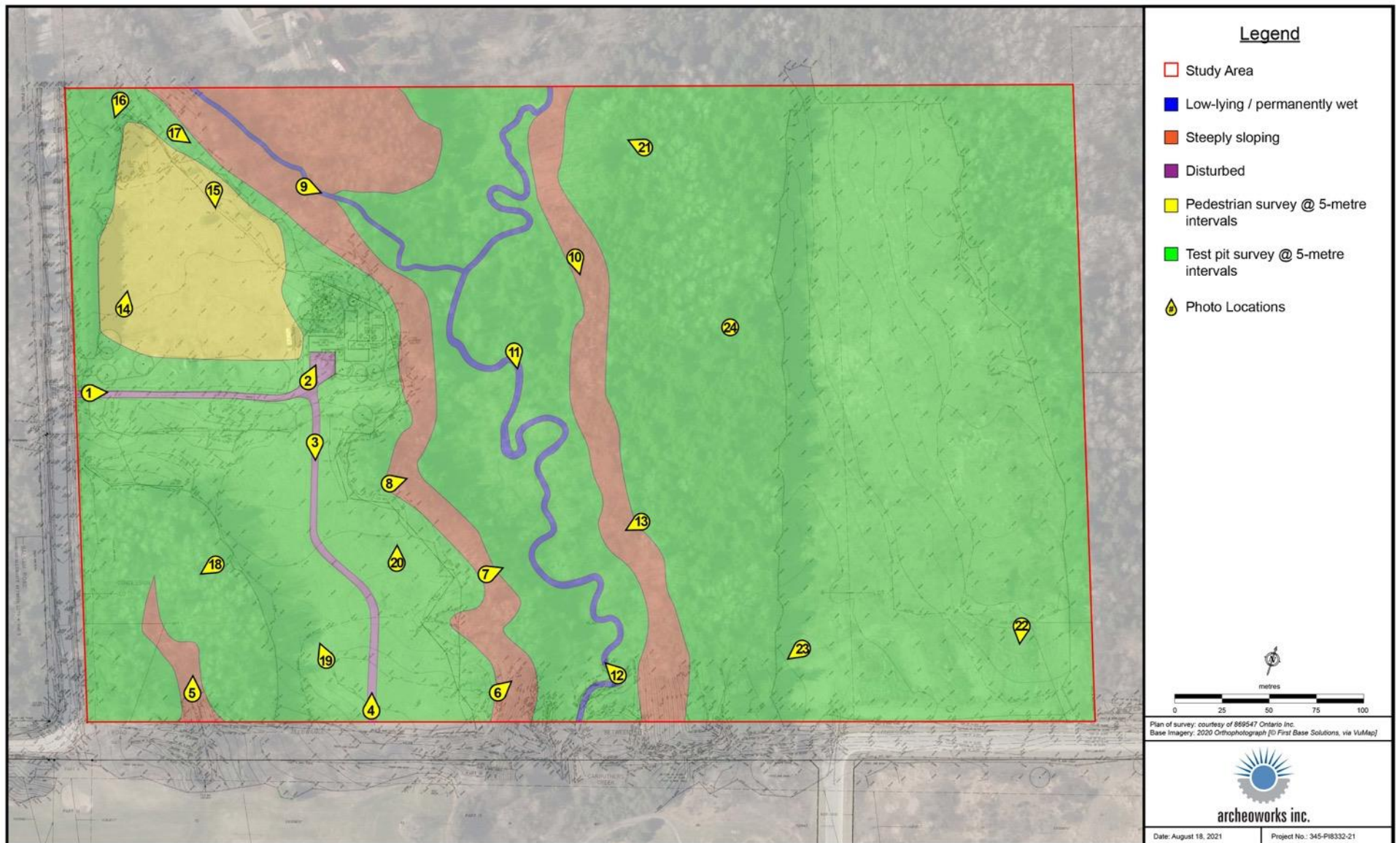
Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within 2002, 2016, 2017 and 2020 orthophotographs (© First Base Solutions).





Map 7: Map showing results of Stage 1-2 AA.





Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA results with photo locations indicated.

## APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

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

## APPENDIX C: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table C1: Abstract Index Books, ca.1799-1922 – Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario

**Note:** Entries pertaining to the parcel on which the site area is situated are in **bold**.

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	<b>Patent</b>	<b>Aug8,1799</b>			<b>James Coffin</b>	<b>200 acres</b>		
16616	B&S	Sept12,1838	Oct2,1839	Wm. Coffin (by Atty)	John McDonell	N½	£101.10	
17949	B&S	Dec15,1840	Jan2,1841	John McDonald & wife	John Clarke	N½		
<b>24549</b>	<b>B&amp;S</b>	<b>Mar14,1845</b>	<b>May1,1845</b>	<b>Wm. Coffin (by Atty)</b>	<b>Lawrence Heyden</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>£105</b>	
<b>17398</b>	<b>B&amp;S</b>	<b>Sept12,1861</b>	<b>Oct1,1861</b>	<b>Lawrence Heyden &amp; wife</b>	<b>Wm. Stephenson</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>£1000</b>	
<b>17369</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Sept12,1861</b>	<b>Oct1,1861</b>	<b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>	<b>Lawrence Heyden</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>£900</b>	
<b>1185</b>	<b>Q.C.</b>	<b>Mar25,1872</b>	<b>Apr3,1872</b>	<b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>	<b>Barbara Heyden</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>	
<b>1383</b>	<b>B&amp;S</b>	<b>Oct17,1872</b>	<b>Jan23,1873</b>	<b>Barbara Heyden (Extrx)</b>	<b>Joseph Davids</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$2,200</b>	
<b>1384</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Oct22,1872</b>	<b>Jan23,1873</b>	<b>Joseph Davids</b>	<b>Wm. R. G. Elwell, et all (Trustees)</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$2,850</b>	<b>Dis. By No.6476</b>
<b>2238</b>	<b>Ass of Mort</b>	<b>Jan29,1874</b>	<b>Sept22,1875</b>	<b>Wm. R. G. Elwell, et all (Trustees)</b>	<b>John Cawthra</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$2,850</b>	<b>Ass of No.1384</b>
<b>4461</b>	<b>B&amp;S</b>	<b>Nov28,1881</b>	<b>Nov30,1881</b>	<b>Joseph Davids &amp; wife</b>	<b>Wm. Stephenson</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	
<b>4462</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Nov24,1881</b>	<b>Nov30,1881</b>	<b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>	<b>John Cawthra</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$2,400</b>	
<b>4463</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Nov25,1881</b>	<b>Nov30,1881</b>	<b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>	<b>Joseph Davids</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$900</b>	
<b>6476</b>	<b>Dis of Mort</b>	<b>Nov4,1887</b>	<b>Nov8,1887</b>	<b>Henry Cawthra</b>	<b>Isabel Davids</b>	<b>S½</b>		
<b>6633</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Mar23,1888</b>	<b>Apr14,1888</b>	<b>Albert A. Post</b>	<b>Helena Burnham</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	
<b>7041</b>	<b>Conveyance</b>	<b>June20,1888</b>	<b>Oct15,1888</b>	<b>Joseph Cawthra</b>	<b>Albert Asa Post</b>	<b>S½</b>		
<b>7455</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Mar9,1891</b>	<b>Mar9,1891</b>	<b>Albert A. Post</b>	<b>Isabella M. Brooke</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>dis. By No.8367</b>
<b>7847</b>	<b>Ass of Mort</b>	<b>June21,1892</b>	<b>June21,1892</b>	<b>Helena Burnham</b>	<b>The Ontario L. &amp; S. Co.</b>	<b>S½</b>		<b>Ass of No.6633</b>
<b>8322</b>	<b>Deed</b>	<b>Apr1894</b>	<b>Apr29,1894</b>	<b>Albert A. Post</b>	<b>Margaret E. Post</b>	<b>S½</b>		
<b>8336</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Sept22,1894</b>	<b>Oct1,1894</b>	<b>Marg. E. &amp; A.A. Post</b>	<b>Isabella Brooke</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$500</b>	
<b>8367</b>	<b>Dis of Mort</b>	<b>Oct1894</b>	<b>Nov16,1894</b>	<b>Isabella M. Brooke</b>	<b>Albert Asa Post</b>	<b>S½</b>		<b>dis. Of no.7455</b>
<b>8763</b>	<b>H. of Justice</b>	<b>Apr1,1896</b>	<b>Apr2,1896</b>	<b>D. F. Every &amp; A.A. Post, Pltf</b>	<b>Marg. E. &amp; A.A. Post, Dfts</b>	<b>S½</b>		
<b>8770</b>	<b>Conveyance</b>	<b>Mar28,1896</b>	<b>Apr7,1896</b>	<b>The Ontario Loan &amp; S. Co.</b>	<b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>	<b>S½</b>		
<b>8771</b>	<b>Mort</b>	<b>Apr1,1896</b>	<b>Apr7,1896</b>	<b>Chas. H. Pickey &amp; wife</b>	<b>The Ontario Loan &amp; S. Co.</b>	<b>S½</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>Dis by no.13504</b>
12117	Right of Way Deed	Apr23,1910	May26,1910	Chas. H. Pickey & wife	The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company	part	\$338.25	
<b>12143</b>	<b>Dis of Mort</b>	<b>May31,1910</b>	<b>July16,1910</b>	<b>The Ontario Loan &amp; S. Co.</b>	<b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>	<b>part</b>		<b>Dis of no.8771</b>
12812	Dis of Mort	July24,1912	Aug9,1912	The Ontario Loan & S. Co.	Charles H. Pickey	N.pt of S½		Dis in part of No.8771
12813	Grant	July22, 1912	Aug9,1912	Chas. H. Pickey & wife	John A. O'Connor	N.pt of S½	\$1,305	
<b>13504</b>	<b>Dis of Mort</b>	<b>Sept21, 1914</b>	<b>Oct19,1914</b>	<b>The Ontario L. &amp; S. Co.</b>	<b>Charles Henry Pickey</b>	<b>S½</b>		<b>Dis of no.8771</b>
<b>13505</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Sept 15,1914</b>	<b>Oct19,1914</b>	<b>Charles Henry Pickey &amp; wife</b>	<b>Theodore A. McGillivray</b>	<b>part S½</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	
<b>14946</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Mar16,1920</b>	<b>Mar22,1920</b>	<b>Theodore A. McGillivray &amp; wife</b>	<b>Otilla K. Morrissey</b>	<b>part S½</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	
<b>15722</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Mar3,1922</b>	<b>Mar4,1922</b>	<b>Otilla K. Morrissey</b>	<b>Joseph F. Quinlan</b>	<b>part S½</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	

Table C2: Tax Assessment Rolls, ca.1852-1899 – Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario

**Note:** Entries pertaining to the parcel on which the site area is situated are in **bold**.

Year	Name	Profession/ Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner and Address	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Total Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1852	John Clerk		fh					£550	£592	
	<b>Lawrence Heydon</b>							<b>£200</b>	<b>£200</b>	<b>S½</b>
1853	John Clerk	yeoman	fh	45		100		£550	£602	
	<b>Lawrence Hodgson</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>£200</b>	<b>£200</b>	<b>S½: non-resident</b>
	<b>Squire Hadon</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>£300</b>		<b>S½: non-resident</b>
1854	John Clerk	yeoman	fh	47		100		£575	£575	
	<b>Squire Hadon</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>£300</b>		<b>S½: non-resident</b>
1855	John Clerk	yeoman	fh	47		100		£575	£600	
	<b>Lawrence Heydon</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>£200</b>		<b>S½: non-resident</b>
1857	John Clerk	yeoman	f	50		100		£600	£625	
	<b>Lawrence Heydon</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>£350</b>		<b>non-resident</b>
	Post					100		£300		non-resident
1859	John Clerk	yeoman	f	54		100		\$2,400	\$2,400	
	<b>Lawrence Haydon, Toronto</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>\$1,400</b>		<b>S. half: non-resident</b>
1861	John Clarke	yeoman	f	56		100		\$2,400	\$2,400	
	<b>Lawrence Haydon</b>					<b>100</b>		<b>\$1,400</b>		<b>S½: non-resident</b>
	William Stevenson	yeoman	h		David S. Reid	98		\$2,300	\$2,700	Listed on Lot 4, Con6
1862	John Clarke	yeoman	f	50		100		\$2,400	\$2,800	
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$4,300</b>	<b>also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid</b>
1863	James D. Clarke	yeoman	h	20	Mrs. Clarke	100		\$2,400	\$2,500	N½
	<b>Lee Hudson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>h</b>		<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>S½</b>
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$4,100</b>	<b>S½; also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid</b>
1865	James D. Clarke	yeoman	h	28	Mrs. Clarke	100		\$2,400	\$2,500	N½
	<b>Jacob Winter</b>	<b>labourer</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>S½</b>
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>\$1,600</b>	<b>\$3,900</b>	<b>S½; also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid</b>
1867	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>	<b>\$3,900</b>	<b>S½; also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid; 8 in family; 12cows;3sheep;9hogs;4horses</b>
	<b>William Stevenson</b>									<b>separate entry after L4C6 with no acreage listed</b>
	<b>Jacob Winter</b>	<b>labourer</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>S½: 9 in family: 3hogs</b>
1869	James D. Clarke	yeoman	t	33	Mrs. J. Clarke	100	95	\$2,300	\$2,500	N½: 7 in family: 19cows;8sheep;7hogs;5horses
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>	<b>\$1,900</b>	<b>S½: 7 in family: 8cows;7sheep;1hog;6horses</b>
1871	John W. Clarke	yeoman	f	21		100	90	\$2,300	\$2,400	N½: 4 in family: WM: 2cows;1hog;2horses
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>63</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>	<b>\$1,900</b>	<b>S½: 7 in family: WM: 6cows;7hogs;5horses</b>
1873	John W. Clarke	yeoman	t	24		100	95	\$2,300	\$2,400	N½: 4 in family: Wes M: 11cows;8sheep;1hog;3horses
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>	<b>\$1,900</b>	<b>S½: 6 in family: Wes M: 6cows;4horses</b>
1876	John W. Clarke	yeoman	f	25		100	100	\$4,800	\$5,100	N½: 5 in family: CM: 14cows;9sheep;5hogs;5horses
	Robert Hamilton	yeoman	h	36				\$20	\$20	6 in family
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,100</b>	<b>S½: 6 in family: CM: 6cows;6sheep;4horses</b>
1878	John W. Clarke	yeoman	f	27						
	Harvey S. Clarke	yeoman	f	24		100	100	\$4,800	\$5,100	N½: 5 in family: CM: 11cows;1hog;7horses
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>68</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,100</b>	<b>S½: 3 in family: CM: 2cows;6horses</b>

STAGE 1-2 AA OF 3225 FIFTH CONCESSION  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO

Year	Name	Profession/ Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner and Address	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Total Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1880	John W. Clarke		f	33						
	Harvey S. Clarke		f	30						
	Frederick W. Clarke	yeoman	f	21	Kinsale	100	90	\$4,800	\$5,150	N½: 3 in family: CM: 9cows;1hog;8horses
	<b>William Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,100</b>	<b>S½: 3 in family: CM: 7cows;4horses</b>
1882	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	30	Kinsale			\$3,750		on Lot 4, Concession 6
	William Parkins	yeoman	f	27	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$8,850	N½: 4 in family: CM: 10cows;10sheep;2hogs;4horses
	<b>Eli A. Willson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,100</b>	<b>S½: 4 in family: CM: 8cows;6sheep;6hogs;3horses</b>
	<b>William Stevenson</b>		<b>o</b>	<b>73</b>						
1884	William Barker		t	45		100	100	\$4,800	\$4,800	N½: CM: 6 in family: 7cows;2hogs;3horses
	Thomas Barker		t	19						
	Robert Barker		t	17						
	Aaron Parkins		o	33						
	<b>Charles Stevenson</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>S½: 9 in family: CM: 8cows;6hogs;3horses</b>
	<b>William Stevenson</b>		<b>o</b>	<b>76</b>						
1886	William Barker	yeoman	t	47	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$4,800	N½: M: 6 in family: 14cows;6sheep;2hogs;4horses
	Thomas Barker	yeoman	t	21						
	Robert Barker	yeoman	t	19						
	Aaron Parkins		o							
	<b>Henry Cawthra</b>	<b>non-resident</b>	<b>f</b>		<b>Toronto</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>S½</b>
	<b>Mrs. E. J. Cawthra</b>	<b>non-resident</b>	<b>f</b>		<b>Toronto</b>					
	<b>Thomas Williams</b>	<b>non-resident</b>	<b>agent</b>		<b>25 Toronto St, Tor.</b>					
1887	<b>Henry Cawthra</b>	<b>non-resident</b>	<b>f</b>		<b>Toronto</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>S½</b>
	<b>Mrs. E. J. Cawthra</b>	<b>non-resident</b>	<b>f</b>		<b>Toronto</b>					
	<b>Thomas Williams</b>	<b>non-resident</b>	<b>agent</b>		<b>28 Toronto St, Tor.</b>					
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	35	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$5,000	N½: M: 2 in family: 10cows;2hogs;4horses
1889	<b>Michael Byron</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	<b>\$4,600</b>	<b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 2 in family: RC: 5cows;3hogs;3horses</b>
	<b>A. A Post</b>		<b>o</b>		<b>Whitby</b>					
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	36	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$4,900	N½: M: 2 in family: 10cows;1hog;2horses
1891	<b>Patrick O'Grady</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 6 in family: RC: 3cows;6hogs;4horses</b>
	<b>A. A Post</b>		<b>f</b>		<b>Whitby</b>					
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	40	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$5,000	N½: M: 4 in family: 9cows;1hog;4horses
1893	<b>Patrick O'Grady</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>\$3,800</b>	<b>\$3,800</b>	<b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 5 in family: RC: 3cows;1hog;2horses</b>
	<b>William O'Grady</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>					
	<b>A. A Post</b>		<b>f</b>		<b>Whitby</b>					
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	45	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$4,900	N½: M: 3 in family: 10cows;1hog;3horses
1895	<b>Patrick O'Grady</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>\$3,800</b>	<b>\$3,800</b>	<b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 4 in family: RC: 20cows;3hogs;6horses</b>
	<b>William O'Grady</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>					
	<b>A. A Post</b>		<b>f</b>		<b>Whitby</b>					
	<b>Henry Pickey</b>		<b>f</b>		<b>Kinsale</b>					<b>"duplicate...[unreadable]...1296,1297 &amp; 1298 on Page 82")</b>
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	48	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$4,900	N½: M: 2 in family: 18cows;3horses
1897	<b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>	<b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 8 in family: Pres: 13cows;3hogs;4horses</b>
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	47	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$4,800	N½: M: 2 in family: 22cows;1hog;3horses
1899	<b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>	<b>yeoman</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Kinsale</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 9 in family: Pres: 6cows;10hogs;4horses</b>
	Aaron Parkins	yeoman	f	45	Kinsale	100	100	\$4,800	\$4,800	N½: M: 2 in family: 18cows;3hogs;1horses



## APPENDIX D: IMAGES



Image 1: View of extant east-west gravel driveway.



Image 2: Gravel pad in the vicinity of the former residence.



Image 3: View of more recent north-south gravel driveway, north end.



Image 4: North-south gravel driveway, south end.





Image 5: Valley associated with minor intermittent Carruthers Creek tributary in the southwest corner of the study area.



Image 6: Steep slope along the west side of the Carruthers Creek valley.



Image 7: Steep slope (west side) and Carruthers Creek watercourse.



Image 8: Steep slope along the west side of the Carruthers Creek valley.





Image 9: View of steep slope and watercourse associated with minor Carruthers Creek tributary in the northwest portion of the study area.



Image 10: Steep slope along the east side of the Carruthers Creek valley.



Image 11: View of Carruthers Creek watercourse, looking southeast.



Image 12: View of Carruthers Creek watercourse, looking northwest.





Image 13: Steep slope along the east side of the Carruthers Creek valley.



Image 14: View of ground conditions within ploughed northwest field.



Image 15: Pedestrian survey at 5-metre intervals within the northwest field.



Image 16: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within wooded area along the western margin of the study area.



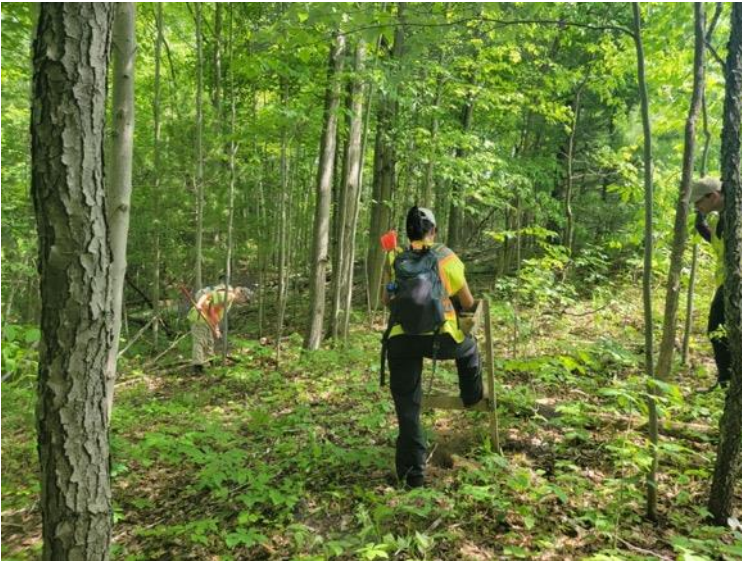


Image 17: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals at the top of the west bank of the Carruthers Creek tributary.



Image 18: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within woodlot in the southwest portion of the study area.



Image 19: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within southwest field.



Image 20: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within southwest field.





Image 21: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within wooded area east of the Carruthers Creek.



Image 22: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within eastern field.



Image 23: Test pit survey at 5-metre intervals within eastern field.



Image 24: View of typical test pit profile, showing sandy loam over subsoil.





Image 25: Representative sample of ceramic artifacts from H1 (AIGs-508).



Image 26: Representative sample of glass and metal artifacts from H2 (AIGs-509).



Image 27: Sole artifact from P1.



## APPENDIX E: ARTIFACT CATALOGUES<sup>1</sup>

Table E1: H1 (AIGs-508) Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments	Post-1870	20th C.
1	TP01	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,med brown speckled intr		
2	TP01	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, ind't decoration	RWE		bit blue,rest exfoliated,tint		
3	TP02	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
4	TP02	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		indt pattern,tint		
5	TP03	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged, ind't	RWE		blue,mostly exfoliated		
6	TP04	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
7	TP04	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,brownish yellow intr		
8	TP05	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
9	TP05	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		clear extr,exfoliated intr		
10	TP05	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
11	TP05	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone						
12	TP06	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
13	TP06	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
14	TP06	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		likely Willow pattern,tint		
15	TP06	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable			light aqua,tiny pc.		
16	TP07	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
17	TP07	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
18	TP08	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
19	TP08	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged, coarse	RWE		blue,tint		
20	TP08	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		indt pattern,tiny pc.,tint		
21	TP09	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
22	TP09	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, ind't decoration	RWE		bit blue along edge,rest exfoliated,tint		
23	TP09	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, ind't decoration	RWE		possibly moulded?,tint		
24	TP09	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, black transfer	RWE		indt pattern,incl.vertical dot rows over brink,tint		
25	TP09	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,2mm		
26	Test Unit	2	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
27	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Hollowware	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		unglazed extr,exfoliated intr		
28	Test Unit	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
29	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Unidentifiable	Yellowware	YEW		exfoliated both sides		
30	Test Unit	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
31	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated,tint		
32	Test Unit	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
33	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Porcelain, soft paste	POR		undecorated,scalloped rim		
34	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, ind't decoration	RWE		blue,tiny pc.		
35	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged, ind't	RWE		blue,edge missing,curved incising,tint		
36	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged, coarse	RWE		blue		
37	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		Willow pattern		
38	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			incomplete,bent		
39	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			2 3/4",bent		
40	Test Unit	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			colourless,1.25-1.5mm		
41	Test Unit	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale green,1.85-1.9mm		

<sup>1</sup> All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 345-PI8332-21-ST2-01

Table E2: H2 (AIGs-509) Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments	Post-1870	20thC.
1	TP01	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		pinkish both sides,likely more#47		
2	TP01	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
3	TP01	7	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed		b	clear,curved/melted,thick,incl.starburst&diamond motifs		
4	TP02	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
5	TP02	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,whitish intr		
6	TP02	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Whiteware, ind't	XWE		exfoliated both sides		
7	TP02	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
8	TP02	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,2.15mm		
9	TP02	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Unidentifiable			clear,curved,very thin		
10	TP02	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				small sized,tiny hollow long bone?		
11	TP03	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		likely hand made		
12	TP03	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, buff glazed	CEW		clear extr,exfoliated intr		
13	TP03	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Bowl	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed extr except flat brim w rounded wide,darker brown intr		
14	TP03	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	b	yellowish/grayish?both sides,likely more#79		
15	TP03	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		b	pale green,slightly melted		
16	TP03	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown			light aqua,curved		
17	TP03	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown			light green,curved		
18	TP03	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			incomplete,bent		
19	TP03	35	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete,16bent,1=4 1/4" +		
20	TP03	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"			1 3/4"		
21	TP03	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3",bent		
22	TP03	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3 1/8",bent		
23	TP03	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3 1/4",bent		
24	TP03	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		b	incomplete,bent		
25	TP03	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire			b	fine gauge,bent		
26	TP03	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Slot Headed, machined		b	incomplete,countersunk head,likely wood screw		
27	TP03	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Washer			b	1 1/4"		
28	TP04	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
29	TP04	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated,handle pc.		
30	TP04	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			pale green,1.75mm		
31	TP04	1	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail	Cut		b	incomplete,rounded head,bent		
32	TP05	8	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
33	TP05	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin	CEW		colourless,1.5mm		
34	TP05	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,2mm		
35	TP05	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			light aqua,likely narrow cylindrical		
36	TP05	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete		
37	TP05	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				small sized,tiny hollow long bone?		
38	TP05	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample						
39	TP06	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
40	TP06	5	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		likely hand made,burnt,overfired?		
41	TP06	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
42	TP06	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
43	TP07	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,tan w reddish speckles? intr,likely more#76		

**STAGE 1-2 AA OF 3225 FIFTH CONCESSION  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

Cat#	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments	Post-1870	20thC.
44	TP07	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
45	TP07	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable		b	light aqua,melted		
46	TP08	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
47	TP08	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,pinkish intr,likely more#1		
48	TP08	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			pale aqua,1.55mm		
49	TP08	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale aqua&green,1.65-2.45mm		
50	TP08	2	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Unidentifiable			clear,curved,very thin		
51	TP09	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
52	TP09	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		dark brown extr,exfoliated intr		
53	TP09	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
54	TP09	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		bit brown,rest exfoliated		
55	TP09	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Coarse Stoneware, glaze	CSW		buff paste,dark brown both sides		
56	TP09	2	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			clear,exfoliated		
57	TP09	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			colourless,pale aqua,1.55mm		
58	TP09	13	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale aqua&green,1.6-2.6mm		
59	TP09	2	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Unidentifiable			clear,curved,very thin		
60	TP09	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Jar, Mason Type	Mould blown, ground lip			aqua,curved,threaded finish		
61	TP09	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed			clear,curved,possible pitcher w spout,blank blw rim,alternating cont#82		
62	TP09		Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed			cont#61,plain oblique&starburst patterned oblique lines		
63	TP10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
64	TP10	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete		
65	TP10	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	2 1/2"		
66	TP10	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3"		
67	TP10	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3 1/8",bent		
68	TP10	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal			b	flat		
69	TP11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
70	TP11	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
71	TP11	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale aqua,2-2.1mm		
72	TP12	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
73	Test Unit	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated		
74	Test Unit	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		likely hand made		
75	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		exfoliated both sides		
76	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,tan w reddish speckles?intr,likely more#43		
77	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,clear intr		
78	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		exfoliated extr,med brown intr		
79	Test Unit	21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Crock	CEW, red glazed	CEW	b	buff,yellowish/gray both sides,parallel sided,flat rim top,likely more#14		
80	Test Unit	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated		
81	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
82	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE		undecorated		
83	Test Unit	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer, late	RWE		bright blue,mostly exfoliated,incl.lines,stylized floral		
84	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, moulded	VWE	b	indt pattern,mostly blank		
85	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, moulded	VWE		indt pattern,mostly blank		
86	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, moulded	VWE		indt pattern,mostly blank,likely incl.foliated elements		



**STAGE 1-2 AA OF 3225 FIFTH CONCESSION  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

Cat#	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments	Post-1870	20thC.
87	Test Unit	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin			pale aqua,colourless,1.1-25mm		
88	Test Unit	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			colourless,pale green,1.95-2.1mm		
89	Test Unit	25	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			light green,9cm d.,embossed "...S.S.." on resting point,very thick,carbonat		
90	Test Unit	7	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			very light aqua,curved,very thick,likely carbonated,more#91		
91	Test Unit	8	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		b	very light aqua,curved,very thick,likely carbonated,more#90		
92	Test Unit	4	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown			light aqua,curved		
93	Test Unit	4	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed			clear,curved,incl.diamonds		
94	Test Unit	21	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Pitcher	Pressed, Solarized			light amethyst,curved,incl.rounded ribbing,body=flat flutes,more#95		
95	Test Unit	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Pitcher	Pressed, Solarized		b	light amethyst,melted,handle,part#94		
96	Test Unit	10	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable		b	light amethyst,shattered,melted		
97	Test Unit	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable		b	clear,very thick,melted		
98	Test Unit	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			light aqua,curved,fairly thin		
99	Test Unit	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			light aqua,likely rectangular		
100	Test Unit	2	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			clear,likely rectangular w flat panels		
101	Test Unit	1	Composite	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Moulded			black,flat face w recess mid w 5dot flower,beveled back w cont#102		
102	Test Unit		Composite	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Moulded			cont101,embedded brass plug&wire eye loop,1.4cm d.		
103	Test Unit	100	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	incomplete,31bent		
104	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	1 1/2"		
105	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	1 5/8"		
106	Test Unit	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	1 3/4"		
107	Test Unit	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	2 5/8",bent		
108	Test Unit	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	2 7/8",1bent		
109	Test Unit	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3",7bent		
110	Test Unit	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3 1/8",bent		
111	Test Unit	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3 1/2",bent		
112	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut, "modern"		b	3 5/8",bent		
113	Test Unit	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		b	incomplete,3bent		
114	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire		b	2 1/2"		
115	Test Unit	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Slot Head, machined		b	5/8",countersunk head,likely wood screw		
116	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Slot Head, machined		b	1 5/8",countersunk head,likely wood screw		
117	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				incomplete,very thick shank		
118	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Tie Bar			b	4",round flat head,rod&irregular hexagon w hammered rod end		
119	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire			b	Tshaped,upper=fine,lower=med gauge		
120	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping			b	2.3cm W,fairly flat		
121	Test Unit	30	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal			b	incl.flat,bent&folded pcs.		
122	Test Unit	1	Copper-alloy	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Stamped		b	thin,raised line near edge,embossed "...ER/...1888"		
123	Test Unit	1	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail	Cut		b	incomplete,triangular head,bent		

Table E3: P1 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Comments
1	CSP01	1	Chert	Indigenous	Lithic	Shatter	

## APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
<b>Project Number:</b>		345-PI8332-21		
<b>Licensee:</b>		Ian Boyce (P1059)		
<b>MHSTCI PIF:</b>		P1059-0074-2021		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2021/345-PI8332-21 - 3225 Fifth Concession - Pickering/Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers.
2.	Annotated Field Maps/Field Notes/ Field Forms	Total of 4 pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON L3X 1X4	Scanned and stored on Archeoworks network servers.
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 210 images	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers.
4.	Artifacts	All 525 artifacts placed in Box: 345-PI8332-21-ST2-01	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge St., Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON L3X 1X4	Collections may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the Ontario Heritage Act, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.