

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of (Proposed) Sunvale Subdivision

Part of Lot 24, Concession 1 East of Owen Sound
Road, Geographic Township of Glenelg, Municipality of
West Grey, Grey County, Ontario

Submitted to:

Cobide Engineering
464A – 10th Street
Hanover, Ontario, N4N 1R1
Tel: 519-506-5959 #101
Cell: 519-901-5959

and the

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Submitted by:



Detritus Consulting Ltd.
archaeology~heritage

69 Claremont Avenue, Kitchener Ontario, N2M 2P5
Mobile/Office: 519-744-7018
e-mail: garth@golden.net www.detcon.net

Licensee: Garth Grimes
License Number: P017
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ORIGINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Inc. (Detritus) was retained by Cobide Engineering to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Sunvale Subdivision located on part of Lot 24, Concession 1 East of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Glenelg, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (Figure 1). It comprises a parcel of land of approximately 6.5 ha (Study Area) that is proposed to be developed into single family residential lots and associated roads, green space and a storm water management pond.

The current assessment was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development under archaeological consulting license PO17 issued to Mr. Garth Grimes by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The Stage 1 background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. As such, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended. A Stage 2 assessment, involving photo documentation, pedestrian survey, and test pit survey of the Study Area, was conducted on April 3, 5 and 9, 2017, and resulted in the identification and documentation of eight historical Euro-Canadian artifact scatters.

Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) was discovered on the western side of the Study Area, stretching north from near the barn complex. Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) consists of 111 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 87 m north-south and 30 m east-west.

Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) was discovered on the western side of the Study Area, north of the forested ravine (that is outside the Study Area) and north-west of Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5). Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) consists of 125 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 57 m north-south and 35 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 32 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) was discovered in the north-western corner of the Study Area. Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) consists of 232 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 95 m north-south and 65 m east-west.

Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) was discovered on the western side of the graveled road that leads northward from the barn complex to the cambered track. Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) consists of 72 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 75 m north-south and 40 m east-west.

Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) was discovered on the southern edge of the Study Area, north of the residential properties that front Durham Road. Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) consists of 75 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 20 m north-south and 38 m east-west.

Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) was discovered in the south-central portion of the Study Area, north-east of Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9). Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) consists of 47 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 20 m north-south and 30 m east-west.

Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) was discovered in the south-eastern portion of the Study Area, east of Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10). Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) consists of 27 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 15 m north-south and 25 m east-west.

Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) was discovered in the eastern side of the southern-most portion of the Study Area, that which fronts Durham Road. Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) consists of 31 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts recovered from test pits in an area approximately 10 m north-south and 15 m east-west.

All 8 sites found at the Study area are Euro-Canadian domestic artifact scatters dating to the 19th Century. No foundations or large scale indicators of structures were observed. In terms of refinement based on the age of the assemblages - Sunvale 1 (BbHe-1) Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) and

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Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12 all contain small amounts of earlier ceramics (pearlware, green transfer Printware and blue feathered edgeware respectively). Which may indicate these sites date somewhat earlier than the others. Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) was the only site to contain a wire nail and an electrical wiring knob indicating a possible later date – although this is the largest of the sites and so a wider temporal range of artifacts is not surprising.

In summary all 8 sites belong to the 19th Century and the dates of manufacture and use align with the historic research for the site which aligns with the settlement history of the Study area particularly by Archibald Hunter from 1842-1878 as well as later members of the Hunter family up to the early 20th Century. The association of the Study Area with this early settler and founder of Durham along with the various well known enterprises he and his family were associated with at the Study area confer cultural heritage value to all eight sites found within. Stage 3 site assessment is thus warranted for all eight sites.

Sunvale 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 fulfill the criteria for Stage 3 archaeological investigations as per Section 2.2 Standard 1c of the MTCS' 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011). The Stage 3 archaeological assessments will consist of the hand excavation of Stage 3 test units every five metres in systematic levels and into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Additional one-metre test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent. All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; any artifacts being recovered will be recorded and catalogued by the corresponding grid unit designation. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit. As several of these sites are very large and somewhat diffused scatters of artifacts it may be possible to apply Standard 1 of Section 3.3.1 and excavate 50% of the units required were it a small post contact site. This would include Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5), Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6), Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) and Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8). The remaining sites would need to be excavated as per Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Garth Grimes PO17
Field Director:	Michael Golloher R1037
Field Technicians:	Mathew Gibson R1160, Michelle Gowan, Brian Ellis
Report Preparation:	Mathew Gibson R 1160, Garth Grimes PO17
Mapping and GIS:	Garth Grimes PO17

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- Mr. Travis Burnside, P.Eng., Corbide Engineering

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Inc. (Detritus) was retained by Cobide Engineering to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment for the proposed Sunvale Subdivision located on part of Lot 24, Concession 1 east of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Glenelg, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (Figure 1). It comprises a parcel of land of approximately 17.5 ha (Study Area) that is proposed to be developed into residential lots and associated roads, green space and a storm water management pond.

This assessment, conducted during the pre-approval phase of the development, was triggered by the PPS that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “*development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.*”

The licensee received permission from Mr. Travis Burnside to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

The objectives of the Stage 1 assessment were to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport’s (MTCS) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study are as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area’s geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- To evaluate in detail, the Study Area’s archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- An examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (ASDB) to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area.

The objective of the Stage 2 assessment was to provide an overview of archaeological resources within the Study Area and to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the MTCS’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 Property Assessment are as follows:

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

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries represent a watershed moment in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating into southern Ontario from New York State, followed by the arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into Southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the lower Great Lakes.

The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the seventeenth century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in Southern Ontario, including within the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978, 778-79).

In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995, 107). Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Québec, made preparations to grant a large plot of land in south-central Ontario to those Six Nations who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence (Weaver 1978, 525). More specifically, Haldimand arranged for the purchase of the Haldimand Tract in south-central Ontario from the Mississaugas. The Haldimand Tract, also known as the 1795 Crown Grant to the Six Nations, was provided for in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25th, 1784 and was intended to extend a distance of six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source (Weaver 1978, 525). By the end of 1784, representatives from each member nation of the Six Nations, as well as other allies, relocated to the Haldimand Tract with Joseph Brant (Tanner 1987, 77-78; Weaver 1978, 525).

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in Southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers in Southern Ontario. By 1834, it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879, 8; Tanner 1987, 127; Weaver 1978, 526). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of New Credit First Nation in 1847 (Smith 2002,119).

Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009, 114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout Southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The current Study Area occupies part of Lot 24, Concession 1 East of Owen Sound Road, Geographic Township of Glenelg, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (Figure 1). It comprises a parcel of non-agricultural land, a barn complex, driving track, roadways and a small section of woodlot measuring approximately 17.5 ha in total.

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The settlement history of Durham begins in the late 1837 when the Garafraxa Colonization Road was surveyed and laid-in. The first settlers to the area were black former slaves that escaped the United States through the underground railway. These slaves and their families were squatters in the area of Durham and north along the road and, later, along the Durham road. Their presence is best documented for the farms and gravesite in nearby Priceville (*Speakers for the Dead* 2000, Meyler 2001, 201), but is also reflected in locale names, such as Negro Creek and Darkies Corners, but just north of Durham (Meyler 2009). With the arrival of the first European settlers, these families moved on, most relocating to Owen Sound. Durham's first European settler (considered the town's founder) was Archibald Hunter, who first spent the night in what is now Durham on May 1, 1842. Hunter established a homestead near along the Garafraxa Road close to what is now the junction with Durham Road and received the Crown patent for Divisions 2 and 3 of Lot 24, Concession 1 EGR on August 18, 1851 (the Subject Area falls entirely within Division 3).

The Durham Road was surveyed and laid in through Durham by 1850. Capitalizing on the traffic along the Garafraxa and Durham roads, Hunter built a log inn at the intersection in 1854 and by 1858 the inn was rebuilt in stone, along with stables on the opposite side of the road. The inn comes to be known as the British Hotel and was "a local landmark, hub of community activity and the site of early council meetings (Firth et al. 1994, 200-201)." It was operated into the Twentieth Century and was most recently repurposed in 2011 as apartments. In addition to the inn, Hunter built a second stone building fronting Garafraxa Road that was a granary on the lower floor and a meeting hall on the upper floor known as St Albert's Hall. This building was purchased in the 1890s by the Catholic Church and redeveloped, but the original stone structure is intact.

In addition to small lots fronting Garafraxa Road, one of which was his family's own log cabin, Hunter sold part of one fifth of an acre to the Crown on 19 November, 1867 to be the site of the Drill Shed. The Drill Shed served as the hall and equipment location for the Durham rifle company of the 31st Grey Battalion of Infantry (gazetted 1866) and drills were held there each Tuesday and Friday night on the adjacent grounds. The Drill Shed was a log structure and is understood to have been on the site of the barn complex on the Study Area (Firth et al 1994, 78-80). It is not clear at what point the site's ownership passes back from the Crown to the Hunter family.

From 1862 to his death in 1878, Archibald Hunter sold ten more 1/2 acre lots, all along the Garafraxa Road and principally to family members. The remaining 90 acres of the Hunter property remained within the family until 1921, including all of the lands of the Subject Area. In addition to being used for farming purposes, beginning in the early 1860s the lands were the location of monthly cattle sales (Firth et al. 1994, 199-200) and the annual Spring Bull and Stallion Show (Neville, 1985, 246) and the fall fair (Firth et al., 256). Following the sale of the property to Thomas Young in 1921, the barn complex was built and the property was used primarily for horse pasture by the Young family (1921-39), the Rumble family (1939-61), Tolhurst family (1961-67) and finally by the most recent owner - noted professional jockey Keith Waples - who built the existing trotting track.

There are several plausible origins for each of the eight historic scatters described in section 2.0 Field Methods.

- Various members of the Hunter family may have used one or more areas on the land for a kitchen midden on an occasional basis.
- The commercially successful British Hotel or the St. Albert's Hall site may have exhausted space behind those buildings for suitable kitchen midden sites and used the field, especially those sites on the western edge of the Subject Area (Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5), Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) and Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7).
- Either or both of Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) and Sunvale 5 (BbHe-8) may be associated with the Drill Shed site and the activities Durham's rifle company of the 31st Grey Battalion of Infantry.
- Any of the sites may be associated with the activities of the Fall Fair, the Spring Bull and Stallion Show or the monthly cattle sales, particularly where the provision and sale of food and beverages to attendees was involved.

- Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6), Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) and Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) lie closest to the ends of existing residential lots and may be associated more directly with families resident there in the nineteenth century. However, the artifact scatters begin roughly 100m to the east of the lots on Garafraxa Road and there is no indication from the land registry entries that the lots fronting Durham Road that are adjacent to Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) had been severed until the twentieth century.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area comprised a parcel of non-agricultural land, woodlot and previously disturbed surfaces measuring approximately 17.5 ha. The Study Area is part of a former horse breeding and training facility fronting Durham Road, Durham.

The Study Area includes a graveled, cambered oval track and associated graveled roads and parking areas (approximately 6% of the Study Area), the barn complex, shed and a small office building (~4%), the south-west portion of a larger woodlot (~4%), a second separate woodlot (~2%) and horse pasture (~65%) a small portion of which (~1 of the total study area) was wooded swale, grass lawn and horse paddock in the farmstead area (~9%).

The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-nineteenth century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within the Horseshoe Moraines Physiographic Region (Chapman and Putnam 1984, 127-29). This area characterized by two different landform components: (a) a region of stony knobs, kames and ridges composed largely of till, sand and gravel; and, (b) pitted sand gravel terraces intervening between swampy river and creek bed floors. Morainic ridges and drumlins are common. Soils are dominated by hard calcerous gravel and sand tills.

The closest source of potable water is a small, unnamed tributary of the Saugeen River, running north-south just west of the western boundary of the Study Area. The Saugeen River itself is located approximately 350m south of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been demonstrated to have been occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Given the length of occupation of Glenelg Township prior to the arrival of Euro-Canadian settlers, the pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological potential of the site is judged to be moderate to high. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Glenelg Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Glenelg Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block BbHe.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy, and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are no archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the Study Area.

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the region under study. These variables include proximity to previously identified

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archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. Finally, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Wilson and Horne 1995).

Distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was discussed above, the closest source of potable water is an unnamed tributary of the Saugeen River, located approximately 30m to the west of the western edge of the Study Area, and the Saugeen River itself, located approximately 350 to the south of the Study Area.

The primary soils within the Study Area have been documented as being suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal practices. Aboriginal archaeological potential is judged to be moderate.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas* demonstrates that Glenelg Township was occupied by Euro-Canadian farmers by the late nineteenth century. Much of the established road system and agricultural settlement from that time is still visible today. Considering also the proximity of the Study Area to the Town of Durham, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

When the above listed criteria are applied to the Study Area, the archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal, and Euro-Canadian sites is deemed to be moderate to high.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 portion of the archaeological assessment compiled the available information concerning any known and/or potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area. The Stage 1-2 assessment was conducted on April 3, 5 and 9, 2017 under PIF P017-0563-2017, issued to Garth Grimes of Detritus by the MTCS.

The Study Area includes a graveled, cambered oval track and associated graveled roads and parking areas (approximately 6% of the Study Area), the barn complex, shed and a small office building (~4%), the south-west portion of a larger woodlot (~4%), a second separate woodlot (~2%) and horse pasture (~65%) a small portion of which (~1 of the total study area) was wooded swale, grass lawn and horse paddock in the farmstead area (~9%). The areas of previous disturbance were inaccessible for ploughing (Figure 3). The majority of the horse pasture was ploughed and subject to weathering except for a small paddock at the south end of the study area which was inaccessible to ploughing and was test pitted. Undisturbed areas inaccessible to ploughing were subject to test pit survey. During the Stage 2 field work, assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. The weather on all three field days was cool and overcast. During the Stage 2 test pit survey the soil was moderately moist and screened easily. Surface conditions for the Stage 2 field walk provided excellent visibility.

In total:

- ~16% of the Study Area was subject to test pitting (woodlots, wooded areas and horse paddock or grass lawn inaccessible to ploughing)
- ~10% was disturbed (buildings, driveways, parking, race track)
- ~74% was pedestrian surveyed

Photos 1 to 38 demonstrate the current land conditions throughout the Study Area, including areas that met the requirements for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and areas that are previously disturbed as per the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standards 1a and b; Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

As discussed above, the majority of the Study Area (89%) consists of agricultural land. Of this, the majority (~90%) was ploughed and allowed to weather. The ploughed land was subject to pedestrian survey at five metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Photos 14, 26, and 32). The pedestrian survey portion was conducted on April 3 and 5, 2017. The weather was overcast and approximately 6-10 degrees Celsius. At no time were the field, weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. During the pedestrian survey, in the event that archaeological resources were recovered, survey intervals were intensified to one metre (Photos 12 and 25) within a 20 metre radius of the find as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. This approach was taken to establish whether or not the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger artifact scatter. The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of seven Euro-Canadian historical sites: Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5), Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6), Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7), Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8), Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9), Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) and Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11). Approximately 60% of the artifacts from each of the preceding seven sites were collected for laboratory analysis. UTM readings were taken for the cardinal points of each scatter, as per Section 2.1 Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines*.

The agricultural land inaccessible to ploughing was assessed using the test pit survey method (Photos 5 and 37). The test pit survey method was employed at five metre intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. During the test pit survey, in the event that archaeological resources were recovered, test pit surveying was intensified with 8 additional test pits being excavated at 2.5m intervals surrounding each positive test pit as per Section 2.1.3 of the *Standards and Guidelines*. The test pit survey resulted in 11 positive test pits and the identification of one Euro-Canadian historical site: Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12).

2.1 Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5)

Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) was discovered on the western side of the Study Area, stretching north from near the barn complex. Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) consists of 111 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 87 m north-south and 30 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 60 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.2 Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6)

Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) was discovered on the western side of the Study Area, north of the forested ravine (that is outside the Study Area) and north-west of Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5). Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) consists of 125 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 57 m north-south and 35 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 32 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.3 Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7)

Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) was discovered in the north-western corner of the Study Area. Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) consists of 232 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 95 m north-south and 65 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 134 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.4 Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8)

Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) was discovered on the western side of the graveled road that leads northward from the barn complex to the cambered track. Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) consists of 72 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 75 m north-south and 40 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 50 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.5 Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9)

Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) was discovered on the southern edge of the Study Area, north of the residential properties that front Durham Road. Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) consists of 75 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 20 m north-south and 38 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 40 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.6 Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10)

Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) was discovered in the south-central portion of the Study Area, north-east of Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9). Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) consists of 47 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 20 m north-south and 30 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other

archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 28 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.7 Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11)

Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) was discovered in the south-eastern portion of the Study Area, east of Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10). Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) consists of 27 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts scattered over an area approximately 15 m north-south and 25 m east-west. Despite an intensified pedestrian survey of all agricultural lands within 20 m of the artifacts, no other archaeological materials were identified. A sample of 16 artifacts was collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

2.8 Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12)

Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) was discovered in the eastern side of the southern-most portion of the Study Area, that which fronts Durham Road. Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) consists of 31 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts recovered from test pits in an area approximately 10 m north-south and 15 m east-west. Despite an intensified test pit survey 2.5m from each positive test pit, no other archaeological materials were identified. All 31 artifacts were collected as part of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment at Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12). GPS (UTM) coordinates were recorded for the northern, eastern, southern and western edges of the scatter and these are included in Appendix 2.

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
2 Maps provided by the Client	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file
59 Digital Photographs	Detritus Consulting Ltd. office	Stored digitally in project file

Appendix 1 provides a catalogue of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage recovered from the Study Area. Images of artifact types are included in the Images section (Photos 43-59).

3.1 Artifacts

3.1.1 Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=42), ironstone (n=6) and pearlware (n=1). A number of different decorative types are represented on RWE.

Table 3: Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	3	4.3%
red earthenware	7	8.7%
pearlware, undecorated	1	2.2%
sponged ware	2	4.3%
transfer ware, blue	22	45.7%
ironstone	6	4.3%
RWE, undecorated	18	30.5%
bottle glass	1	7.1%
Subtotal	60	100%

3.1.2 Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, a clay pipe stem, a cut nail, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=14), ironstone (n=6) and pearlware (n=11). A number of different decorative types are represented.

Table 4: Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	2	6.3%
red earthenware	1	3.1%

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

transfer ware, polychrome	1	3.1%
flow blue	2	6.3%
edgeware, blue unscaloped	1	3.1%
ironstone	4	12.5%
RWE, undecorated	7	21.9%
stoneware	1	3.1%
cut nail	1	3.1%
clay pipe stem	1	3.1%
bottle glass	9	28.2%
tooth	1	3.1%
bone	1	3.1%
Subtotal	32	100%

3.1.3 Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, a clay pipe bowl, nails, an electrical wiring knob, bone, and window, decanter and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=33), ironstone (n=10) and porcelain (n=2). A number of different decorative types are represented.

Table 5: Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	16	11.9%
red earthenware	18	13.6%
transfer ware, blue	4	3.0%
transfer ware, brown	1	0.7%
electrical wiring knob	1	0.7%
edgeware, blue unscaloped	1	0.7%
ironstone	10	7.4%
RWE, undecorated	27	20.2%
stoneware	1	0.7%
cut nail	4	3.0%
clay pipe bowl	1	0.7%
bottle glass	34	25.6%
porcelain	2	1.4%
wire nail	1	0.7%
metal, misc.	1	0.7%
decanter glass	3	2.2%
bottle glass	7	5.3%
bone	2	1.5%
Subtotal	134	100%

3.1.4 Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, a clay pipe stem, a cut nail, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=18), ironstone (n=4) and porcelain (n=1). A number of different decorative types are represented.

Table 6: Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	10	20%
red earthenware	4	8%
transfer ware, blue	3	6%
flow blue	1	2%
ironstone	4	8%
RWE, undecorated	12	24%
stoneware	1	2%
cut nail	1	2%
clay pipe stem	1	2%
bottle glass	10	18%
banded ware	1	2%
transfer ware, black	1	2%
porcelain	1	2%
Subtotal	50	100%

3.1.5 Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=18) and porcelain (n=3). A number of different decorative types are represented.

Table 7: Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	3	7.5%
transfer ware, blue	3	7.5%
late palette painted	1	2.5%
red earthenware	6	15%
RWE, undecorated	14	35%
bottle glass	10	25%
porcelain	3	7.5%
Subtotal	40	100%

3.1.6 Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=13), ironstone (n=1) and porcelain (n=1). A number of different decorative types are represented.

Table 8: Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	4	14.4%
transfer ware, blue	3	10.7%
flow blue	1	3.6%
red earthenware	2	7.1%
RWE, undecorated	9	32.1%
bottle glass	6	21.3%
yellow ware	1	3.6%
porcelain	1	3.6%
ironstone	1	3.6%
Subtotal	28	100%

3.1.7 Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=1), ironstone (n=5) and porcelain (n=3). Only one decorative type is represented.

Table 9: Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	3	18.75%
transfer ware, green	1	6.25%
bottle glass	4	25%
porcelain	3	18.75%
ironstone	5	18.75%
Subtotal	16	100%

3.1.8 Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12)

The artifacts recovered from Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) consist of ceramic table ware, coarse earthenware, a clay pipe stem, cut nails, and window and bottle glass. Ceramic table ware fabric is split between refined white earthenware (RWE) (n=2) and ironstone (n=1). Only two decorative types are represented.

Table 10: Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) Artifact Summary

Artifact Type	Number	PCT
window glass	12	37.2%
transfer ware, black	1	3.2%
bottle glass	1	3.2%
edgeware, blue feathered	1	3.2%
ironstone	1	3.2%
clay pipe stem	1	3.2%
cut nail	15	46.8
Subtotal	32	100%

3.1.9 Ceramic Tableware Fabrics

Pearlware

Pearlware was a variation on a slightly earlier ceramic type – creamware – with a small amount of cobalt added to the glaze to give it a whiter colour and a deliberate bluish cast in imitation of imported Chinese porcelain. References to pearlware in the catalogue denote sherds with this appearance. Josiah Wedgwood, the inventor of the glaze, never referred to it as pearlware and it was called by a variety of names by ceramic producers (Majewski and O'Brien 1987, 118). Pearlware was popular from the 1770s until the mid 1820s when it was supplanted by refined white earthenware (Adams, Kenyon and Doroszenko 1994).

Refined White Earthenware

In the 1820s, pearlware gives way to a whiter variety which archaeologists have taken to calling whiteware. George Miller suggests whiteware probably resulted from potteries reducing the cobalt added to the pearlware glaze and adding it instead to the paste (Miller 1980a, 18). Whiteware is largely contemporaneous with ironstone and can be difficult to differentiate in the small sherds that comprise most assemblages. Refined white earthenware (RWE) is a catch all phrase which refers to white earthenware sherds manufactured post 1820 which do not readily display characteristics of creamware, pearlware, ironstone or white granite (Collard 1984).

Ironstone

Ironstone was patented by James Mason in 1813 and began to be imported from the UK to Canada and the USA in significant amounts during the 1840s. Ironstone was primarily manufactured in Staffordshire, as was most pottery imported to Canada and was a direct result of the drive among Staffordshire potters to find a cheap alternative to porcelain (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001). In reality Mason's ironstone was only one of many “stone china” ceramics that were in production from the first decade of the nineteenth century, but his brand name has, over the years, become associated with all the stone china that was being produced in Staffordshire, most of it decorated and little of it actually exported to North America. Ironstone can be difficult to identify separately from RWE but we have attempted to do so within this study principally by relying on maker’s marks and the typically heavy (dense) but often thin nature of ironstone sherds.

Porcelain

Porcelain was manufactured throughout the nineteenth century and imported to Canada from Europe as well as China. Staffordshire potters sought to replicate Chinese porcelain and this pursuit led to the many variations of refined earthenware, including creamware, pearlware and refined white earthenware. English “bone china,” also known as English soft-paste porcelain, held

the major market share in Canada throughout the nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987, 129). It was a vitreous ceramic with high silicon oxide content (though not as high as Chinese porcelain) that on breakage maintained glass-like sharpness. Unfortunately, because of the long period of importation, it makes for a poor temporal marker. It was expensive however (until cheaper porcelains from Germany and Holland began to be imported in the late 1880s) and its presence in large numbers on a site usually indicates a higher economic status.

Red Earthenware

Red earthenware is fired at a lower temperature than refined earthenwares and made from a coarser, more porous paste. Red earthenwares are unhelpful in dating a site since they were in use for virtually all of the nineteenth century. Their frequency on sites begins to decline slowly from the 1850s with the importation of stoneware from the United States and then dramatically after 1890 when they are replaced by glass jars (Miller 1980b, 9). They were inexpensive wares, so it follows that an abundance of red earthenware relative to other ware types, especially on a late nineteenth century site, may indicate lower economic status.

Yellow ware

Yellow ware is another type of coarse earthenware that is produced in England in the late eighteenth century. In addition to the distinctive mustard-yellow glaze, the body can be identified by the porous, buff-coloured fabric. Yellow ware was often slip decorated and was commonly used for utilitarian kitchen bowls.

3.1.10 Decorative Types

Sponged ware

Sponging was an inexpensive way of decorating ceramics by using a sponge to transfer ink to the vessel giving it a mottled effect. All over sponging became popular in the 1840s. (Adams et al. 1994, 101). A lack of sponged ware on a site often indicates the occupants could afford more expensive decorated ceramics.

Transfer print ware

The technique of transferring a pattern from an engraved metal plate to the surface of the fabric is thought to be developed in the mid eighteenth century (Jervis 1911) and to come in to more wide production in the Staffordshire potteries in the 1790s (Shaw 1829). This was the second most expensive ware available (behind porcelain) in North America in the nineteenth century, out pricing undecorated wares by 1.5 to 2 times (Miller 1980a, 14). Transfer ware was popular through the first half of the nineteenth century before wares with simpler designs or no decoration became popular. It underwent a revival after 1870 until the end of the century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987, 145, 147). Blue transfer print ware was a popular decorated ceramic ware manufactured throughout the nineteenth century on various wares and it was the dominant colour available for printed wares before 1830. Brown and black transfer print wares were popular for a long span roughly between 1830 and 1870 (Adams et al. 1994, 103).

Late-Palette, Hand-Painted Ware

Floral painted tea and dinner ware sets were a staple ceramic item in the 1800s. From 1785 to 1815, painted floral designs used metal oxides colours that produced subdued, earth tones: brownish orange, olive-green, raw umber and a limited use of blue. From 1815 to 1830, extensive use of cobalt blue - often with large brushstrokes - becomes the most popular hand-painted style. After 1830, a growing number of chrome colours were painted on refined white earthenware and ironstone sets (Adams et al. 1994, p. 101). These are known as the "Late Palette" colours. They remained popular until the 1870s after which they became increasingly uncommon.

Banded Ware

Banded ware is one of several terms that described the use of coloured slip to decorate a vessel. Others include annual ware and slip-decorated ware. Bands of colour were a common motif, but

the term banded ware includes other slip decorations, such as dendritic (or mocha), cabling, and cat's eye designs. Banded ware could also include such devices as machine-turned impressed marks. Banded wares were made throughout the nineteenth century. As the century progressed patterning tended to become simpler and blue dominated the colour spectrum (Adams, Kenyon, Doroszenko 1990 p 101).

Edgeware

Edgewares are ceramics where decoration is concentrated on moulding or colouring the edge or rim of the vessel, most commonly plates. The earliest edgewares bore asymmetrical rococo shell edging and date from roughly 1775. Over time, the style of the edge design changed, becoming symmetrical scalloping (scalloped edgeware) from around 1800 to straight-edged with feathering (feathered edgeware) by 1840 and unembossed, straight edges (unscaloped edgeware) by 1860 (Hunter and Miller 2009, 13). Dates vary for somewhat for the popularity of the dominant colours – blue and green – but blue feathered edgeware dates from 1840 to 1860, blue unscaloped edgeware from after 1860.

3.1.11 Architectural

Cut nails

Nails originally were all hand made (wrought) and required skill, as well as a forge. This meant nails were relatively expensive and methods were sought to have them machine made. Cut (or square) nail manufacture begins in the late 1790s but only become readily available in Upper Canada by the 1830s. Cut nails revolutionize house framing and were common for a long period, from approximately 1830 to 1890 by which time they had been largely supplanted by wire nails (Adams, Kenyon and Doroszenko 1990, 103). Though wire nails begin to show up in the 1860's the lack of their presence on a site usually indicates a mid to early 19th Century occupation or origin.

Window Glass

Window glass can sometimes be used to help in dating a site. Glass with thicknesses less than 1.6mm tend to have been manufactured prior to 1845. The British glass tax was based on the weight of a window pane, which encouraged consumers and manufacturers to produce panes that were thinner. With the elimination of the tax, more practical (robust) thicknesses of glass quickly replace the thinner panes. Sites where thickness less than 1.6mm dominates the window glass assemblage are more likely to be located in the first half of the nineteenth century. The glass recovered at the Sunvale sites was all greater than 1.6mm.

3.1.11 Smoking

Clay Pipes

Clay pipes manufactured with kaolin are a common item on nineteenth century sites but are difficult to date unless the maker's mark is printed on the stem or a bowl with diagnostic design is recovered.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

All 8 sites found at the Study area are Euro-Canadian domestic artifact scatters dating to the 19th Century. No foundations or large scale indicators of structures were observed. In terms of refinement based on the age of the assemblages - Sunvale 1 (BbHe-1) Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) and Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12) all contain small amounts of earlier ceramics (pearlware, green transfer printware and blue feathered edgeware respectively), which may indicate these sites date somewhat earlier than the others. Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) was the only site to contain a wire nail and an electrical wiring knob indicating a possible later date – although this is the largest of the sites and so a wider temporal range of artifacts is not surprising.

In summary, all 8 sites belong to the 19th Century and the dates of manufacture and use of the recovered artifacts align with the historic research for the site which aligns with the settlement history of the Study Area, particularly by Archibald Hunter from 1842-1878 as well as later members of the Hunter family up to the early 20th Century. The association of the Study Area with this early settler and founder of Durham, along with the various well known enterprises he and his family were associated with at the Study Area confer cultural heritage value to all eight sites found within. Stage 3 site assessment is thus warranted for all eight sites. As several of these sites are very large and somewhat diffused scatters of artifacts, it may be possible to apply Standard 1 of Section 3.3.1 and excavate 50% of the units required were it a small post contact site. This would include Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5), Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6), Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) and Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8). The remaining sites would need to be excavated as per Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1

5.0 Recommendations

Euro-Canadian archaeological resources dating to the nineteenth century were documented during the Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area. Based on Section 3.4.2 Standard 1 c. and Section 3.4.3 table 3.2 [The following Sunvale sites: Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5), Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6), Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7), Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8), Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9), Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10), Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) and Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12)] retain further CHVI. As such and in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* the following recommendations are made:

1. Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for all eight sites.
2. Stage 3 Assessment at Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5), Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6), Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7) and Sunvale 4 (BbHe-8) should consist of CSP and test unit excavation at 5-10m intervals plus infill units in areas of interest as per the Standards for Large Post Contact sites as per Section 3.3.1 Standard 1 of the 2011 MTCS Standards and Guidelines. All stage 3 fieldwork should adhere to the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines in terms of field methodology.
3. Stage 3 assessment of Sunvale 5 (BbHe-9), Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10) and Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11) should consist of CSP and stage 3 assessment as per Section 3.2.3 Standard 1. Test units should be excavated at 5m intervals plus infill units in areas of interest within the site for sites not recommended for stage 4 mitigation, or at 10m intervals plus infill units for sites where stage 4 mitigation is recommended. All stage 3 fieldwork should adhere to the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines in terms of field methodology.
4. Stage 3 assessment of Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12), should consist of stage 3 assessment as per Section 3.2.3 Standard 1. Test units should be excavated at 5m intervals plus infill units in areas of interest within the site for sites not recommended for stage 4 mitigation, or at 10m intervals plus infill units for sites where stage 4 mitigation is recommended. All stage 3 fieldwork should adhere to the MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines in terms of field methodology.
5. There are no further concerns for the balance of the Study Area.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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8.0 Maps

All maps will follow on the succeeding pages.

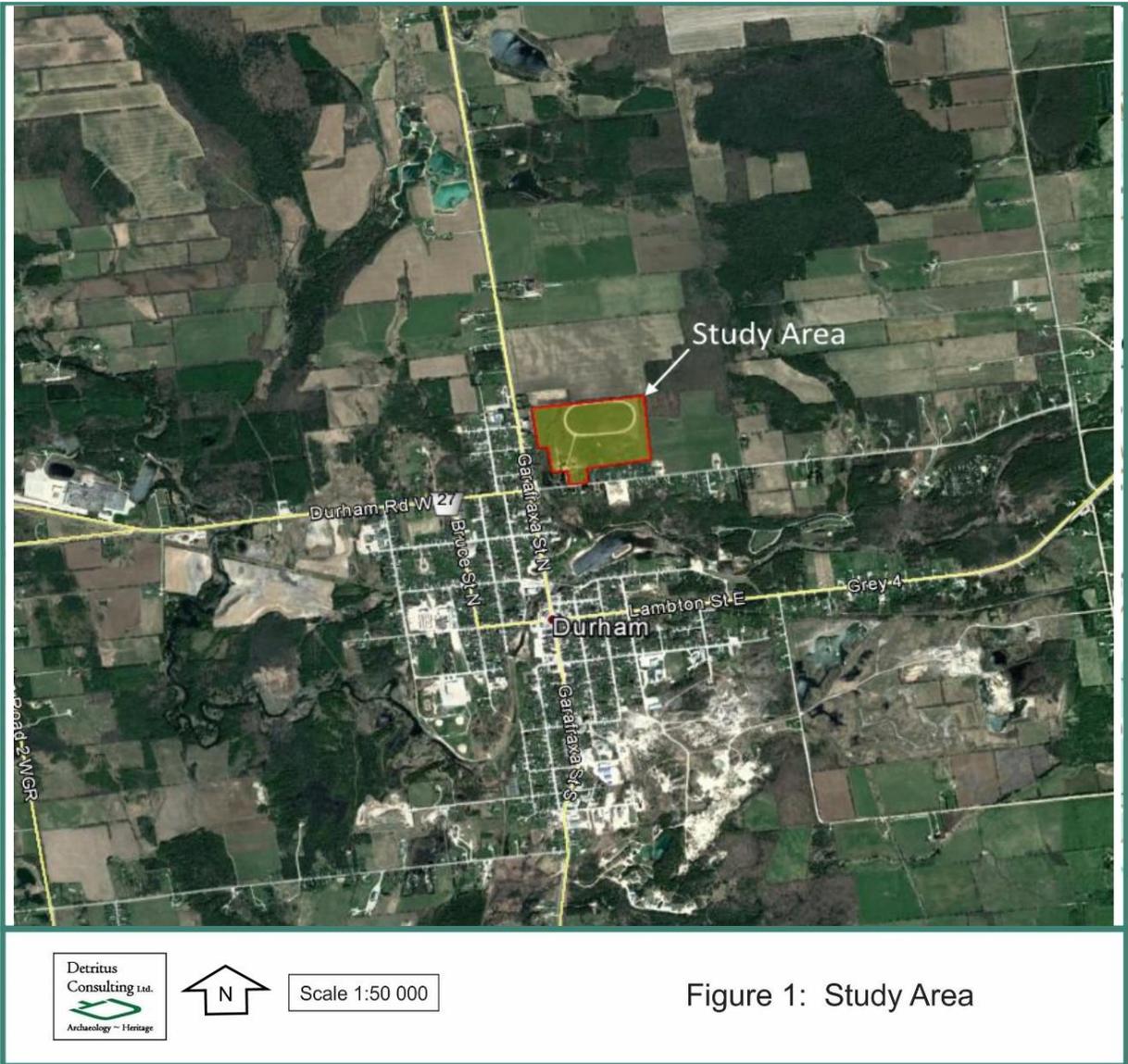
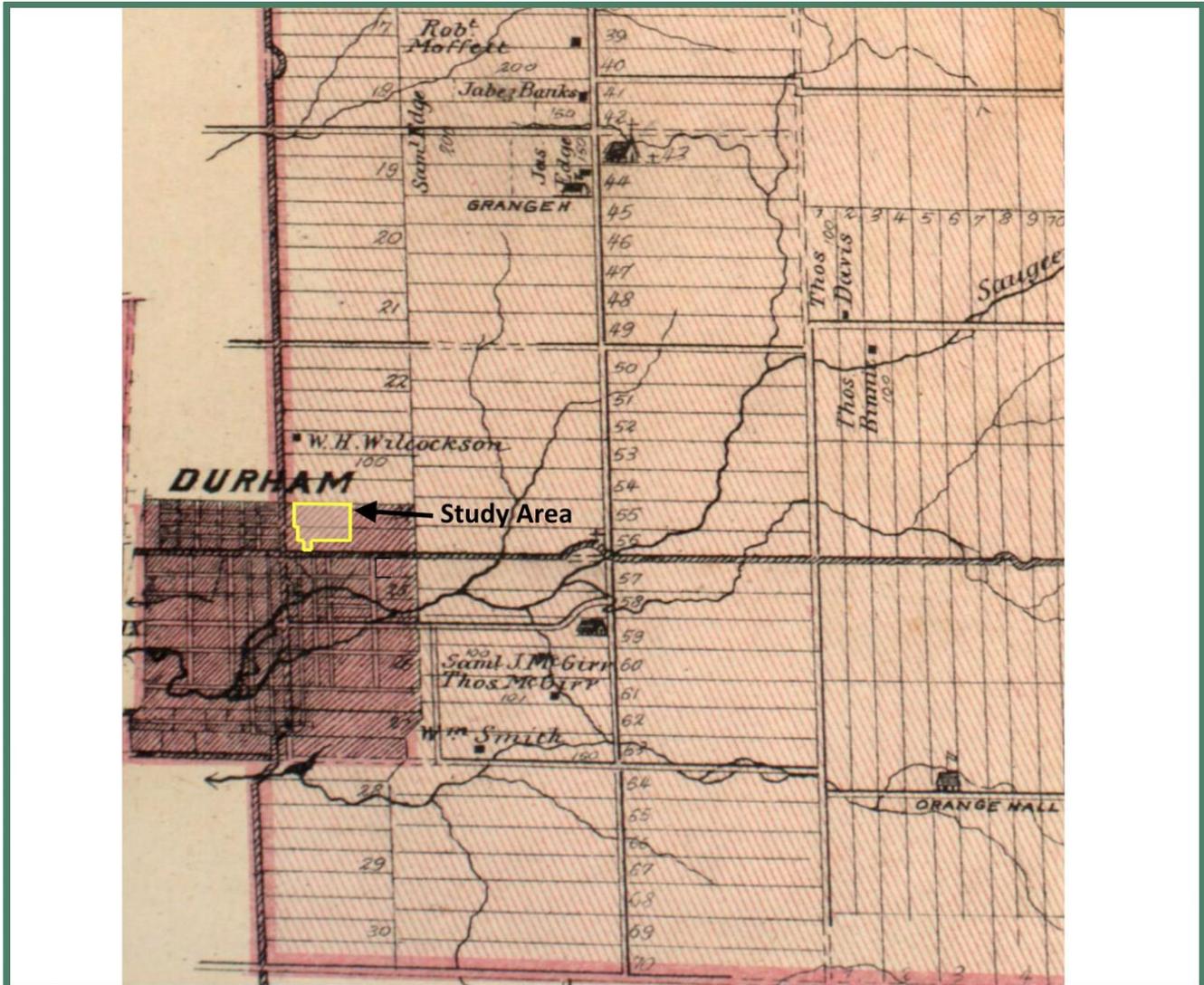


Figure 1: Study Area



Not to Scale

Figure 2: Portion of the 1876 Historic Atlas Map of Blenheim Township



- Pedestrian @ 5m interval
- Test pit survey @ 5m interval
- Disturbed (buildings and parking/driveways)
- Surface water

Image Direction/location



Figure 3. Stage 2 Methodology

9.0 Images

Photo 1: Photo location 1 looking south



Photo 2: Photo location 1 looking north-east to small office building and barn



Photo 3: Photo location 2 looking north-west to barn complex



Photo 4: Photo location 3 looking west



Photo 5: Photo location 5 looking south-west



Photo 6: Photo location 6 looking south-over site of Sunvale 8 (BbHe-12)



Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

<p>Photo 7. Photo location 7 looking north</p>	<p>Photo 8. Photo location 8 looking north</p>
	
<p>Photo 9. Photo location 9 looking north over site of Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5)</p>	<p>Photo 10. Photo location 10 looking south with pedestrian survey of Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5) at 1m intervals</p>
	
<p>Photo 11. Photo location 11 looking north over site of Sunvale 3 (BbHe-7)</p>	<p>Photo 12. Photo location 12 looking east</p>
	
<p>Photo 13. Photo location 13 looking south over site of Sunvale 2 (BbHe-6)</p>	<p>Photo 14. Photo location 14 looking east</p>
	

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

Photo 15. Photo location 15 looking south over site of Sunvale 1 (BbHe-5)	Photo 16. Photo location 16 looking west
	
Photo 17. Photo location 17 looking south	Photo 18. Photo location 18 looking east
	
Photo 19. Photo location 19 looking west	Photo 20. Photo location 20 looking east
	
Photo 21. Photo location 21 looking south	Photo 22. Photo location 22 looking west
	

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

Photo 23. Photo location 23 looking south-west	Photo 24. Photo location 24 looking west showing surface conditions
	
Photo 25. Photo location 25 looking east	Photo 26. Photo location 26 looking north
	
Photo 27. Photo location 27 looking east	Photo 28. Photo location 28 looking west
	
Photo 29. Photo location 29 looking north	Photo 30. Photo location 30 looking north over site of Sunvale 7 (BbHe-11)
	

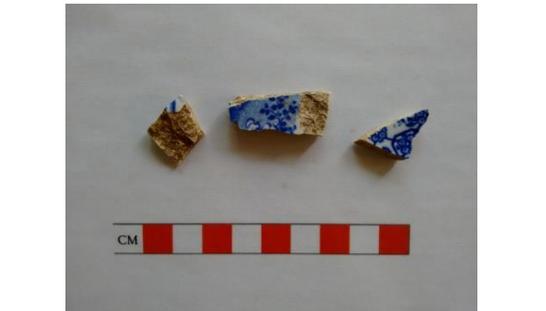
<p>Photo 31. Photo location 31 looking east with pedestrian survey at 1m interval at Sunvale 6 (BbHe-10)</p>	<p>Photo 32. Photo location 32 looking south-west</p>
	
<p>Photo 33. Sample test pit in grassed areas</p>	<p>Photo 34. Photo location 34 looking west</p>
	
<p>Photo 35. Blue transfer print ware</p>	<p>Photo 36. Late-palette, hand-painted ware</p>
	
<p>Photo 37. Red earthenware</p>	<p>Photo 38. Soft-paste porcelain</p>
	

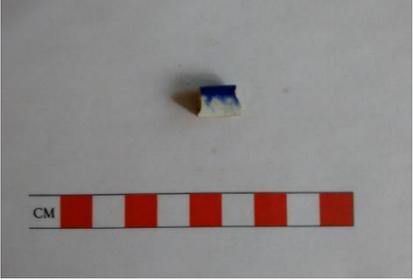
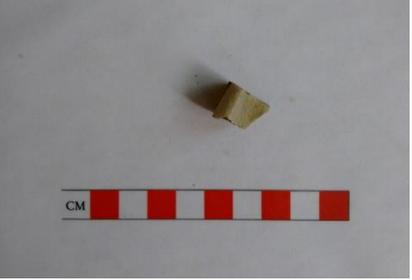
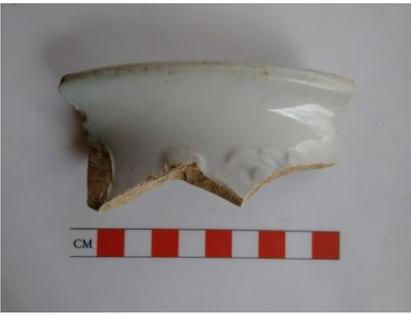
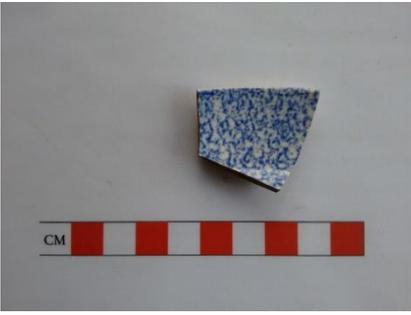
Photo 39. Polychrome transfer printed ware	Photo 40. Flow blue
	
Photo 41. Blue unscaloped edgware	Photo 42. Stoneware
	
Photo 43. Blue edgware with feathering	Photo 44. Clay pipe stem fragment
	
Photo 45. Mulberry transfer print ware	Photo 46. Cut nails
	

Photo 47. Banded ware	Photo 48. Clay pipe bowl fragment
	
Photo 49. Embossed ironstone	Photo 50. Yellow ware
	
Photo 51. Sponged ware	
	

Appendix 1: Catalogue of Artifacts

Table 12: Catalogue of Artifacts

Location	Key characteristic	Number	Material	Secondary characteristic	Form	Colour	Glazed	Heat altered	CAT no.	Notes
7	bottle glass	1				green			112	
7	bottle glass	1				sun-touched amethyst			111	
7	bottle glass	2				clear			110	
7	window glass	3							109	
7	porcelain	3			hollow				108	
7	ironstone	5			hollow				107	
7	transfer ware, green	1	RWE		hollow				106	
1	bottle glass	1				clear			105	
1	window glass	3				clear			104	> 1.6mm
1	red earthenware	5			hollow		y		103	
1	RWE	7			unknown				102	
1	RWE	7			hollow				101	
1	RWE	4			flat				100	
1	ironstone	4			flat				99	Printed mark fragment.
1	ironstone	2			hollow				98	
1	pearlware	1			hollow				97	
1	transfer ware, blue	9	RWE		unknown				96	
1	transfer ware, blue	10	RWE		flat				95	
1	transfer ware, blue	3	RWE		hollow				94	
1	sponged ware	2	RWE		hollow	blue			93	
6	bottle glass	2				green			92	
6	bottle glass	4				clear			91	
6	window glass	4				clear			90	> 1.6mm
6	red earthenware	2			hollow		y		89	

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

6	RWE	2			unknown				88	
6	RWE	3			hollow				87	
6	RWE	4			flat				86	
6	porcelain	1			hollow				85	
6	yellow ware	1			hollow				84	
6	transfer ware, blue	3	RWE		unknown				83	
6	flow blue	1			unknown				82	
6	ironstone	1			hollow				81	
3	bone	2		mammalian	illium				80	B. taurus
3	bottle glass	7				brown, green, milk			79	
3	decanter glass	3				clear			78	
3	metal, misc.	1							77	
3	wire nail	1							76	
3	transfer ware, brown	1	RWE		unknown				75	
3	porcelain	2			hollow				74	
3	edgeware, blue unscaloped	1	RWE		flat				73	
3	bottle glass	3				green			72	
3	bottle glass	30				clear			71	One elliptical base with mark "NOXZEMA." Note, glass is clear, not blue and likely a container for Noxzema Suntan Lotion.
3	bottle glass	1				sun-touched amethyst			70	Embossed jar lid
3	window glass	16				clear			69	> 1.6mm
3	electrical wiring knob	1							68	Embossed "CANADA"
3	clay pipe bowl	1							67	Decorated with embossed, vertical lines.
3	banded ware	1	ironstone		hollow	green			66	
3	cut nail	4							65	
3	stoneware	1			hollow				64	
3	red earthenware	18			hollow		y		63	

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

3	transfer ware, blue	4			hollow				62	
3	ironstone	6			hollow				61	
3	ironstone	3			flat				60	
3	RWE	6			flat				59	
3	RWE	9			hollow				58	
3	RWE	12			unknown				57	
4	bottle glass	1		finish		aqua			56	
4	clay pipe stem	1							55	
4	transfer ware, black	1	RWE		unknown				54	
4	ironstone	1			hollow				53	
4	porcelain	1			hollow				52	
4	bottle glass	5				green			51	
4	bottle glass	4			finish	clear			50	
4	window glass	1				clear	y		49	> 1.6mm
4	window glass	9				clear			48	> 1.6mm
4	red earthenware	4			hollow				47	
4	stoneware	1			hollow				46	
4	cut nail	1							45	
4	ironstone	2			flat				44	
4	ironstone	1			flat				43	Printed mark: "China" only element identifiable.
4	RWE	5			unknown				42	
4	RWE	2			flat				41	Impressed mark, indecipherable
4	RWE	5			flat				40	
4	banded ware	1	RWE		hollow	black, blue			39	
4	flow blue	1	RWE		hollow				38	
4	transfer ware, blue	3	RWE		flat				37	
8	bottle glass	1				aqua			36	

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

8	window glass	12				clear			35	> 1.6mm
8	cut nail	15							34	
8	clay pipe stem	1							33	
8	transfer ware, black	1			unknown				32	
8	edgeware, blue feathered		RWE		flat				31	
8	ironstone	1			hollow				30	
2	tooth	1		mammalian	incisor				29	B. taurus
2	bone	1		mammalian	unknown				28	
2	bottle glass	3				green			27	
2	bottle glass	6				clear			26	
2	window glass	2							25	> 1.6mm
2	clay pipe stem	1							24	
2	cut nail	1							23	
2	stoneware	1			hollow				22	
2	red earthenware	1			hollow		y		21	
2	edgeware, blue unscaloped	1	RWE		flat				20	
2	flow blue	2	RWE		flat				19	
2	ironstone	2			flat				18	
2	transfer ware, polychrome	1	RWE		hollow				17	
2	ironstone	2			hollow				16	
2	RWE	1			unknown				15	
2	RWE	1			flat				14	
2	RWE	5			hollow				13	
5	bottle glass	1				brown			12	
5	bottle glass	1				sun-touched amethyst			11	
5	window glass	3							10	> 1.6mm
5	bottle glass	8				clear			9	

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5	RWE	1		ornamental base				8	
5	porcelain	3			hollow			7	
5	red earthenware	6			hollow		y	6	
5	late palette painted	1	RWE		flat			5	
5	transfer ware, blue	3	RWE		hollow			4	
5	RWE	7			unknown			3	
5	RWE	3			flat			2	
5	RWE	3			hollow			1	

Appendix: Email Record

Hi, Garth. We support the eight sites going to Stage 3. We support your recommended Stage 3 test unit strategies. It will be acceptable to use Section 3.3.1 Standard 1 for BbHe-5, 6, 7 and 8, as per Section 3.3.4 of the Rural Historical Farmsteads bulletin. Note the additional discussion in Section 3 of the bulletin that may apply to these sites as you proceed with the fieldwork. Note the Section 6 discussion that may be helpful in evaluating the CHVI of these sites and whether to recommend Stage 4.

I note that the conditions for pedestrian survey could be improved. Please ensure that these fields are further worked (e.g., another round of ploughing and/or disking, or as recommended by the ploughing operator) to achieve better conditions for the CSP.

This was a review of a draft so I am not commenting other than in terms of the question you have asked. It is assumed that there will be further edits and additions before submission to the ministry.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by MTCS under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Programs Unit
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel. 416-314-7146
Fax 416-314-7175
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: Garth Grimes [mailto:garth@golden.net]
Sent: April 28, 2017 2:32 PM
To: Horne, Malcolm (MTCS); Archaeology (MTCS)
Subject: Re: Advice re Assessment of multiple 19th C. historic sites on one property, Sunvale Homes, West Grey, P017-0563-2017, MTCS File 0006451

Hi Malcolm,

I've attached a draft report for MTCS eyes only as I have the site locations in Figure 3. This report recommends that the 4 larger sites be treated as large sites and get 50% coverage in test squares compared to what they would have if they were small as per section 3.3.1. The other sites we would dig in the normal manner. I'm assuming none of these sites can be excluded from stage 3. If I've over looked something in that regard please let me know. Otherwise I'm just looking for concurrence with this approach to stage 3.

Cheers,

Garth

----- Original Message -----

From: "Horne, Malcolm (MTCS)" <Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca>

To: "Garth Grimes" <garth@golden.net>

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

Cc: "Archaeology (MTCS)" <archaeology@ontario.ca>

Sent: 4/19/2017 7:00:23 AM

Subject: Advice re Assessment of multiple 19th C. historic sites on one property, Sunvale Homes, West Grey, P017-0563-2017, MTCS File 0006451

Hi, Garth. We almost certainly would need the equivalent of the Stage 1-2 information, at least all the historical background information, the record of finds, and your analysis of the sites and their relative value.

In an evaluation of several 19th century sites within one property, context would be critical, and the historical background research will have to be thorough and detailed.

If the property was one farmstead occupied by one family, or a succession of single family occupations on one property, then we could be looking at a series of occupations by them, in which case the earlier occupations would be of primary and possible 'full' Stage 4 interest, while the later occupations might only be sampled, possibly even sufficiently sampled after Stage 3. However, if the different scatters represent parts of one large farmstead, then it might all need Stage 4 excavation, again depending on what the historical background research tells us.

In this case, it appears that the property is near the historical centre of Durham, so there could be multiple landowners or tenants on smaller lots (early subdivision). We have also seen examples of multiple scatters representing groupings of related families, for example a relatively tight grouping of mid-19th century scatters that turned out to be a related group of first generation Irish Catholic settlers who were too poor to take up farmsteads on their own and were also following a settlement pattern resembling that of their homeland. Again, the historical background research would be key to making this determination.

With the multiple tenant/small-scale landowner scenario, it is also possible that some or all of the scatters represent dumps behind the various small properties along the main road. We usually expect to see certain characteristics for rural 19th century dumps, such as very little architectural material, and higher amounts of kitchen-related refuse. This would also have to tie to a lack of historically documented occupation away from the road where your subject property is located.

Long story short, we would need to see detailed historical research and sufficient analyzed samples from each scatter in order to understand what is going on and to evaluate a strategy for further work.

Please include a PDF copy of this advice as supplementary documentation to your project report package.

As a standard part of all advice provided to licensees, please note that this advice has been provided by MTCS under the assumption that the information submitted by the licensed archaeologist is complete and accurate. The advice

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

provided applies only to the project in question and is not to be used as a precedent for future projects. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or if the information provided by the licensed archaeologist is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, or fraudulent.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Horne
Archaeology Review Officer
Archaeology Programs Unit
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7
Tel. 416-314-7146
Fax 416-314-7175
Email: Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca

From: Garth Grimes [mailto:garth@golden.net]
Sent: April 18, 2017 5:11 PM
To: Archaeology (MTCS); Horne, Malcolm (MTCS)
Subject: multiple 19th C. historic sites on one property P017-0563-2017

Hi Malcolm,

following on our discussion about Selkirk Cove we have a project near Durham in Grey County - a large 30ha property with 8 separate historic scatters on it. They are all clearly 19th C. based on the diagnostic ceramics and they all qualify for stage 3 based on the S&Gs. There are some earlier ceramics like pearlware, green transfer printed whiteware and scalloped blue edgeware on three of them, while the others have no early ceramics and feature whiteware, ironstone, cut and wire nails and mid- late 19th C. decorative styles, one in particular may date a little later than the others. Since you were willing to assess the relative values of multiple sites at Selkirk I wonder if the same applies for historic sites on a single property.

I need to know what you require in terms of information to make a judgment about which sites do or do not require stage 3 or which sites might qualify for a modified stage 3 - say at a 10m

Stage 1-2, Proposed Sunvale Subdivision

interval, at least to start before zeroing in on any foci. Two of the sites are relatively diffused and cover a large area. I'm willing to supply a stage 1-2 draft report if that's what you need but let me know if there's anything short of that that would suffice.

Cheers,

Garth