



Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

150 Cemetery Road
Part of Lot 27 Concession 6
Geographic Township Uxbridge
Regional Municipality of Durham

Prepared for:
1093560 Ontario Ltd.
c/o Fabio Furlan
74 Claver Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M6B 2W2

Licensee: Shane McCartney
PIF: P321-0218-2020
Original Report



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
2365 Watts Road,
Haliburton, Ontario
K0M 1S0

January 19, 2021

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4.37 hectare area located at 150 Cemetery Road, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario, historically part of Lot 27 Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario. The assessment was undertaken in support of an application for a Draft Plan of Subdivision and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 1.3.4, Part g of the *Official Plan, Township of Uxbridge*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a development may cause an impact to archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential.

The study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of a tributary of Uxbridge Brook running through the study area suggests there is potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The inaccessibility of the study area to any form of ploughing equipment precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on November 10th and November 13th, 2020 under PIF #: P321-0218-2020, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321). The weather during the survey was sunny and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material. Approximately 29% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey with the remaining area not assessed due to permanent inundation, steep slope in excess of 20 °, and evidence of subsurface disturbance from the construction of a driveway, residential structure, and associated sheds.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged approximately 25 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a brown sandy loam topsoil horizon overlaying a light grey sandy loam subsoil.

During the assessment, a total of four fragments of lithic debitage were recovered from four separate isolated test pits. Test pit excavation were continued along the survey grid to determine whether there were further positive test pits. The initial positive test pits did not produce sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. As a result, survey coverage was intensified, with 8 additional test pits excavated in a 5 metre radius and at a maximum distance of 2.5 metres around each initial positive test pit. Additionally, a one metre test unit was excavated over the location of each positive test pit, as per Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. No further archaeological material was recovered.



**Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge**

A total of four isolated lithic debitage fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment. Two of the artifacts recovered were flake fragments while the others were bifacial thinning flakes. These artifacts suggest that minor lithic retouch and sharpening activities were taking place in the general area, with tool manufacture and primary lithic reduction undertaken elsewhere.

Consultation of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* determined that the four locations do not meet the criteria of an archaeological site that contains further cultural heritage value or interest. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey, the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material of further concern. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

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



Table of Contents

1.0	Project Context	1
1.1	Development Context	1
1.2	Historic Context	2
1.2.1	Pre-Contact Indigenous History	2
1.2.2	Oral History	3
1.2.3	European Settlement History	5
1.2.4	Land Use History of Study Area	6
1.2.5	Historic Plaques	6
1.3	Archaeological Context	7
1.3.1	Current Conditions	7
1.3.2	Natural Environment	7
1.3.3	Known Archaeological Sites.....	8
1.4	Summary	9
2.0	Field Methods	10
3.0	Record of Finds	11
4.0	Analysis and Conclusions	12
5.0	Recommendations	13
6.0	Advice on Compliance with Legislation	14
7.0	References	15
8.0	Images	19
9.0	Maps	32



Project Personnel

Managing Director:	Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)
Licensed Archaeologist:	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)
Licensed Field Director	Shane McCartney M.A. (P321)
Field Technician:	Justina Zivic M.Sc.
Curve Lake Representative:	Jordon MacArthur, B.A. (R1214)
Artifact Analysis:	Jordie Steinmann (A1221)
Report Production:	Michael Golloher M.Sc. (R1037)
Technical Review:	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)
Graphics:	Kelsea Dawn GIS (PG)

Acknowledgements

Julie Kapyrka – Curve Lake First Nation

Jordon MacArthur – Curve Lake First Nation



1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by 1093560 Ontario Ltd. to conduct a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of a 4.37 hectare area located at 150 Cemetery Road, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario, historically part of Lot 27 Concession 6 in the Geographic Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario (Map 1). The assessment was undertaken in support of an application for a Draft Plan of Subdivision (Map 2) and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 1.3.4, Part g of the *Official Plan, Township of Uxbridge*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a development may cause an impact to archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential (Township of Uxbridge 2014:1-13).

The objectives of the Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

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

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in the Earthworks corporate library, the Canadian County Digital Atlas, the Federal Census and the OnLand Registry database.

Permission to access the property was provided by Fabio Furlan on behalf of 1093560 Ontario Ltd.



1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

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

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Culture History of Southern Ontario

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



1.2.2 Oral History

The following is an excerpt from a collated oral history of the region, as recounted by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation and provided to Earthworks by Dr. Julie Kapyrka of Curve Lake First Nation:

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

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. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they



were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.



1.2.3 European Settlement History

Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). Contemporary oral histories indicate region was shared with the Huron by Anishinaabeg people who oversaw the territory through the Odawa-led Three Fires Confederacy (Williams 2018:36-37). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Indigenous groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the Pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois, and by 1649 five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron Confederacy and the migration of their members into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The Michi Saagiig retreated to the upper Great Lakes region during this period until the outbreaks of disease and violence subsided (Williams 2018:41). The study area became part of a virtually unpopulated hunting territory for the succeeding fifty years, while the Iroquois established a series of villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario to take advantage of trade with Europeans (Robinson 1933). The Michi Saagiig returned to the region at then end of the seventeenth century, forcing the Iroquois to retreat to New York State following a short period of warfare (Williams 2018:42-44).

Following their defeat of the French at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the British began purchasing large tracts of land in Ontario through treaties with the Indigenous communities in the region. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 asserted British sovereignty over the region while declaring the land to be in possession of the Indigenous people who occupied it while establishing the policies for Crown purchase of these lands (Surtees 1994:93). These purchasing efforts were intensified following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War in 1783 and the War of 1812 in 1814, which saw successive waves of migration of United Empire Loyalists and British settlers into Upper Canada. The current study area forms part of Treaty 20, also known as the Rice Lake Purchase, which ceded possession of nearly one million hectares of land from the Rice Lake Mississauga at Smith's Creek to the British Government in 1818 (Surtees 1994:113).

The township of Uxbridge was first surveyed in the winter of 1804-1805, by S.S. Wilmot (J.H. Beers & Co: ix). The first settler, Elijah Collins, arrived in the fall of 1805 from Pennsylvania at Lot 21, Concession 5 (Hvidsten 2010:11). Most of the early settlers were Quaker migrants from Pennsylvania, and economic activity and population growth were centred on the saw mill and grist mill, which were established in 1808 and 1809. Population growth intensified following the Rebellion of 1837, and the region was connected to the Toronto & Nipissing Railway in 1871. The nearby village was incorporated as a Town in 1873 (Hvidsten 2010:35).



1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The Crown Patent for Lot 27 Concession 6 was granted to Richard Powers in 1806, who sold to Jesse Teats the same year. Mr. Teats had arrived as part of the initial Quaker migration into the township from Catawissa, Pennsylvania (McGillivray 2004:10-11). Teats sold the western half of the lot to Timothy Millard in 1820. This half of the lot was sold the following year to James Hughes who was another Quaker migrant to the area. In 1824 Hughes sold this western half of the lot to Wing Rogers. Wing was the son of Quaker migrant leaders Timothy and Sarah Wilde Rogers (Densmore and Schrauwers 2000:iii). The wife of Wing Rogers sold it to Thomas Richardson in 1835. In 1837 this part of the lot was sold by Richardson to James Hudder, and in 1840 Hudder sold it to Samuel Kennedy. Kennedy sold a 25 acres portion of these lands to Edwin Adams in 1850. Samuel Kennedy is listed in the census of 1851 as a 60 year old Irish born farmer living in a two storied frame home (Government of Canada 151:73). The remainder of Kennedy's land on Lot 27, consisting of 75 acres, was sold to Lewis Bonnet in 1854. And in 1856 this plot was sold to William Hamilton. Mid-nineteenth century historic mapping indicates William Hamilton as the owner of the subject area (Map 3). In 1881 William Hamilton sold his holding on Lot 27 to George Hamilton, however tax assessment rolls indicate that George Hamilton was paying taxes and farming on 75 acres of Lot 27 Concession 6 as early as 1863. Census records from 1871 indicate that George Hamilton as a tenant farmer on 100 acres of Lot 27 Concession 6 with 60 acres improved 10 acres of pasture and ¼ acre of orchard/gardens (Government of Canada 1871a:9). He was 28 years old at this time living with his wife, Mary and two children (Government of Canada 1871b:48). George Hamilton sold a portion of the lot northeast of the study area to the Albridge Cemetery Co. in 1907. In 1921 George Hamilton willed his holdings on Lot 27 to Arthur Hamilton.

Topographic mapping from the 20th century indicates that the land remained undeveloped until the latter half of the 20th century (Map 4). Registry records that Arthur Hamilton still held the majority of the lot until the mid 1950's when it began to be subdivided into smaller lots.

1.2.5 Historic Plaques

As per Section 1, Standard 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Earthworks consulted local historical plaques in order to inform archaeological potential and assessment strategies. No local plaques were found which related to the history of the current study area.



1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area consists of a ridge containing the a house and associated driveway, sheds and tennis court on the eastern quarter of the property, which slopes down to a pond and a permanent cedar wetland on the western half (Images 1 thru 11).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within a Kame Moraine (Map 5) of the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region of southern Ontario. This region is characterized by a surface of sand or gravel hills with fairly level tracts of sand between them (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 52). The surficial geology consists of ice-contact stratified deposits of sand and gravel with minor silt, clay and till to the east; organic deposits of peat, muck and marl in the centre; and older alluvial deposits along the western edge (Map 6). The soil (Map 7) consists of a mix of Pontypool Sandy Loam, a dark grey-brown calcareous sand with good drainage, fine crumb structure and very friable consistency, bottomland recent alluvial deposits with variable drainage, and organic much bog with very poor drainage (Olding et al. 1956).

A tributary of Uxbridge Brook runs through the western portion of the study area partially draining into a small pond. Uxbridge Brook forms part of a 178 km² watershed area that drains into Pefferlaw Brook, located approximately 8.5 kilometres south of Lake Simcoe (LSRCA 1997:2).

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

Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak. Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish



species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49).

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MHSTC Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. A total of two archaeological sites have been recorded within a one kilometer radius of the study area, one of them BaGs-32 is located within 300 metres of the study area. Both sites are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BaGs-34	Thompson Site	Post-Contact		Midden
BaGs-32	Charlie site	Post Contact		Midden

In 2008 Archaeoworks Inc. carried out a Stage 1-2 assessment of 164 Cemetery Road located immediately south of the current study area. The historic Euro-Canadian “Charlie Site” (BaGs-32) was observed in the northeast corner of the lot. Stage 3 and 4 hand excavation followed by mechanical topsoil stripping was carried out by Archaeowork Inc. in 2010. The site was dated to a c.1840-1880 occupation, but it was not attributed to any particular family on Lot 27, Concession 6 due to the large number of landowners indicated in registry records and assessment rolls (Archaeoworks Inc. 2009:2)



1.4 Summary

As documented in Section 1.0 the study area contains evidence of archaeological potential. The location of a tributary of Uxbridge Brook running through the study area suggests there is potential for locating Pre-Contact Indigenous archaeological material. In summary, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was determined to be required in order to identify and document any archaeological material that may be present. The inaccessibility of the study area to any form of ploughing equipment precluded the possibility of ploughing for a pedestrian survey, and as a result, a test pitting survey was determined to be required.



2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on November 10th and November 13th, 2020 under PIF #: P321-0218-2020, issued to Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321). The weather during the survey was sunny and mild. At no time were weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Approximately 29% of the study area was assessed through a test pit survey with the remaining area not assessed due to permanent inundation, steep slope in excess of 20 °, and evidence of subsurface disturbance from the construction of a driveway, residential structure, and associated sheds.

Test pits were spaced at maximum intervals of 5 metres apart, and to within a metre of the standing structures. Each test pit was excavated by hand to 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Test pit depth averaged approximately 25 centimetres. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All test pits were backfilled. The soil consisted of a brown sandy loam topsoil horizon overlaying a light grey sandy loam subsoil (Image 12).

During the assessment, a total of four fragments of lithic debitage were recovered from four separate isolated test pits. Test pit excavation were continued along the survey grid to determine whether there were further positive test pits. The initial positive test pits did not produce sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. As a result, survey coverage was intensified, with 8 additional test pits excavated in a 5 metre radius and at a maximum distance of 2.5 metres around each initial positive test pit. Additionally, a one metre test unit was excavated over the location of each positive test pit, as per Section 2.1.3 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Images 13 and 14). No further archaeological material was recovered.

The recovered artifacts were recorded and collected according to its associated test pit and recorded in UTM coordinates with a Trimble Catalyst employing the North American Datum 83, with a stated Real Time Fixed position accuracy of 1-2 centimetres.

The results of the Stage 2 archaeological survey are presented in Map 8.



3.0 Record of Finds

Table 3 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field.

Table 3: Information Inventory of Documentation Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	48 digital photographs
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page
UTM Coordinates	Earthworks Office Project File	4 coordinates

A total of four fragments of lithic debitage were recovered during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. The recovered artifacts were washed, catalogued, and analyzed and are currently stored in one banker's box, measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25 centimetres at the Earthworks Corporate Storage Unit. The artifacts and documents will be stored by Earthworks until arrangements can be made to transfer them to an MHSTCI approved storage facility.

The artifact assemblage consists of two biface thinning flakes and a flake fragment manufactured on Onondaga chert, and a flake fragment manufactured on an unknown burgundy coloured chert of unknown origin.

Biface thinning flakes represent the end stage of the lithic reduction process, when the edges of tools are being sharpened to a cutting edge. Flake fragments are lithic debitage missing the striking platform and bulb of percussion, and cannot be assigned to a specific stage in the lithic reduction process.

Onondaga chert is a high quality chert that forms part of the Onondaga Formation, and outcrops along the north shore of Lake Erie and along the Onondaga Escarpment between Cayuga and Hagersville (Telford and Tarrant 1975). This material can also be recovered from secondary, glacial deposits across much of southwestern Ontario (Eley and von Bitter 1989; Fox 2009:361-362).

Table 4: Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue #	Unit	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Chert Type	Freq.	Comment
1	TP-1	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unknown	1	burgundy coloured chert of unknown origin
2	TP-2	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Biface Thinning Flake	Onondaga	1	
3	TP-3	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Biface Thinning Flake	Onondaga	1	
4	TP-4	Indigenous	Lithic Debitage	Flake Fragment	Onondaga	1	



4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

A Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on of a 4.37 hectare area located at 150 Cemetery Road, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario, historically part of Lot 27 Concession 6 in the geographic Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario. A Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted on November 11 and 13, 2020.

A total of four isolated lithic debitage fragments were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment. Two of the artifacts recovered were flake fragments while the others were bifacial thinning flakes. These artifacts suggest that minor lithic retouch and sharpening activities were taking place in the general area, with tool manufacture and primary lithic reduction undertaken elsewhere.

Consultation of Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* determined that the four locations do not meet the criteria of an archaeological site that contains further cultural heritage value or interest. As a result, no additional archaeological assessments are required.



5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation and the subsequent Stage 2 test pit survey the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material of further concern, and no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

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



6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage Sport Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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



7.0 References

Archaeoworks Inc.

2011 *Stage 4 Mitigation Report: The Charlie Site (BaGs-32) within the Proposed Development at 164 Cemetery Road. Part of Lots 26 and 27. Town of Uxbridge . Regional Municipality of Durham.* P029-725-2019. Available from MHSTCI database.

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario.* 3rd edition. Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Crins, William J., Gray, Paul A., Uhlig, Peter W.C., and Monique C. Wester

2009 *The Ecosystems of Ontario, Part 1: Ecozones and Ecoregions.* Technical Report, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Science & Information Branch.

Densmore, Christopher and Albert Schrauwers (eds.)

2000 *“The Best Man for Settling New Country” The Journal of Timothy Rogers.* Canadian Friends Historical Association, Toronto.

Eley, Betty E. and Peter H. von Bitter

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario.* Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650.* Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5.

Fox, William

2009 Ontario Cherts Revisited. In *Painting the Past With a Broad Brush: Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright*, edited by David Keenlyside and Jean-Luc Pilon, pp. 353-370. Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 170. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau.



Government of Canada

- 1851 *Personal Census – Enumeration District No. 49 in the Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario*. Located Online at Library and Archives Canada.
- 1871a *Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No. 49, Township of Uxbridge in the County of Ontario*. Located Online at Library and Archives Canada.
- 1871b *Personal Census, Enumeration District No.49, Township of Uxbridge in the County of Ontario*. Located Online at Library and Archives Canada.

Government of Ontario

- 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Culture Division, Programs and Services Branch, Culture Programs Unit, Toronto.

Hvidsten, J.P.

- 2010 *Uxbridge – The First 100 Years*. Observer Publishing, Port Perry.

J.H. Beers & Co.

- 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*. J.H. Beers & Co. Toronto.

LSRCA 1997

- 1997 *Uxbridge Brook Watershed Plan*. Available Online <
http://www.lsrca.on.ca/Shared%20Documents/reports/uxbridge_brook_watershed.pdf>

McGillivray, Allan

- 2004 *Stories from Uxbridge Quaker Heritage*. *Canadian Quaker History Journal*. No. 69-70.

Olding, A.B., Wicklund, W.E. and N.R. Richards,

- 1956 *Soil Survey of Ontario County*. Report No. 23 of the Ontario Soil Survey, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.



Robinson, Percy J.

1933 *Toronto during the French Regime 1615-1793*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Rogers, E.S.

1978 Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, William C. Sturtevant and Bruce Trigger (eds). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Stagg, Ronald J.

1982 "GOULD, JOSEPH," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 11, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed June 12, 2019, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gould_joseph_11E.html

Stone, Lyle M. and Donald Chaput

1978 History of the Upper Great Lakes Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, William C. Sturtevant and Bruce Trigger (eds). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Surtees, Robert J.

1994 Land Cessions, 1763-1830. In *Aboriginal Ontario*, Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds.). Dundurn Press, Toronto.

Telford, P.C., and G.A. Tarrant

1975 *Paleozoic geology of the Dunnville Area, southern Ontario*. Ontario Division of Mines, Preliminary Map P0988, Geological Series.

Township of Uxbridge

2014 *Official Plan – Township of Uxbridge Office Consolidation*. Available Online: <http://town.uxbridge.on.ca/sites/default/files/documents/Uxbridge%20Official%20Plan%20Consolidation%20Jan2014-Complete.pdf>.

Trigger, Bruce G.

1994 The Original Iroquoians: Huron, Petun and Neutral. In *Aboriginal Ontario*, Edward S. Rogers and Donald B. Smith (eds.). Dundurn Press, Toronto.



Williams, Doug (Gidigaa Migizi)

2018: *Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg: This is our Territory*. Arp Books, Winnipeg.



8.0 Images



Image 1: Study Area conditions. Facing West



Image 2: Study Area conditions. Facing West



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 3: Study Area conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 4: Study Area conditions. Facing West





Image 5: Study Area conditions. Facing West



Image 6: Study Area conditions. Facing Southwest



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 7: Study Area conditions. Facing Northwest



Image 8: Study Area conditions. Facing South



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 9: Study Area conditions. Facing South



Image 10: Study Area conditions. Facing North



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 11: Study Area conditions. Facing East.



Image 12: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.





Image 13: Study Area conditions. Facing Northeast.



Image 14: Study Area conditions. Facing East.



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 15: Study Area conditions. Facing North.



Image 16: Study Area conditions. Facing Southeast.



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 17: Study Area conditions. Facing North.



Image 18: Study Area conditions. Facing North.





Image 19: Open Test Pit showing Disturbed Subsurface Stratigraphy.



Image 20: Open Test Pit showing Subsurface Stratigraphy



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
150 Cemetery Road
Uxbridge



Image 21: Unit Excavation. Facing Southwest



Image 22: Unit Excavation Profile. Facing West





Image 23: Unit Excavation Profile. Facing East.



Image 24: Unit Excavation Profile. Facing East.





Image 25: Unit Excavation Profile. Facing North.

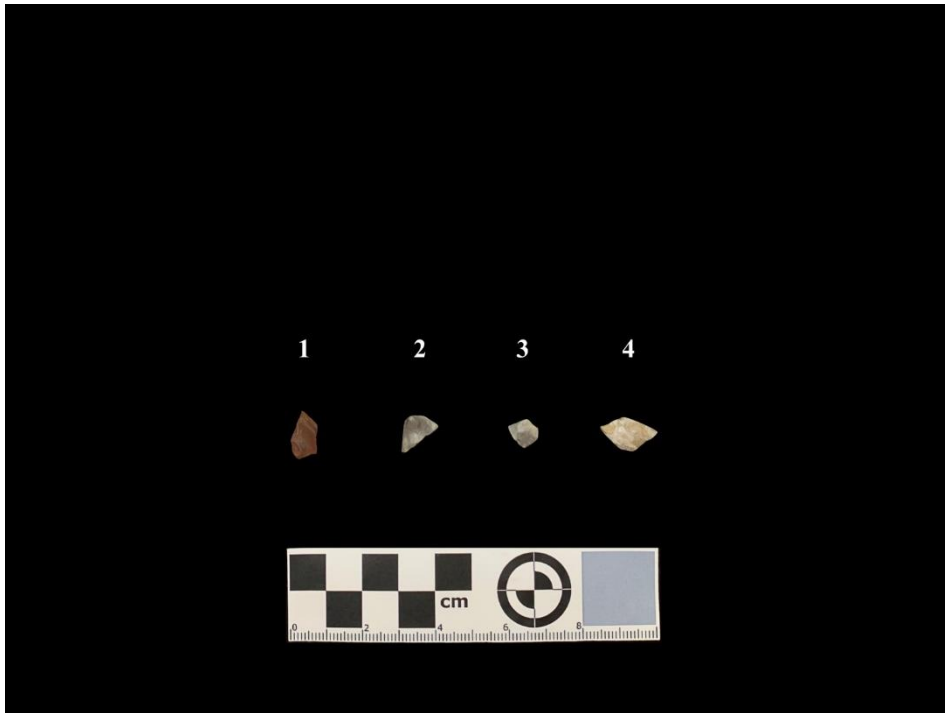


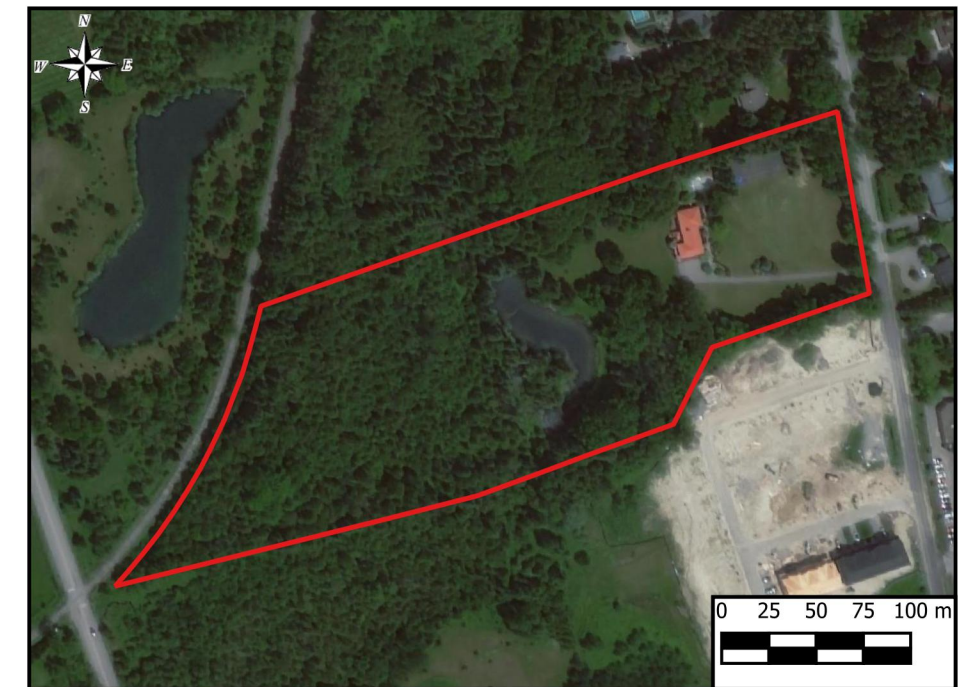
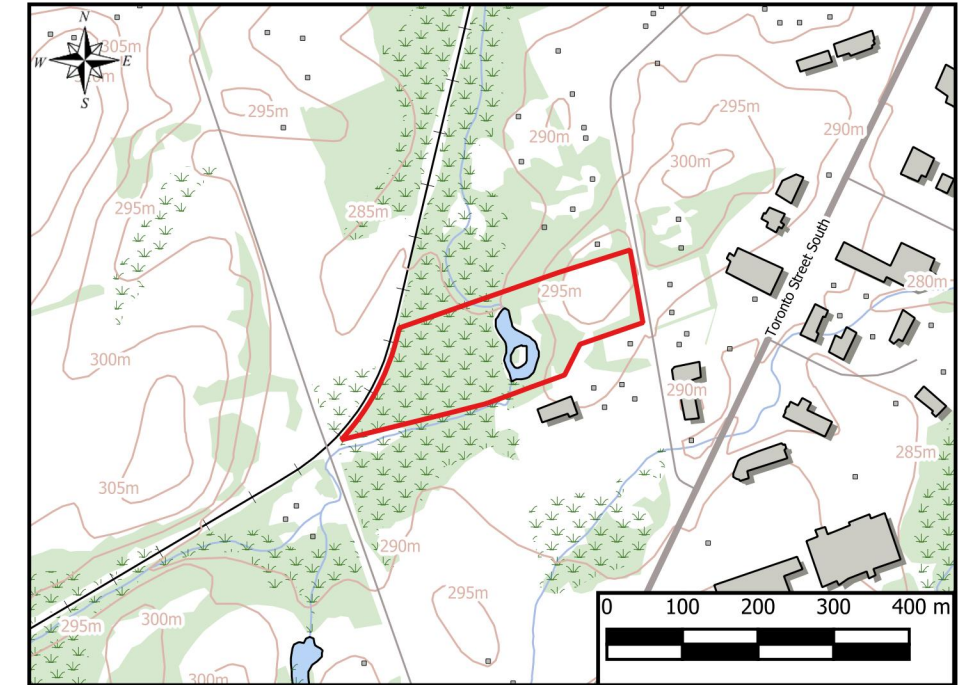
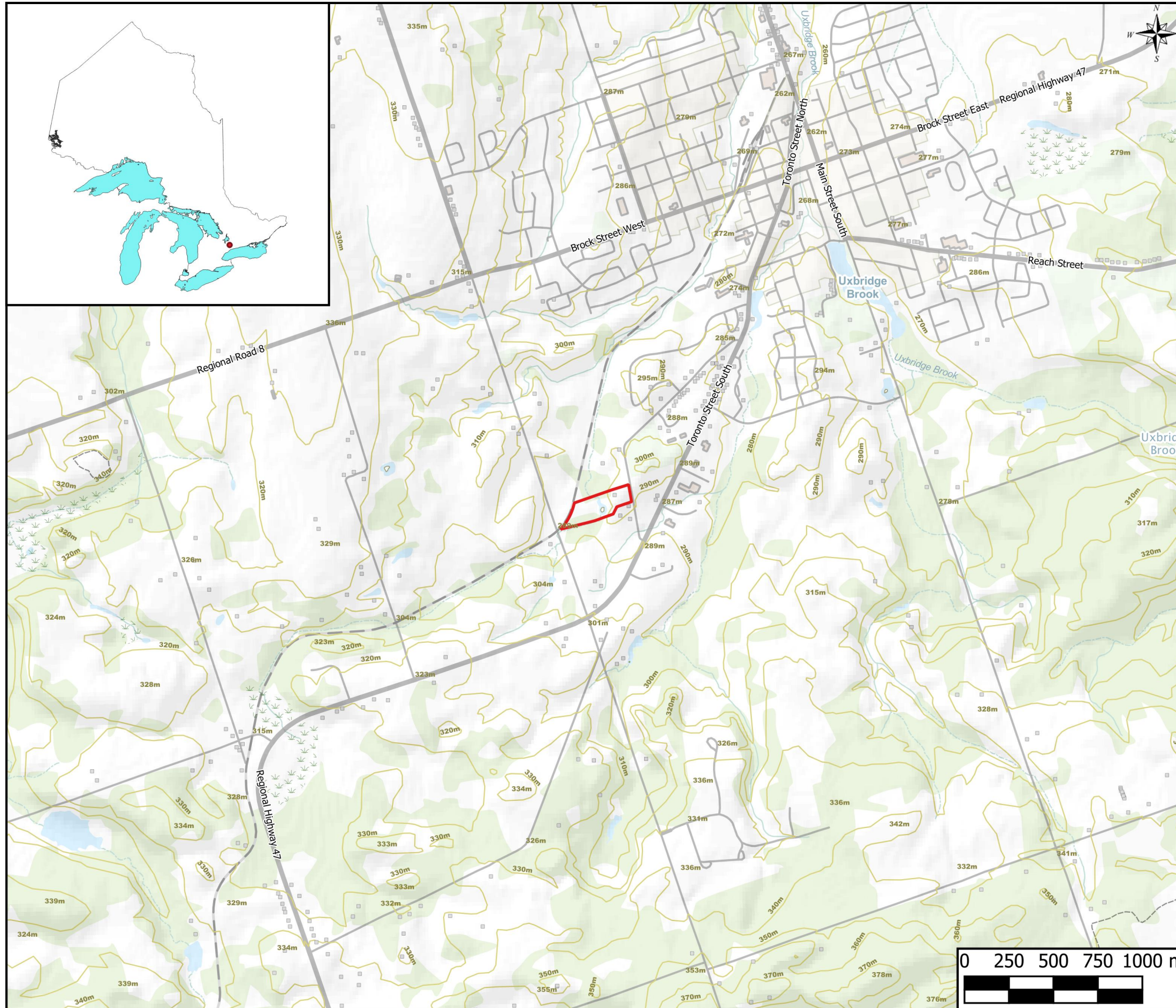
Image 26: Artifacts recovered from Stage 2 Assessment.



9.0 Maps



Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
 150 Cemetery Road
 Uxbridge



Legend

Study Area

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

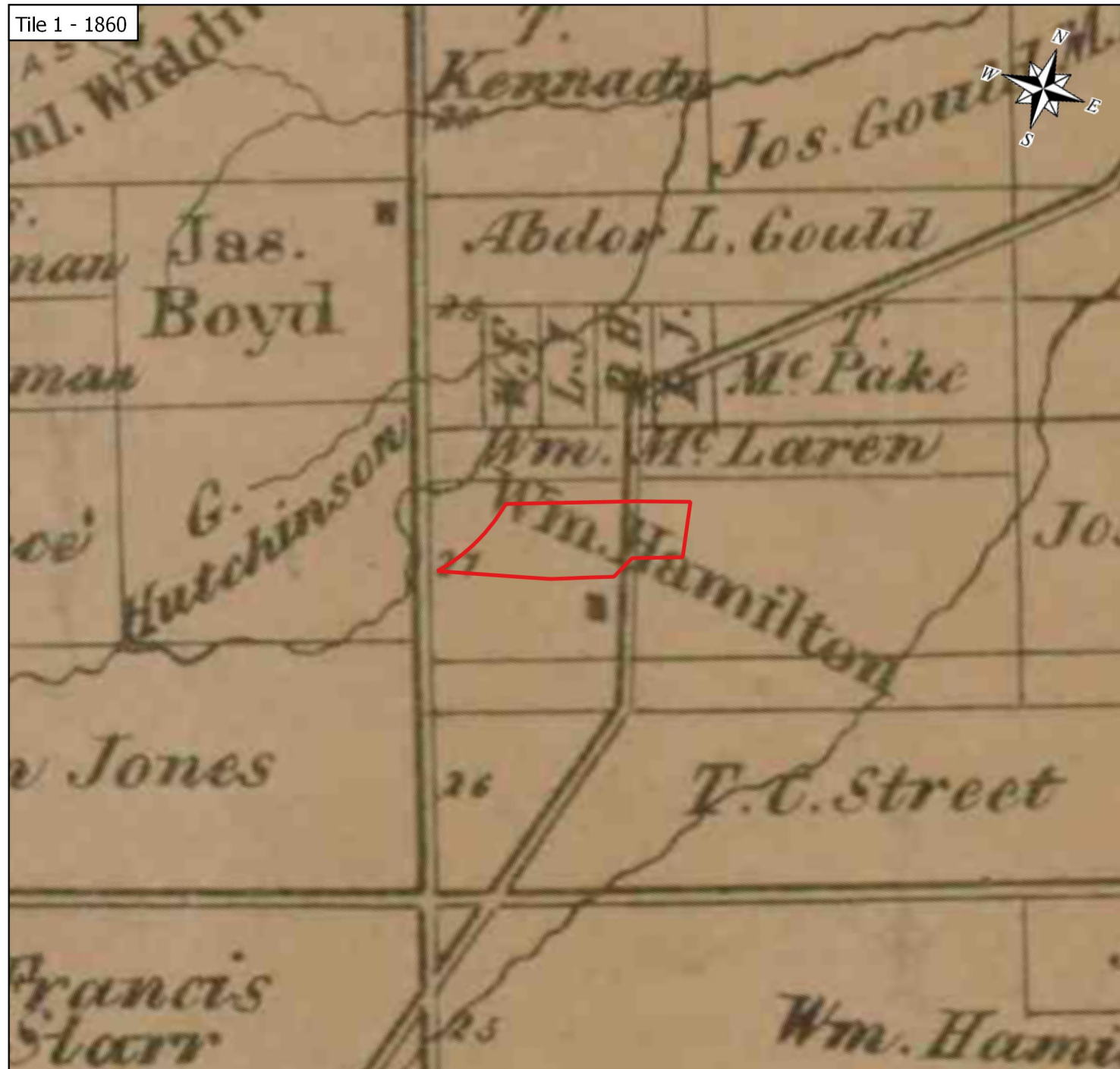
Map 1: Regional Map

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
 Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment
 150 Cemetery Road
 Uxbridge



Map 2: Site Plan


Tile 1 - 1860



Tile 2 - 1877



Legend

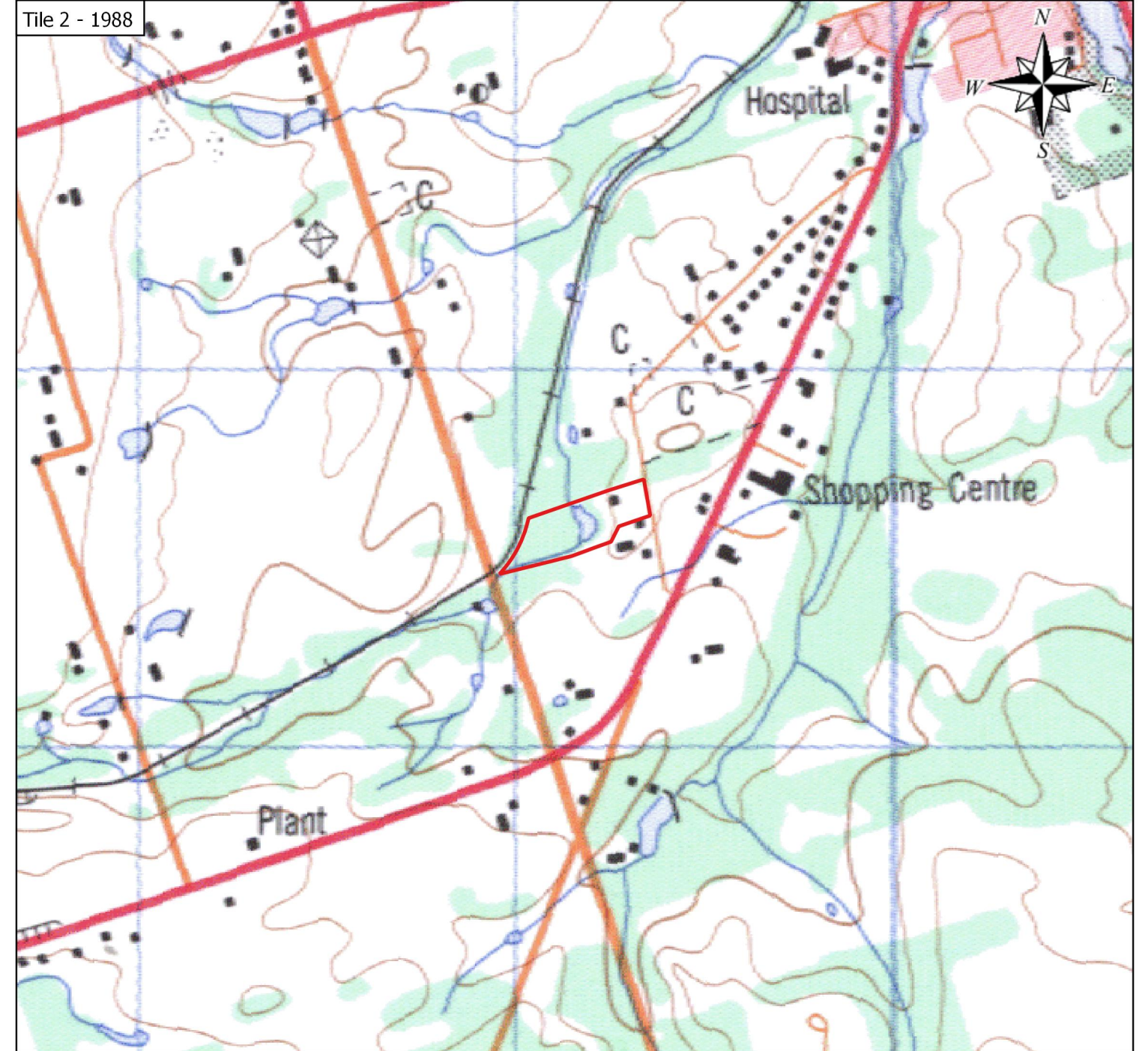
 Study Area

Not to Scale


Tile 1 - Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada. Drawn by John Shier, Esq. P.L.S. & County Engineer. Published by Geo. C. Tremaine. Toronto, 1860.

Tile 2 - Plan of the Township of Reach. Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Ontario, Ont. J.H. Beers & Co. Toronto, 1877.

Map 3: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



Legend

 Study Area

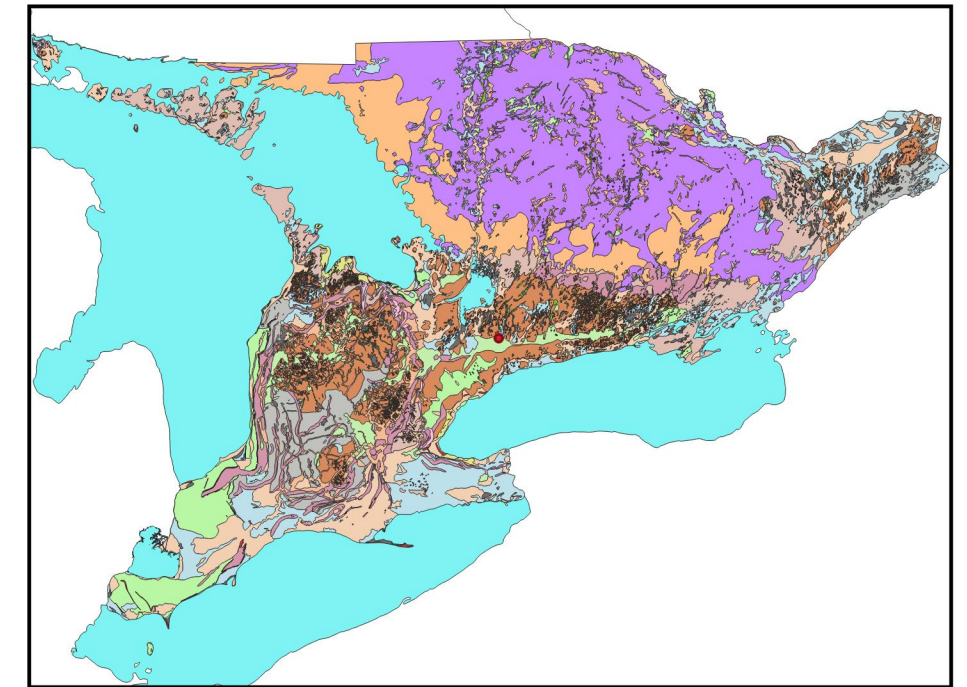
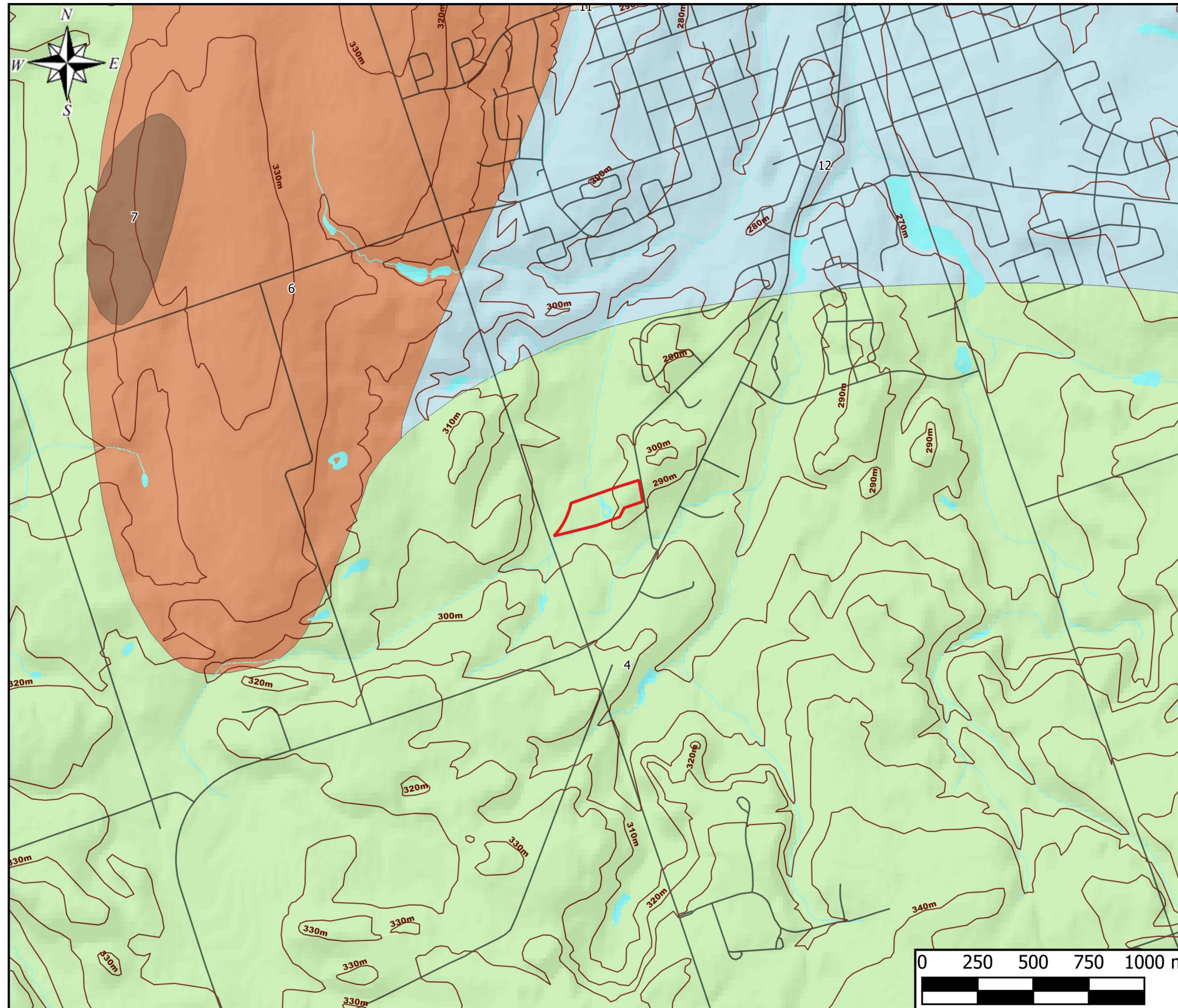
0 250 500 750 1000 m










Tile 1 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Newmarket, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 031D03, [ed. 2], 1929.

Tile 2 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Newmarket, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 31 D/3, [ed. 5], 1988.

Map 4: Twentieth Century Topographic Mapping

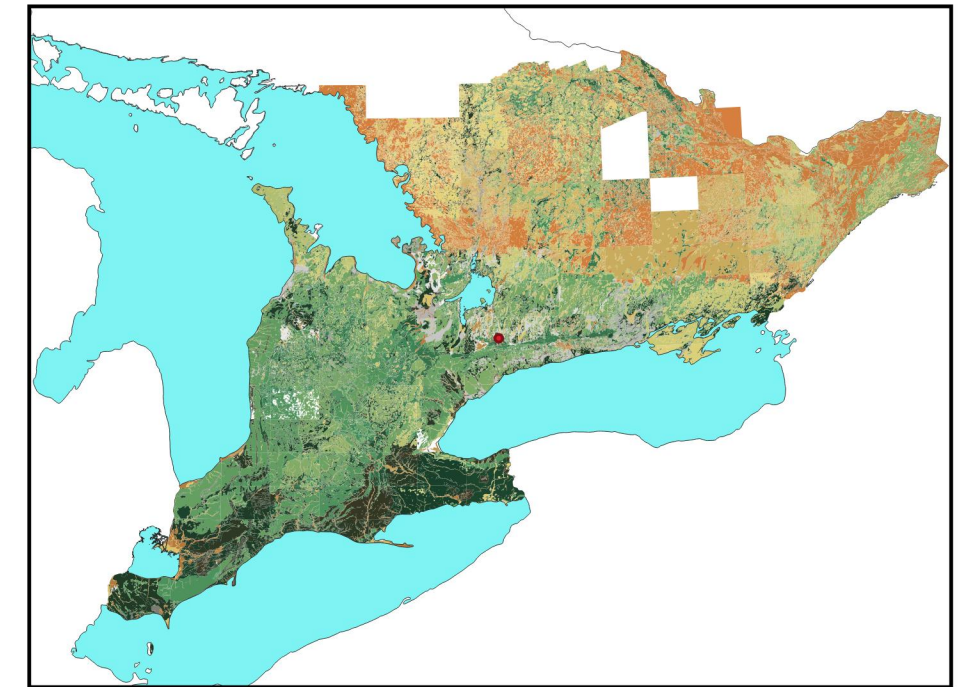
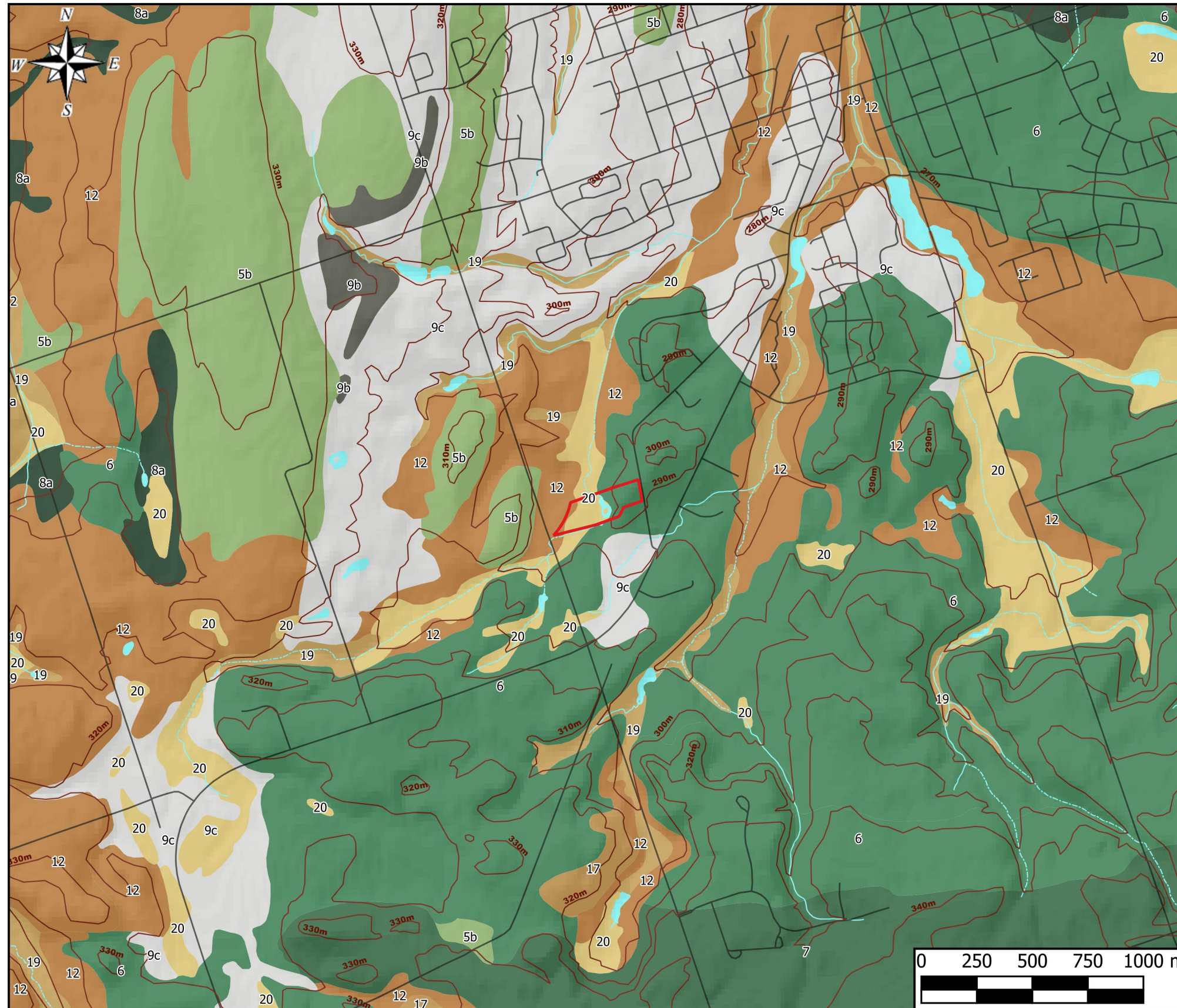


Legend

-  Study Area
-  Road Network
-  4 - Kame Moraines
-  6 - Till Plains (Drumlinized)
-  7 - Drumlins
-  11 - Sand Plains
-  12 - Clay Plains

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—
Data 228.

Map 5: Physiographic Landforms

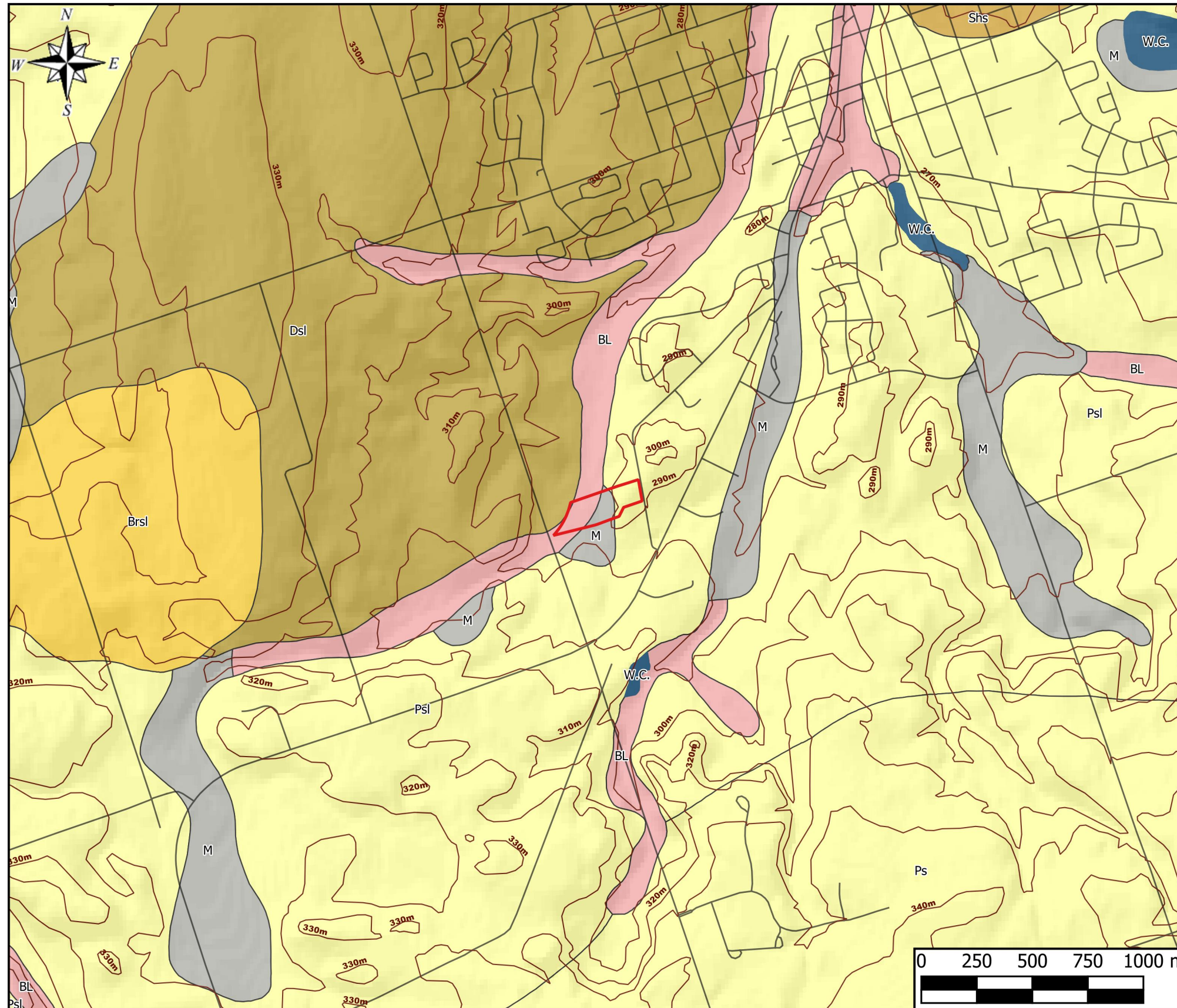


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 5b - Massive, silty sand to sandy silt matrix
- 6 - Unsubdivided sand and gravel; including minor silt, clay
- 7 - Sand and gravel, overlain by several decimetres of sand
- 8a - Silt and clay; massive to laminated basin deposits
- 9b - Gravel and sand in raised shoreline deposits
- 9c - Sand, minor silt; massive to laminated
- 12 - Sand; minor gravel, silt and clay in remnant terraces
- 17 - Sand and silt; also can occur as a veneer
- 19 - Sand and silt; minor gravel, organic matter and clay
- 20 - Peat, muck and marl

Base Data:
 Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data
 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 6: Surficial Geology

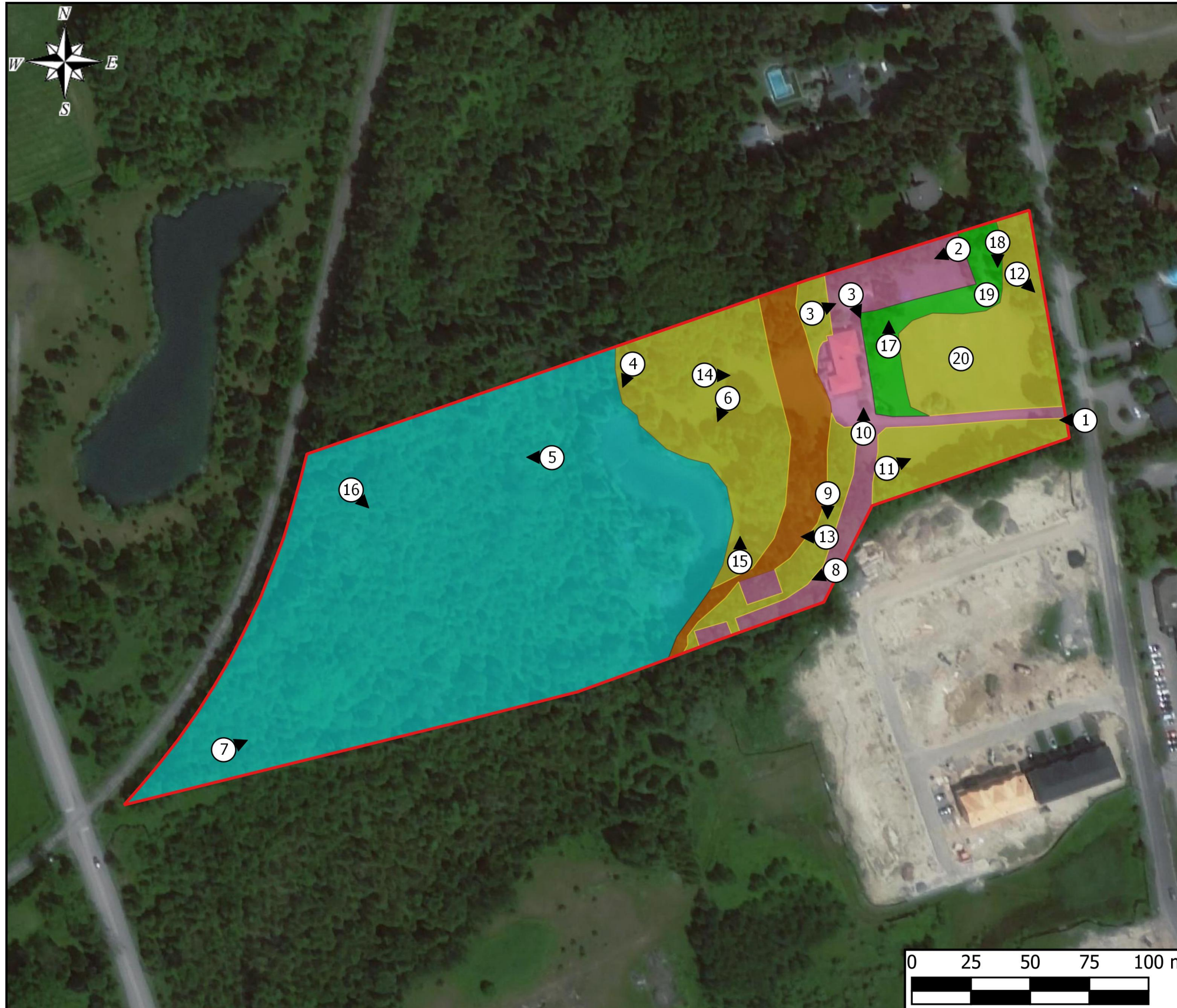


Legend








- Study Area
- Road Network
- BL - Bottom Land
- Brsl - Brighton Sandy Loam
- Dsl - Dundonald Sandy Loam
- M - Muck
- Ps - Pontypool Sand
- Psl - Pontypool Sandy Loam
- Shs - Schomberg Silt Loam
- W.C. - Water

Reference:
Soil Map of Ontario County. Soil Survey Report No. 23. Scale 1:63,360

Map 7: Regional Soil Map



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Area subject to Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals
-  Area Subject to Test Pit Survey at 5 metre intervals;Subsurfa
-  Area of Subsurface Disturbance - Not Assessed
-  Area of Steep Slope - Not Assessed
-  Area of Permanent Inundation - Not Assessed
-  # Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Esri Basemap

**Map 8: Stage 2
Assessment Results**